DICTIONARY OF NUMISMATIC NAMES

By ALBERT R. FREY

with Glossary of
NUMISMATIC TERMS
in English • French
German • Italian • Swedish

By MARK M. SALTON

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BY ALBERT R. FREY

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PART I

DICTIONARY OF NUMISMATIC NAMES

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A
DICTIONARY OF NUMISMATIC NAMES

THEIR OFFICIAL AND POPULAR DESIGNATIONS

By ALBERT R. FREY

INTRODUCTION

The purport of the present book is a twofold one. The beginner will find in it definitions of such terms as he will encounter during his perusal of numismatic works in both English and foreign languages. The advanced student and collector will have his labors facilitated by the large number of citations of authorities which have been consulted in the preparation of this volume. The author has frequently had the experience of discovering that the same coin is alluded to by one or more writers under entirely different names, and what is still more perplexing is the fact that these designations naturally fall far apart in any alphabetical arrangement. Notable examples are Cuarto and Quarto, Double and Moneta Duplex, Levant Dollar, Maria Theresa Thaler and Tallero del Levante, Glass Coins and Monnaies de Verre, Black Farthing and Denier Noir, etc. To obviate these duplications extensive cross references have been introduced.

The divisions and multiples of a standard are usually to be found under the name of the particular coin which constitutes the monetary unit; the only exceptions to this rule are where the larger or smaller denomination has so incorporated itself into numismatic history as to merit a separate description. Thus the terms Quarter Dollar, Medio Real, etc., are to be found under the substantive and not the adjective, whereas in the case of Tetradrachm, Quadrupla, etc., the opposite rule has been adopted, and these names are retained.

This is not a work on the metrology of coins, and weights are only introduced where they affect the name of a denomination due to its enlarged or reduced size. Many of the Oriental monetary systems are based on the weights and quantities of certain seeds, and to cite these moneys of account would exceed the scope of the present volume. The ancient Indian weights for gold and silver are described in detail by

Prinsep, in his Useful Tables (i, 212); R. C. Temple has enumerated the Malayan weights in the Indian Antiquary (April, 1913); the Chinese metrology is treated by J. A. Decourdemanche, in the Traité des Monnaies, Mesures et Poids anciens et modernes de l'Inde et de la Chine, Paris, 1913; and the Greek and Roman standards comprise pages 222 to 225 inclusive of G. F. Hill's Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins.

The popular slang names, as well as the unusual substances employed in coinage have been enumerated; these features, will be of special interest to the beginner.

Special obligations are due to the officers of The American Numismatic Society for their assistance and counsel. Mr. Edward T. Newell the President, Mr. Howland Wood the Curator, Mr. John Reilly, Jr., the Treasurer, and Mr. Sydney P. Noe the Secretary and Librarian, have all made valuable suggestions, corrections, and additions.

Among other contributors should be mentioned Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett who has supplied notes on the ancient coins; Mr. J. de Lagerberg who has revised the Scandinavian nomenclature; and Mr. Dennis McInerney who has kindly made the Gaelic translations. Credit must also be given for assistance in general to Messrs. William F. Beller, Bernard J. Nangle, A. D. Savage, Elliott Smith, and Moritz Wormser.

The difficulties attending the execution of a work of this magnitude are enormous, hence, its imperfections will not, it is to be hoped, be judged too severely. A French author has said: "La numismatique est une maîtresse dangereuse pour l'amateur, et toujours adorée, bien que cruelle, pour ses fervents disciples;" and if the present volume will make the numismatic paths more accessible, and the stepping-stones somewhat easier, the writer will feel that his labor has not been in vain.

A. R. F.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN NUMISMATIC WORKS

a. b. c.	Fair condition (French, assez bien conservé).
a. d.	To the right (French, à droite; Italian, a destra).
Adv.	Obverse (Latin, adverso).
AE.	Copper or bronze (Latin, aes, copper).
a. g.	To the left (French, à gauche).
AR.	Silver (Latin, argentum).
a. s.	To the left (Italian, a sinistra).
AV.	Gold (Latin, aurum).
B.	In good condition (French, belle; Italian, buono).
Br.	Bronze; brass.
C^1.	In good condition.
C^2.	In medium condition.
C^3.	In poor condition.
C.S.	Counterstamped.
D.	Obverse (Italian, dritto).
D.	Daler.
d.	Pence (Latin, denarius).
desgl.	The same; ditto (German, desgleichen).
E. F.	Extremely fine.
El.	Electrum.
Es.	Specimen (Italian, esemplare).
F.	In fine condition.
F D C.	In mint state (French, fleur de coin).
four.	Plated (French, fourrée).
fr.	In poor condition (French, fruste).
G.	In good condition.
G. B.	Large bronze (Italian, gran bronzo).
g. e.	In good condition (German, gut erhalten).
geh.	With a ring attached (German, gehenkelt).
gel.	Perforated; with a hole (German, gelocht).
Gj.	In good condition (Swedish, Gjuten).
Gr.	Grammes.
Hs.	Obverse (German, Hauptseite).
Ins.	Inscription.
L.	Left.
Lait.	Tin (French, Laiton).
Lb.	Small bronze (Swedish, Liten brons).
Leg.	Legend.
M.	In medium condition.
M.	Billon (Italian, mistura).
M. B.	Medium bronze.
Med.	Medal.
MM.	Mint mark; marque monétaire.
m.m.	Millimeters.
Mon.	Monogram.
Mzz.	Mint mark (German, Münzzeichen).
n. l.	To the left (German, nach links).
No.	Number.
n. r.	To the right (German, nach rechts).
O.	Gold (Italian, oro).
Obv.	Obverse.
P.	Lead (Latin, plumbum).
P. B.	Small bronze (Italian, piccolo (bronzo).
Pce.	Piece.
Perf.	Perforated; with a hole.
Pfg.	Pfennig.
Pl.	Lead (Latin, plumbum).
R.	Right.
R.	Reverse.
R.	Rare.
Rev.	Reverse.
Rgsdlr.	Rigsdaler.
R. R.	Very rare.
R. R. R.	Exceedingly rare.
Rs.	Reverse (German, Rückseite).
S.	Scarce.
schl. erh.	In poor condition (German, schlecht erhalten).
sch.	Fine (German, schön).
s. g. e.	In very good condition (German, sehr gut erhalten).
Sh.	Shilling.
Stb.	Large bronze (Swedish, Stor brons).
Stg.	Standing.
St.-gl.	In proof condition (German, Stempelglanz).
T. B.	Very good (French, très belle).
Thlr.	Thaler.
Tr.	Perforated; with a hole (French, trouée).
U.	Unique (Italian, unico).
Unc.	Uncirculated.
Val.	Value.
Var.	Variety; variant.
V. F.	Very fine.
vorz. erh.	Extremely fine (German, vorzüglich erhalten).
Wt.	Weight.
z. g. e.	In medium condition (German, ziemlich gut erhalten).

A

Abacis. A silver coin mentioned by Teixeira de Aragao (iii) and claimed to have been formerly in use both in Portuguese India and in the Portuguese possessions in East Africa.

Abanque. *See* Abenge.

Abassi. *See* Abbâsi.

Abaze. *See* Abbâsi.

Abbâsi. A Persian silver coin which takes its name from Shah Abbas I (A.H. 996–1038=1587–1629). It was divided into two Mahmudîs, or four Shahîs, or ten Bisti.

In the Georgian series the Abbâsi was introduced in the reign of Theimouraz II (1744–1762), and had a value of ten Bisti. The half Abbâsi, called Chaouri or Schauri, Langlois (No. 67), Fonrobert (4288, 4303) appeared in 1779 under Eréclé (Hercules) II.

With the Russian occupation of Georgia under Alexander I, beginning in 1801, this coin received the name of Abaze or Rial, and the currency was made to harmonize with that of Russia, as follows: 1 Abaze= 200 Thetri=10 Kopecks. The Kopeck was again divided into tenths, one of which was called Phoul or Pul; plural Phuli.

The modern Persian coinage retains this piece under the name of Abassi, and the half is called Senar. In the Afghan coinage the Abaze is computed at one-third of the Rial.

Abbey-Pieces. A name given to both coins and tokens that were issued by the great monastic establishments. Some of these pieces were not coins in the modern sense, but were intended as *Tesserae Sacrae* for use of pilgrims and monks who travelled from one religious house to another.

Others, however, were legitimate coins, and the issues of the abbatial mint of St. Martin at Tours were noted during the Middle Ages.

Abbesses as well as abbots enjoyed the privilege of striking coins. The most notable are those of the Frauenmünster in Zurich, and the abbeys of Quedlinburg, Herford, Essen, and Thorn in Brabant.

Abendmahl Pfennige. *See* Communion Tokens.

Abenge. Du Cange mentions this as being a small coin, the name of which is found in an agreement dated 1320 between Philip V of France and the Bishop of Tournay. An ordinance of 1330 mentions "deux soulz uz deniers et une abanque Parisis," which is probably the same coin.

Abidi. A name given to the half Rupee of Mysore by Tipu Sultan, in 1786, when he adopted his new system of reckoning, based on the Muludi, *i.e.*, dating from the birth of the Prophet. The coin is so called after the fourth Imam, Zainul-abidin, or Abid Bimar.

Aboudjidid. The name given to certain cotton fabrics used for currency in Abyssinia; in some localities it is known as Stamma.

Abraemos. A gold coin said to have been struck by the Portuguese for their possessions in India. *See* Teixeira de Aragao (iii).

Abschlag. A term used by German numismatists to indicate a restrike from an original die. The later impression frequently occurs in an entirely different metal, *e.g.*, Dukaten-Abschläge in silver, etc.

Absolutionsthaler. The name given to a medallic Thaler struck by Henry IV of France in 1595, after his reconciliation with the Pope. On the obverse of this coin is a portrait of Clement VIII, and on the reverse his own bust.

Abu-Cinco. An Egyptian denomination to indicate the silver piece of five Francs.

Abukash, or **Abukesh.** Zanetti (i. 450) states that this was the name given to the Thaler of the Low Countries in the Levant during the seventeenth century. A similar designation, Aslani, meaning a lion, was used in the Ottoman Empire to designate this coin, the allusion being, of course, to the prominent figure of a lion on the obverse.

Abu-Mafta. The last word in Egyptian means a cannon, and this name was applied to the Spanish Piastre in Egypt, because the Pillars of Hercules on the reverse were mistaken for cannon.

Abuquelp, or **Griscio.** According to Kelly, this was a current silver coin of Egypt of the value of twenty Medini.

Abu-tera. The name given in Egypt to the Levant Dollar (*q.v.*). It appears to be an abbreviation of Theresa.

Accolated or **Accolled.** *See* Jugate.

Achæan League Coinage. About B.C. 370 several cities on the southern side of the Corinthian Gulf banded together as a means of defence against Macedonian aggression, and the coins issued by them are usually referred to by the above name.

The monogram of the League was AX, which is frequently found on the coins.

The League increased in power *circa* B.C. 280, and eventually included all of the Peloponnesian cities, some of which, however, also struck independently. It ceased B.C. 146 with the constitution of the Roman province.

Achesoun or **Atkinson.** The name sometimes given to the Plack of the first coinage of James VI of Scotland. It was so called on account of Thomas Atkinson, who was master of the Edinburgh mint from 1581 to 1611.

Achtbrüderthaler. The name given to a series of Thaler struck in Sachsen-Weimar *circa* 1605-1620, with eight busts of the princes, four on each side. They were all sons of Duke Johann Ernst. *Conf.* Madai (1478, 1479), who cites a variety with all the eight portraits on one side.

Achtehalber, means actually "eight halves" or four, but popularly "eight less one half," or seven and a half. The term was used in Prussia for the piece of two and a half Silbergroschen which was equal to seven and a half Schillinge.

Achtelthaler. The name given to a piece of three Groschen or the one-eighth of the Ortsthaler. It was common to Saxony, Brunswick, and other German States in the seventeenth century. *See* Ort.

Acht en Twintig. *See* Guilder.

Achter. A name given to the Mariengroschen formerly issued in Brunswick, Hanover, Westphalia, etc., because they were equal to eight Pfennige instead of the customary twelve Pfennige.

Achterwiel. A popular Dutch name for the current silver coin of two and one-half Gulden.

Achtzehner. *See* Ort.

Achtzehngröscher. *See* Tympf.

Ackey. An English colonial silver coin issued by the African Company on the Gold Coast in 1796 and 1818. There is a corresponding half Ackey.

The name is a native term, used as a monetary standard, denoting twenty grains of gold dust. *See* Takoe.

Acrimontana. A general name for coins struck at the mint of Agramont. These pieces were current in Catalonia under James I, king of Aragon (1213-1276), and in France under Louis XIV. *See* Blanchet (i, 165).

Adarkonim. Another name for the Daric (*q.v.*).

Adelheidsdenare. A name given to a variety of Deniers which have been found in great quantities in Saxony, though the exact localities where they were struck have never been determined.

These coins have on one side a cross and the name OTTO, and on the reverse a figure of a church and the inscription ATEAHLHT, or similar, whence the designation. Some authorities attribute these to Otto I, king of Germany (936-962) and his queen, Adelaide or Adelheid, while others ascribe them to Otto III during his minority.

Adhâ. A name given to the half Mohur of Nepal, struck by the Malla Rajas in the seventeenth century. *See* Fonrobert (2324 *et seq.*). *See* Suka.

Adha-ani. The one-sixteenth silver Mohur introduced by the Gorkhas in the coinage of Nepal; it must not be confused with

the Adhani, *i.e.*, the one thirty-second of the gold Mohur. *See* Suka.

Adhada. A money of account of Cutch and Kathiawar, and equal to the one ninety-sixth part of the Kori (*q.v.*).

Adheeda. Another name for the silver eight-anna piece of Nepal. *See* Mehnder-Mulie.

Adhélah. A copper coin of Hindustan and equal to one-half of the Dám (*q.v.*).

Adlea or **Adli.** A billon coin, plated with gold, issued by Yussuf Pascha in Tripoli in 1827. It was forced upon the people as the equivalent of a Spanish Dollar, but only a few days after its introduction the value of this coin depreciated over ninety per cent, and it was one of the factors that led to the revolution of 1832, which resulted in Yussuf's abdication.

Adler-pfennig, Schilling, etc. The popular name for any coin having the figure of a double eagle prominently displayed; *e. g.*, the numerous issues for Aix-la-Chapelle, the Thaler, Groschen, and Schillinge of Bentheim, etc.

Adli. A silver coin of Dehli introduced by Muhammad III Ibn Tughlag, A.H. 725 (A.D. 1324). Its weight was 140 grains, and it was a substitute for the old Tankahor Rupee of his predecessors which weighed 175 grains. It was discontinued about A.H. 730 and the old standard restored. *See* Thomas (Nos. 180, 181). Also a piece of fifty Tankahs used in Hindustan. *See* Tankah.

Adl Gutkah. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, and valued at nine Rupees. *See* Sihansah.

Adolfsd'or. The name given to the gold coin of ten Thaler issued by Adolf Fredrik, King of Sweden (1751-1771).

Aerosi Nummi. The name given by the Romans to billon coins (*q.v.*).

Aes, or more properly As. A Latin word of probably Arian origin, meaning both pure copper and a mixture of tin and copper. The term served afterwards in Rome as a generic word for every variety of money.

The earliest types of the Aes are called the Aes Rude or Aes Infectum, *i.e.*, unwrought copper. There was no monetary unit and the weight formed the basis of all exchanges.

Aes Grave (heavy bronze); also called the Aes Libralis (*i.e.*, pound of bronze), was the first Roman monetary unit. The basis was the As, which in its earliest form weighed an Oscan—Latin pound of twelve ounces, derived from a standard originally brought to Italy by the Phocaeans. It is of a lenticular shape and the obverse bears the portrait of Janus bifrons and the figure 1 as an indication of the value. The reverse has the prow of a galley, probably indicative of the maritime power of Rome, which had been greatly developed by the Decemviri (B.C. 452-450), to which period these coins are usually assigned. The best and latest authorities, however, place them a century later.

The divisions of the As are the

Deunx or Iabus,	11	ounces
Dextans or Decunx,	10	"
Dodrans or Dodras,	9	"
Bes or Bessis,	8	"
Septunx,	7	"
Semis, Semissis, or Sexcunx,	6	"
Quincunx, Quicunx, or Cingus,	5	"
Triens, Triente, or Trias,	4	"
Quadrans, Quadrant, or Terunicia,	3	"
Sextans, Sextante, or Sextas,	2	"
Sescunx,	1½	"
Uncia,	1	"
Semuncia	½	"

The multiples are the Dupondius, Tripondius, and Decussis; all of these are described under their respective names.

The As was reduced in weight as follows:

Primitive Libral,	B.C. 450	Twelve ounces
Semilibral,	B.C. 338	Six ounces
Sextantal,	B.C. 268	Two ounces
Uncial,	B.C. 217	One ounce
Semi-Uncial,	B.C. 89	Half of an ounce

Aes Rude. The name given to the primitive and shapeless pieces of bronze used by the Romans as money previous to the Aes Signatum (*q.v.*).

Aes Signatum. The second type of the Aes, so called because rude stamps or marks are to be found on it, signifying the weight and an approximate value. These are of oblong, square, and oval shapes. They are generally supposed to have originated in the reign of Servius Tullius (B.C. 578-535), but are more likely of the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.

Aetolian League. *See* League Coinage.

Affonsim. *See* Grosso Affonsim.

Affonso de Ouro. Another name for the earliest type of Cruzado (*q.v.*), issued by Alfonso V of Portugal (1438-1481), and so called in honor of the ruler.

Afrikanische Pfennige. *See* Schiffs Dukaten.

Aftaby. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, of the value of ten Rupees. *See* Sihansah.

Aggio or **Agio.** A term used more in banking than in numismatics to indicate the fluctuations of exchange rates, *i. e.,* the actual value of a coin as compared with its current exchange value.

Agnel (plural Agneaux). A French gold coin first issued under Philip IV in January, 1310. It is the French form of the Agnus Dei (*q.v.*), with similar designs and inscriptions. The Agnel was struck in France until the period of Charles VI (1380-1422). *See* Denier d'Or, Gouden Lam, and Mouton.

Agnus Dei. A silver coin of Castile issued by John I (1379-1390) and struck at Toledo, Burgos, and Seville. The obverse shows the Paschal Lamb, and on the reverse is a large crown. The inscription reads: "Agnus Dei Qui Tolis Pecate Mundi Misere Nobis," referring to the words in the Gospel of St. John (i:29). *See* Agnel.

Agod. The name given to the half Talari piece of Abyssinia. *See* Ber.

Agontano. *See* Anconitano.

Agostaro. *See* Augustalis.

Aguglino. The popular name for the Aquilino (*q. v.*).

Aguila de Oro. The name given to a variety of the Dobla de los Excelentes, or double Excelente, issued in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella (1474-1516). It has on the reverse the armorial shields of Castile, Leon, Aragon, and Sicily supported by an eagle with wings extended.

Ahmadi or **Ahmedi.** The name given to the gold Mohur of Mysore, by Tipu Sultan, when he adopted his new system of reckoning, based on the Muludi, dating from the birth of the Prophet.

Airgead. A Gaelic word meaning silver; but Simon, in his *Essay on the Coins of Ireland,* doubts that it was ever applied to coins of this metal. Bonn Airgead, or Airgid, means a silver medal. *See* Bonn.

Akahi Dala. The name of the silver coins issued for the Hawaiian Islands under Kalakaua I. They are all dated 1883 and represent the value of a silver dollar of the United States.

Akcheh, or **Othmany.** A small Turkish silver coin, the only piece issued by Urkhan, the son of Othman I, when he inaugurated the Ottoman coinage, A.H. 729.

When the Ghrush was introduced, A.H. 1099, it was divided into fifty Akchehs, but the relation of the two coins constantly altered. Lane-Poole states, *Num. Chronicle,* 3d Series (ii:175-176), that "at first 50 Akchehs went to the Ghrush, then 40, sometimes as many as 80, and finally, in A.H. 1138, as many as 120 Akchehs went to the new Turkish unit. This last figure, however, is perhaps explained by the fact that another small silver coin, the Para, had come into existence . . . and eventually usurped the place of the Akcheh." *See* Para.

In the Tunis currency this coin had the same value as the Asper, *i.e.,* the fourth part of the Kharub.

Akhtar. A name given to the copper five-cash piece of Mysore, by Tipu Sultan, in 1792, after the adoption of his new system of reckoning. This system was begun in 1786, and was based on the Muludi, *i.e.,* dating from the birth of the Prophet. The name is the Arabic designation of the word "Star."

Alamgiri. A small copper coin formerly current in the Deccan principality. It was valued at one sixty-fourth of the Chandor Rupee.

Albansgulden. A name given to the gold coins issued by the Knights of St. Alban at Mainz, who received the privilege of striking coins from the Emperor Maximilian I in 1518. The number was limited and they were distributed to the members of the Order on St. Martin's Day (November 11), and are consequently sometimes referred to as Martinsgulden. They bear on one side a figure of St. Alban holding his head in his hand.

Alberetto, or **Albero,** meaning a tree, was the popular name for the copper Baiocco struck by the Roman Republic in 1797. The obverse has the lictor's fasces surmounted by a Phrygian cap, which bear a fanciful resemblance to a tree.

Albertin. A gold coin issued for Brabant, Tournay, Flanders, etc., which ob-

tains its name from Albert, Archduke of Austria (1598-1621), who was governor of the Netherlands. The obverse bears his bust, together with that of his consort Elizabeth, and on the reverse is the cross of Burgundy, in the angles of which are disposed the figures of the date.

Albertusthaler. A silver coin struck for the Low Countries by Albert, Archduke of Austria, and of the same design as the Albertin (*q.v.*). From the Burgundy cross on the reverse these pieces are also called Kreuzthaler and Burgunderthaler. Their value was three Gulden or fifty Patards.

The coin was copied in Holstein, Brunswick, Brandenburg, etc. Those of Frederick II bear the inscription NACH DEM FVS DER ALBERTVS THALER, and those of Frederick William II, struck in 1797, read, AD NORMAM TALERORUM ALBERTI. Corresponding smaller silver coins of the same design as the Albertusthaler were called respectively Albertusgulden and Albertusgroschen

Albulo, or **Albulo del San Pietro.** A base silver coin of Lucca issued during the Republican rule (1369-1805). It has, on the reverse, a figure of St. Peter holding the keys. The name is the Italian equivalent for the Albus.

Albus. A billon coin current in Germany and the Low Countries in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was common in Cologne, Trier, Mainz, Hessen, and the Palatinate, and gradually replaced the older Turnosgroschen.

The name Grossus Albus, or Weissgroschen was given to these coins on account of their white appearance, due to the silver of which they were composed, and which compared favorably with other coins of the same era.

An even earlier coin was the Denarius Albus, or Weisspfennig. It is frequently mentioned in records of the Middle Ages, and owes its name to its white, shiny appearance. Both of these coins are more or less synonymous with the French Blanc, the Spanish Blanco, the Italian Bianco, and the Witten Pennine of the Low Countries.

The later issues of the Albus, however, hardly deserved the name, as gradually more and more copper was added to their material, and their color naturally became darker. *See* Raderalbus, and Reichsalbus.

Alderman. An English slang term for a half crown. An alderman as chief magistrate is half a king in his own ward, and the half crown is a sort of half king.

Ale-silver. Blount, in his *Law Dictionary*, 1691, states that this is the name of "a Rent or Tribute yearly paid to the Lord Maior of London, by those that sell Ale within the City."

Alexander. A gold coin of ten Lei, issued for Bulgaria under King Alexander I.

Alexanders. A general name in modern parlance for the coins of Alexander the Great and those bearing the type of this monarch's coinage. The designation for these pieces in ancient times was Alexandreioi. *See* Babelon, *Traité* (i, 482).

Alexandreion. A silver coin of four Drachmai struck *circa* B.C. 315-310 by Ptolemy I, king of Egypt.

Alexandrian Coinage. The coinage struck under the Roman emperors at Alexandria in Egypt.

Alexandrine Coinage. The coinage bearing the types of Alexander the Great. Struck at many mints in European Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Babylonia, and North Africa from B.C. 336 down to the Roman occupation. This coinage, while invariably using the types of Alexander the Great, sometimes substituted for his name the name of a ruling king, such as Philip III, Lysimachus, Seleucus, Antiochus, and others.

Alfonsino. A silver coin of the Carlino type issued by Alfonso I of Aragon, while ruler of Naples and Sicily (1442-1468).

The Alfonsino d'Oro of the same king was a large gold coin, also known by the name of Ducatone d'Oro.

Alfonso. A term used to indicate the Spanish gold coin of twenty-five Pesetas, it having been originally issued under Alfonso XII, and the portrait of this monarch is on the obverse.

Alicorno. A silver coin of Ferrara, issued by Duke Hercules I (1471-1505), which receives this name from the figure of a unicorn on one side. Its value is determined in an ordinance of 1492 as being equal to twelve Quattrini.

Alliance Coins. A name given to certain coins of Greece and Asia Minor, which were issued by a joint agreement between two or more cities. *See* Head (Introduc. § 17).

Among the earliest types of Alliance pieces are those of the federal coinage of Rhodes, Cnidus, Samos, and Ephesus, B.C. 394-387. Each bore the type of its city on the reverse; and on the obverse a figure of the infant Heracles strangling the snakes, and the legend ΣΥΝ (for συμμαχικόν).

Almonds used as money. *See* Badam.

Alms Money. *See* Peter's Pence.

Aloëthaler. In 1701 an aloe, which had been introduced to Germany a few years previously, blossomed for the first time, and in commemoration thereof the Dukes Rudolph August and Anton Ulrich of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel struck a Thaler. This coin has on one side a figure of the plant in bloom, with an appropriate description.

Alpaka. An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, and used in the composition of the twenty Heller piece of Austria of 1916.

Altilik. A base silver coin of Turkey in the series of Metalliks; its value is five Piastres.

Altininck. *See* Altyn.

Altmishlik, or **Double Zolota.** A silver coin of the Ottoman Empire of the value of one and one-half Piastres, or sixty Paras. Its weight varies from 300 to 420 grains. The name is derived from Altmish, *i.e.*, sixty. *See* Utuzlik.

Altun. This word in Turkish signifies gold, and after the conquest of Constantinople, Muhammad II, in A.H. 833, issued a gold coin named Sultany Altun, which, for brevity's sake, was called Altun.

It was patterned after the Sequin, and, according to Lane-Poole, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Series (ii. 167-168), "was known by various other names, according to the predominant foreign commercial influence;—under western influence it was called Flury (florin); under Persian, Shahy; and after the Conquest of Egypt, the name Ashrafy, or Sherify, which had been given to the improved coinage of El-Ashraf Barsabay, was transferred to the issues of the Constantinopolitan mint."

Altyn, sometimes called Altininck, was a base silver coin of Russia of the value of three Kopecks or six Dengi, first issued in 1704. The date on the reverse is in Slavonic characters, and three dots or bosses are usually found upon this side of the coin, indicative of the value. The coinage of these pieces was discontinued in 1736.

Aluminium, or **Aluminum.** A grayish-white metal resembling silver in color but of much lighter specific gravity. It is used extensively for tokens and medals, but the employment of it for actual coins has proved rather unsatisfactory.

For British East Africa and Uganda aluminium Cents and half Cents have been issued, and a one-tenth Penny was struck for Nigeria in 1907 in the same metal. It has also been employed as a money of necessity by Germany in 1916-1917.

Ambrosino. A name given to both a gold and a silver coin of Milan, struck under the first Republic (1250-1310), and retained by the Sforzas to the end of the fifteenth century.

They obtain their name from St. Ambrosius, the patron saint of the city, who is generally represented standing, but sometimes on horseback, with a whip in his hand, which is supposed to have reference to Christ's driving the money-changers out of the temple. *See* Cahier, *Charactéristiques des Saints dans l'Art Populaire* (ii. 429), and Jameson, *Sacred and Legendary Art* (i. 395).

Amedeo d'Oro. The popular name for the gold Lira, of the value of ten Scudi, issued by Victor Amedeus I of Savoy at the Turin mint in 1633. *See* Beato Amedeo.

Ámolés. A name given to the salt money of Abyssinia which was used as a circulating medium for smaller monetary transactions to the west of Gondar. This currency appears to have been in the form of blocks of rock-salt, about eight inches long by one and one-half inches in breadth, and of a value of from two to three pence each. It is described by Foville, *Les Monnaies de l'Ethiopiè*, and is mentioned as early as 1625 in the works of Don Alonzo Mendez, patriarch of Abyssinia, who traversed the country, and says: "The boundary between the kingdoms of Daucali and Tygre is a plain, four days' journey in length and one in breadth, which they call

the country of salt, for there is found all that they use in Ethiopia, instead of money; being bricks almost a span long and four fingers thick and broad, and wonderfully white, fine and hard, and there is never any miss of it, though they carry away never so much; and this quantity is so great that we met a caravan of it, wherein we believed there could be no less than 600 beasts of burden, camels, mules, and asses, of which the camels carry 600 of those bricks, and the asses 140 or 150, and these continually going and coming."

For the purchasing powers of the Ámolé, or Emól, as it is sometimes called, see an interesting contribution by A. Thomson D'Abbadie to the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Vol. II. 1839-1840). *See* also Wakea and Salt, *infra.*

Amulets. The name given to certain coins or medals that are supposed to have talismanic qualities attached to them, such as warding off evil, disease, accidents, etc. There are a large number of Chinese and Korean pieces known as Amulet coins.

Ana, Ani. *See* Anna.

Ana Ichi Sen. *See* Kagami Ya Sen.

Anandarámen. A gold coin of Travancore of double the weight of the Fanam. This coin appears to have been struck under Ráma Rája (1758-1798). *See* Elliot (pp. 138-139).

Anchor Pieces. The name given to a series of silver coins struck in 1822 under George IV of England for general use in the West Indies, Canada, and Mauritius. The issue consisted of a half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a dollar; on the reverse is an anchor, crowned, between the figures of value and the inscription: COLONIAR BRITAN MONET. *See* Breton (857-860).

Anchors. Hesychius states that the Cypriotes called their Triobols "anchors." As no ancient money of Cyprus bears the type of an anchor, Six has believed that we should conclude that the coins called Anchors were something very different from ordinary money; Babelon, on the other hand, thinks there were very ancient pieces of a primitive epoch, and of small size, which were anchor-shaped, having flukes or recurving arms; for it is impossible that the anchor of any vessel, however small, should have had only the value of a triobol, as Hesychius tells us.

Anconitano, or **Agontano.** The name frequently used to describe a variety of Grosso struck at Ancona in the thirteenth century, and of the value of twelve Denarii. In 1476 Sixtus IV reduced the value of this coin from ten to eight Quattrini, and in 1498 Pope Alexander VI issued an ordinance making the Anconitano one-third of the Carlino in weight and equal to two and one-half Bolognini in value.

Andreas Ducat. A gold coin of Russia, of the value of two gold Rubles, struck under a ukase of February 14, 1718, and continued until 1730. These coins bear the figure of the Saint on a cross, copied from the design on the Order of St. Andrew, which was instituted by Peter I in 1698.

Andreas Thaler. A silver coin issued by Ernst V of Hohnstein (1508-1552), which receives its name from the figure of the Saint on the reverse, and the inscription SANTVS ANDREAS.

The coins of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg, which are also called Andreas Thaler, take this name from the mines at Andreasberg in the Harz Mountains from which the silver was obtained for coining them. *See* also under St. Andrew and St. Andries, *infra.*

Smaller coins of similar design are known as Andreas Gulden, Andreas Pfennige, etc.

Anepigrafa. An Italian term for a coin which has no legend, as, *e.g.*, certain types of the half Bezzo, which have only figures and no inscription whatever.

Anepigraphic Coins. A general term for coins without inscriptions. *See* Monnaies Muettes.

Ange d'Or. A large French gold coin first struck under Philip VI of Valois (1328-1350). It receives its name from the crowned angel on the obverse, who is represented seated under a canopy, his feet over a dragon, holding in one hand a long cross and in the other a shield with the fleurs de lis.

Angel. An English gold coin, first struck by Edward IV in 1470. It received

its name from the design on the obverse, which represents the archangel Michael, standing with his left foot upon a dragon, and piercing him through the mouth with a spear.

On the reverse is a ship, and the original inscription reads, PER CRUCEM TUAM SALVA NOS CHRISTE REDEMPTOR ("By thy cross save us O Christ, our Redeemer"). The Angel succeeded the Noble (*q.v.*), and was not coined after 1634.

This coin was the one used for "touching for the King's Evil," probably on account of its religious inscriptions. *See* Touchpiece. Tyler, in his *History of Scotland,* 1864 (ii, 390), cites an *Inventory of Jewels* of the year 1488 in which are mentioned "Twa hundredth four score and V angelis," and Shakespeare, in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (i, 3), speaks of "a legion of angels."

Angelet. A half-Angel. It was of similar type as the preceding and the original reverse inscription was O CRUX AVE SPES UNICA ("Hail, O Cross, our only hope"). In the time of Elizabeth the motto had been changed to an abbreviated form of A DOMINO FACTUM EST ISTUD ET EST MIRABILE IN OCULIS NOSTRIS ("This is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes"). The Angelet was discontinued in 1619.

Angelot. A gold coin of the Anglo-Gallic series corresponding to the Angelet (*q.v.*), and as the latter constituted half of an Angel, so the Angelot was valued at fifteen Sols or about two-thirds of a Salute (*q.v.*).

It was first struck by Henry VI of England about 1427, with the usual obverse of St. Michael slaying the dragon. The type is found on coins of Thorn in Brabant, issued by the Abbess Margaret of Brederode (1531-1577) and also occurs on specimens issued by Henri II of Brederode (1556-1568), struck at Vianen in Luxemburg.

Under Louis XI of France (1461-1485) a series of Angelots were issued to commemorate the foundation of the Order of St. Michael. *See* Hoffmann (7-10).

Angevin. *See* Monnaies Angevines.

Anglo-American Money. The general name given to the coins of the American settlements struck by English rulers from the time of Elizabeth until 1776.

Anglo-Gallic Coins are such as were issued by the English rulers and princes in their French territories. The earliest specimens are the Deniers of Henry II, which must have been struck previous to 1168, in which year Aquitaine was given by Henry to his son, Richard I.

The last of the series of Anglo-Gallic coins are the Tournay Groats of Henry VIII, issued in 1513.

Angroigne. A billon coin of Burgundy issued by Philip the Good (1419-1467) and struck at the mint at Auxonne. It has on the reverse a cross with lions and fleurs de lis in the opposite angles, and the inscription: ANSERNA DE AVXONE. *See* Blanchet (i, 394).

Angster. A small base silver coin struck in various Cantons of Switzerland, but specially in Luzerne, Schwyz, Appenzell, Zug, Zurich, Schaffhausen, and St. Gallen. They are mentioned as early as 1424, and in a *Münzbuch,* printed at Nuremburg by Georg Wachter in 1530, the value of the Angster is stated to be one-fourth of the Kreuzer. They occur in the coinage as late as the middle of the nineteenth century, and retained this value.

The etymology of the name is dubious. Du Cange (i) states that it is a corruption of *Angesicht, i.e.,* face or visage. Another authority derives the name from an individual named Angst, the master of a mint in Switzerland.

Ang-tuk. A silver piece struck in Nepal for currency in Tibet, by the Newar King Jaya Bhupatindra Malla Deva in the year 816 of the Newar Era, corresponding to A.D. 1696. The name Ang-tuk means "number six," and it is given to the coin on account of the last figure in the date. The Tibetans call it Pa-nying Tang-ka, or "old Nepalese" coinage. It is also known as the Dung-tang, *i.e.,* "Spear Tang-ka," or Dung-tse, *i.e.,* "Spear-point," from the trident emblem of the Newar kings, which is minted on the reverse. It is called a Mohar in Nepal. *See* Tang-ka, and *Conf.* Walsh, *Coinage of Tibet,* in *Memoirs Asiatic Society of Bengal,* 1907 (ii), and Wood, in *American Journal of Numismatics,* 1912.

Ani. A gold coin of Nepal of the value of one-sixteenth of a Mohur. *See* Suka, and Anna.

Animals, especially sheep and cattle, were used as basis of exchange in ancient times. In Homer oxen are frequently mentioned as the commodity by which other things were valued. The armor of Diomedes was said to be worth nine oxen, while that of Glaucus was valued at a hundred. *Iliad* (vi). In the same work it is stated that the first prize given to the wrestlers at the Grecian games was worth twelve oxen. *See* Kugildi.

Anna. A copper coin of India, the sixteenth part of a Rupee. It is subdivided into four Pice or twelve Pies.

It is referred to early in the eighteenth century by A. Hamilton, in *A New Account of the East Indies*, 1727 (ii, App. 8), who states that "in Bengal their accounts are kept in Pice, twelve to an Annoe, sixteen Annoes to a Rupee."

Annapolis Coinage. *See* Chalmers.

Annengroschen. The name given to a series of silver coins issued in Brunswick, Hanover, and Hildesheim at the beginning of the sixteenth century. They have a figure of St. Anne standing, who is holding the Christ child on one arm and the infant Mary on the other.

Annenpfennig. A copper token struck at Annaberg, Saxony, with the inscription HILF HEILIGE ANNA.

Annoe. An old form of writing Anna (*q.v.*).

Annulet Coinage. A name given to certain issues in gold and silver of the period of Henry V and Henry VI of England, on account of the annulet which was one of the distinguishing characteristics of the money of these reigns.

Annunciata. The popular name for a coin of the Gonzaga family, princes of Guastalla, which bears on the obverse the annunciation to the Virgin. It was equal to fourteen Soldi and was issued to the end of the sixteenth century.

The type was copied in 1745 on the Quadruplo d'Oro of Charles Emanuel III, king of Sardinia.

Anselmino. A name given to the double Giulio issued in Mantua under Vincenzo I. Gonzaga (1587-1613). It was a silver coin of the value of twenty Soldi and received this name from the figure of St. Anselm on the obverse. *See* Selmino.

Antoninianus, also called Argenteus Antoninianus, and Aurelianus, is a Roman double Denarius which takes its name from M. Aurelius Antoninus Caracalla (211-217), who introduced it. This coin was distinguished from the Denarius by the fact that the Emperor's head bore a radiated crown, and there is a crescent under the head of the Empress. It was originally of moderately good silver, but gradually depreciated until at the time of Gallienus it was barely more than a silvered copper coin. It was abolished about the period of Constantine the Great. The original weight of this coin was 5.45 grammes, or about eighty grains.

Ant's Nose Coins. A name given to certain small copper pellet-like shaped money of China, convex on one side and flat on the other. They are generally conceded to have been in use about B.C. 650-600, and the designation "Ant's Nose Money" is due, perhaps, to the ancient practice of burying "valuable ants" with the dead. "Ghost's Face or Head Money" is also an appellation given to them, no doubt on account of their likeness to the features of a spectre of the nether world. Their latest cognomen is that of "Metallic Cowries" in imitation of cowry shells, whose shape they are supposed to follow and which were known to be used as a currency medium in ancient China.

The most common variety is that supposed to be inscribed with the weight value Pan Liang, or half Tael. For a detailed account *see* Ramsden, *Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan*, 1914 (iii, 4, 5), and Spink (xxiii, p. 564).

Anvoire. Du Cange states that this was a kind of tribute of twenty-eight Deniers to be used for the church which the Bishop of Beauvais exacted from newly married couples.

Aparas. According to Teixeira de Aragao (iii) this was a Portuguese silver coin struck for their possessions in India. The word means to cut off, or to divide, and the coins consisted of pieces cut from the Piastre and counterstamped.

Aplus. The Assyrian equivalent for the Greek Obol (*q.v.*).

Apollina. The popular name used in Sicily for the gold coins of Syracuse of the period of Agathocles (B.C. 317-310), which bore on the obverse the head of Apollo.

Apostel Thaler. A silver medallic Thaler of the Holy Roman Empire, bearing no date but issued under Rudolf II (1576-1612). It is from designs by Christian Maler, and obtains its name from the figure of the Savior surrounded by the symbols of the twelve apostles.

Appelgulden. A nickname given to the gold Gulden of the city of Cologne, issued in the latter part of the fifteenth century Cappe (No. 1244), on account of the imperial globe on the reverse, which was frequently mistaken for an apple.

The name was adopted throughout the Rhine Provinces and was used in the contemporary archives. *Conf.* Paul Joseph (*passim*).

Appoints. *See* Assignat.

Apuliense. The name given to a small silver coin struck by William II (1166-1189) for Brindisi, Palermo, etc. The reverse has usually a palm-tree and the inscription APVLIENSIS. Some varieties are concave. The value was equal to a Ducato d'Argento, and divisions of three, six, and twelve were issued called respectively Tercia or Terzo, Sesto, and Dodicesimo.

Aqdscheh. A silver coin of Egypt, introduced by Ahmed III (A.H. 1115-1143), and corresponding to the Asper, or one-third of the Para.

Aquilino. A silver coin, which, as its name indicates, bears a large eagle on the obverse, and is common to a number of Italian States.

It was issued at Padua during the Republican period (1200-1318), and from its size was generally known as the Grosso Aquilino. At Treviso it was struck by Enrico II di Gorizia (1319-1323); at Mantua by the Gonzaga family in the latter part of the fourteenth century; and at Aquila under Joanna II of Durazzo (1414-1435) and her successors. The last-named coin was also called Cella or Trentino and had a value of half a Paolo. It bore an eagle with outstretched wings, which received the popular name of *Uccello, i.e.,* a bird, and this in turn was corrupted to Cella.

Arbâa. A name given to certain base gold coins of Egypt of the value of four Piastres or one-half of the Kairie.

Arbol de Valencia. The billon Deniers issued by John I of Aragon (1387-1395), for Valencia, are so called. *See* Engel and Serrure (iii. 1346).

Arcadian League. See League Coinage.

Archaic Coinage. A general name for the earliest types of the Greek coins struck from *circa* B.C. 700 to B.C. 480. In this period "there is a gradual development from extreme rudeness of execution to more clearly defined forms characterised by stiffness and angularity of style." This is the first of the art periods according to Head's classification, and the figures on the coins usually consist of animals, heads of animals, and human heads in profile.

Archer. A name sometimes given to both the Persian gold Daric and the silver Siglos, as these coins bear the figure of a bowman on the obverse. The term τοξότας from an archer, is also used to define these coins, and they were known by this latter name.

Ardha. An Indian word meaning half, and used in conjunction with denominations such as Kakini, Pana, etc. *See* Pana.

Ardit. A corruption of Hardi or Hardit (*q.v.*).

Ardite. A small copper coin of Barcelona struck by Philip III (1598-1621) and by his successors until the middle of the eighteenth century. It probably obtained its name from the fact that on the earliest types the portrait of the king separated the two letters A.R. (Aragoniae Rex).

Ardpanchio. A silver coin of Cutch and Kathiawar of the value of two and a half Koris. *See* Panchia.

Arends-Rijksdaalder. A silver Thaler issued by the United Provinces, Friesland, etc., in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The name is obtained from the emblem of the two eagles upon the obverse. The smaller denominations, the Arends-Groot and the Arends-Schelling have the same design. The Thaler was equal to sixty Groten.

Arenkopf, or **Arnekopf.** A name given to the half Pfennig of Goslar, on account of the eagle's head appearing on the same.

These diminutive base silver coins were issued originally in the fifteenth century; they are also alluded to by the names of Scherf (*q.v.*) and Goslar.

Argenteolus. *See* Argenteus.

Argenteus. Another name for the Denarius, revived by Diocletian and struck 96 to the pound of silver. It was also called *Argenteus minutulus* or *Argenteolus*, and continued to be struck until the time of Julian II the Apostate.

Argenteus. *See* Talari.

Argenteus Antoninianus. *See* Antoninianus.

Argenteus Aurelianus. *See* Antoninianus.

Argenteus Minutulus. So called in contradistinction to the larger Argenteus Antoninianus. *See* Argenteus.

Argentino. A gold coin of the Argentine Republic, introduced in 1880, and of the value of five Pesos.

Argent le Roy, *i.e.*, the King's silver. When this term was used in connection with coins issued in France during the Middle Ages it implied that the metal was 23 karats fine. In a document of 1378 the Grosso of Charles V of France is called Argento le Roy, probably on account of the purity of the metal.

Argento. In the fifteenth century this name was applied to silver coins struck by the Popes at Avignon and Carpentrasso.

Argenton, or **Maillechort.** The name given to a mixture of nickel, copper, and zinc which constituted the basis of the Swiss coins of 1850. *See* Nickel.

Argentum Dei. *See* Earnest.

Argentum Oscense. *See* Denarius Oscensis.

Argentum Nigrum. *See* Billon.

Argurion. A Greek word meaning "a piece of silver," and so used in the Gospel of St. Matthew (xvii: 27, xxvi: 15). *See* Pieces of Silver.

Arlabaso. *See* Rollbatzen.

Armellino. A silver coin of the value of half a Carlino, issued by Ferdinand I of Aragon, as king of Naples and Sicily (1458-1494). It obtains its name from the figure of an ermine on the reverse.

The type was copied by his successors, Alfonso II and Ferdinand II, and also by Francesco Maria I, Duke of Urbino (1508-1513). The ermine being mistaken for a fox (*volpe*), the coin received the nickname of Volpetta.

Arnaldes, or **Arnaudin.** The name given to a small base silver coin struck at Agen in Aquitaine, and supposed to obtain its name from Arnaldo I of Bonneville, who was bishop of Agen in the eleventh century. Poey d'Avant (ii, 143) ascribes its origin to Arnaldo de Rovinhan, bishop of Agen and the first to coin money there in 1217. The same authority (p. 145) cites an account of the year 1252 in which Arnaldeses are mentioned as being of slightly less weight than the Italian coins of the same period.

Arnekopf. *See* Arenkopf.

Arnoldus. The ducat of Arnould, Count of Egmont and Duke of Gueldres (1423-1472) is so called.

Arrhes. A French expression meaning money given for the binding of a bargain and corresponding to Earnest (*q.v.*).

In the *American Journal of Numismatics* (xli. 31), there is an extensive description of the Arrhae, or "tokens of spousage," called by the French *Deniers pour épouser.*

Arrow Head Money. Arrow heads of stone or metal have been used by various primitive people as objects of barter. Although they may be considered as primitive money they cannot be classed as coins. The American Indians and the Japanese used stone arrow heads for purposes of exchange and the Chinese used bronze arrow points. Chinese numismatists have sometimes included these in their works. *See* Ramsden. There is, however, a specific instance of an inscribed bronze arrow point in the Korean series known as Chun Pei (*q.v.*).

Arsum. A name applied to any coinage of base metal resembling billon. Du Cange states that the etymology is from an old French word, *ards*, meaning black.

Arsura. The trial of money by fire, after it was coined.—Blount, *Law Dictionary*, 1670.

Artesienne. A general name for the coins, especially Mailles, struck at Artois, toward the latter part of the eleventh century. The type was copied in Lille, Antwerp, Brussels, etc. *See* Blanchet (i, 444, 449), who refers to them by the names of Artescense and Atrebatensis.

Artig, plural Artiger. A small silver coin, the fractional part of a Schilling, issued by the bishops of Dorpat and the archbishops of Riga early in the sixteenth century. They also belong to the currency of the Order of Livonia.

Artilucco, or **Artiluk.** A silver coin of the Republic of Ragusa issued from 1627 to 1701. It had a value of three Grossetti, and was copied from the Polish Dreigröscher (*q.v.*).

The name appears to be taken from the Turkish word *altiluk, i.e.,* six-fold, because its equivalent in the Ottoman Empire was six Para. For a detailed account of this coinage *see* Resetar, in the *Monatsblatt der Num. Gesell. in Wien* (viii, 18-21).

Aruzzeh, or **Tamunah,** is a quarter of a Habbeh or one-fortieth of a Danik, or one forty-eighth of a Danik (*q.v.*) of Khwarizm.

Aryandic Coinage. The name given to a series of silver coins struck by Aryandes, a satrap of Egypt, in imitation of the royal Persian coinage. Darius, from the account by Herodotus (iv, 165-167), would appear to have been angry with Aryandes for issuing silver of excessive purity. No coins are extant which can be attributed to this satrap, and Hill suggests that "he coined sigli with the royal types which should only have been issued by the royal mint, and that this was the real reason of his fall." *See* Head (p. 845).

As. *See* Aes Grave.

Asadi Ghrush. The name given by the Turks to the Austrian Thaler, and the Rix Daler of the Low Countries, which were the principal large silver coins current in the Ottoman Empire prior to the reign of Soleiman II, who introduced the Ghrush, or Piastre, in imitation of these coins.

Marsden, however (i. 373), quotes Meninski, that the Utuzlik, or Zolota, a smaller coin, was "Thalerus Hollandicus floreno Rhenensi aequivalens."

The confusion is probably due to the fact that the Piastre and the Utuzlik are of nearly the same size.

Ascanische Pfennige. A variety of bracteates issued by the Dukes of Anhalt, who established a mint at Ascania, or Ascaria, now Aschersleben, in the eleventh century. They are very difficult to classify, being without inscriptions and corresponding to the Monnaies Muettes (*q.v.*).

Aschera. The name given to the quarter Piastre in the Egyptian series. It is a base silver coin of the value of ten Paras. The name for the half Piastre of the same issue is Aschreneah. Both coins were introduced A.H. 1255 or A.D. 1839.

As'êk. According to R. C. Temple, in the *Indian Antiquary,* 1898 (p. 14), this name is given to a rough silver casting, used by the Lao tribes in the northern part of Siam. It is valued at three Rupees, though it contains only about one Rupee's worth of silver.

Ashrafî, or **Sherify.** A Persian word meaning "noble," and applied to a gold coin issued by the Sufî, or Safî, dynasty. It corresponds in approximate size and weight to the Dinar and Sequin. The triple Ashrafî, occasionally struck, received the name of Muhr-Ashrafî. *See* Altun.

Ashrafi. A small silver coin struck by the Emirs of El Harrar, a province of Abyssinia. About twenty-two of these were computed to a Dollar, though the value fluctuated under the different emirs. It was formerly a gold coin.

In the modern Abyssian coinage it is a money of account, three being equal to a Talari.

Asht. A silver coin of India and equal to one-eighth of a Rupee. *See* Sihansah.

Aslani. *See* Abukash.

Asmani, or **Usmani.** A name given to the copper forty-cash piece of Mysore, by Tipu Sultan, in 1789, after the adoption of his new system of reckoning. This system was begun in 1786, and based on the Muludi, *i.e.,* dating from the birth of the Prophet. The coin is so called after 'Usman-ibn-'Affan, the third khalifa. *See* Mushtari.

Asper, or **Aspre.** A billon coin of the value of one-third of a Para formerly cur-

rent in Turkey and Asia Minor. It weighs from two to three grains.

The name appears to be derived from the ἄσπρος, of the modern Greeks, being "white" money, as distinguished from the copper.

In the Tunis currency the Asper is divided into twelve Bourbes.

The name is also given to a silver coin current in Rhodes in the fourteenth century and later. It was issued by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and is the same as the Denier of Western Europe. There is a series of them struck at Trebizond, under the Commenes, from Manuel I (1238-1263) to Alexis IV (1417-1447), and they were copied in Georgia under Georgi VIII (1452-1469).

In 1492 it was computed in Venice at 20 Tornesi, and in 1677 it was coined in the Republic of Genoa for the Levantine trade.

Asprione. Du Cange cites ordinances which indicate that this was a name given to the Soldo d'Oro struck at the mint of Ravenna.

Assarion. The Greek diminutive form of the Latin word As (*q.v.*).

Assarius. The fourth part of the Follis (*q.v.*). It was introduced by Diocletian, and corresponds to the Dekanummion of the Byzantine Empire.

Assignat. The name given to a species of paper money first issued in France pursuant to an order of the National Assembly of April 19, 1790. The Republic issued them in denominations from 10,000 Livres to 5 Livres, as well as a smaller currency called Appoints as low as ten Sous.

As there was an inadequate gold or silver redemption fund their value soon depreciated to one-sixth of their original worth. By an order of the Directorate of February 19, 1795, they were abolished, and the holders were permitted to exchange them for a new variety of paper money called the Mandat. This also became worthless in a short time.

Essays of Assignats for 100, 50, 25, and 5 Livres struck in white metal and copper were issued in 1791.

Assis. The Roman As (*q.v.*).

Assis, plural Asses. A base silver coin of the value of six Kreuzer issued in Basle, Strasburg, and Luxemburg during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

In the Luxemburg coinage it represents a Sol or Sou, and a necessity piece of 72 Asses was issued during the siege of Luxemburg by the French, in 1795. *See* Mailliet (73, 1).

Atia. A copper coin struck for the Portuguese Indies at Diu, with a corresponding half. The issue appears to have been begun under Joseph I about 1750 and was continued until 1851. The reverses usually exhibit a cross with the four figures of the date in the angles. The value of the Atia was fifteen Reis or twenty Bazaruccos.

Atkinson. *See* Achesoun.

Atmah. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, equal to one-fourth of the Sihansah (*q.v.*).

Atrebatensis. *See* Artesienne.

Atribuo. *See* Judenpfennige.

Atsida, plural Atsidor or Atsidorna. An expression used by Swedish numismatists to signify the obverse of a coin or medal. It is a compound word meaning "the side toward the person." *See* Fransida.

Att. A Siamese copper coin, the sixty-fourth part of the Tical (*q.v.*). In the former Cambodian coinage the Att represented the one four-hundredth of the Tical.

Attesaal. In the constitution of Erik VII of Denmark, 1269, this monetary denomination is mentioned, and Du Cange states that it was current for a Tremissis, or third part of a Solidus.

Aubonne. The name given to a variety of Ecu struck for Lorraine and Bar, by Monsieur d'Aubonne, the director of the mint from 1724 to 1728. *See* De Saulcy, (Pl. xxxii).

Auferstehungsthaler, i.e., Resurrection Thaler. *See* Schmalkaldischer Bundesthaler.

Augslups Polleten. *See* Polleten.

Augustalis. A gold coin issued by the Emperor Frederick II as king of the Two Sicilies. They were struck at Brindisi from 1197 to 1220, and were valued at one and a quarter gold Gulden. The design on these pieces is copied from the Roman

Aurei; the Emperor's head is laureated, and he is clothed in Roman costume, from which fact they derive their name. Italian numismatists refer to this coin by the name of Agostaro.

August d'Or. A gold coin of Saxony, struck originally by the electors and later by the king. It was a variety of the Pistole or five-Thaler gold piece. The Ephraim d'Or, a type issued by Frederick the Great, at Leipzig, from 1756 to 1758 was greatly inferior and contained only about one-third the quantity of gold of the regular Pistoles. *See* Ephraimiten.

Augustos, or **Augustari.** A name given to such coins as bear the figure of the bishops of Augsburg, *i.e.*, Augusta Vindelicorun. These ecclesiastics struck coins after 1402. *See* Blanchet (ii, 92).

Aur. The Icelandic equivalent for the Scandinavian Öre (*q.v.*).

Aurelianus. *See* Antoninianus.

Aureola, plural Aurelii. An ordinance of the mint of Venice of 1178 reads *fu stampata moneta d'argento nominata Aurelii.* The value of these coins was computed at two Soldi, but no specimens are known to exist.

Aureus. The best known of the Roman gold coins. It succeeded the Scripulum, and appeared toward the end of the Republic, when Sulla in B.C. 87, Pompey in B.C. 81, and Julius Cæsar in B.C. 46, issued a military gold coinage. This series forms part of the Nummi Castrenses (*q.v.*).

The regular coinage of the Aurei began under Julius Cæsar, and their value was twenty-five Denarii. The weight of the Aureus gradually declined, and it was finally abolished when Constantine the Great established the Solidus.

Under Augustus quadruple Aurei called Quaterniones were issued.

Originally the Aureus was struck at the proportion of 42 to the Roman pound (327.45 grammes) but its weight gradually tended to diminish, the reduction being approximately as follows:

In the time of Augustus the Aureus was one forty-second of a pound, *i.e.*, 120.3 grains; in the time of Nero, one forty-fifth of a pound, *i.e.*, 113.5 grains; in the time of Caracalla, one-fiftieth of a pound, *i.e.*, 101.05 grains; in the time of Gallienus, one sixtieth to one-seventieth of a pound, *i.e.*, 84 to 72 grains.

Aureus Regalis. *See* Royal d'Or.

Aurum. The Latin generic term for money.

Aurum ad Obrussam. *See* Obryzum.

Aurum Excoctum. *See* Excoctum and Obryzum.

Ausbeutemünzen. The name given to both gold and silver coins and implying the product of a local mine. The earliest specimen is probably the Saxon Ausbeutethaler of St. Katharinenberg, dated 1505.

The various Dukes of Brunswick resorted to this practice extensively, and it was common in other German states as well as in France, Scandinavia, etc.

The Ausbeutethaler frequently bear views of the mines or allusions to the place of striking. In many cases they have distinctive mottoes, *e.g.*, DAS LAND DIE FRUCHTE BRINGT., etc. The Isargold Dukaten and the Rheingold Dukaten struck from the product of washings in these rivers are also classed with the Ausbeutemünzen.

A third variety are such pieces as bear a motto invoking a blessing on the mining operations. These are known as Bergsegensthaler and occur for Mansfeld, the Harz Mountains, etc.

Auswurf Münzen. *See* Maundy Money.

Autonomous Coins. A name given to coins struck by such cities and territories as required no external authority to issue them. They are common in the Greek series and to some extent in the Roman; but the provinces of the latter empire were usually restricted to the extent that they were permitted to strike only in copper.

Avers, from the Latin *adversus, i.e.*, facing. The same as obverse (*q.v.*). The term is used as early as the year 1715 in the catalogue of an auction sale of coins held at Gotha in Saxony. *See Berliner Münzblätter* (No. 141).

Awpenny. *See* Half-Penny.

Axe Money. The common name for a rude copper currency used by the Mexican Indians. The native name is Sicca, or Siccapili (*q.v.*). The shape of these pieces resembles an axe, about twenty by forty millimetres.

Aydans. A variety of base silver deniers issued in Flanders during the fifteenth century. Du Cange cites an ordinance of 1450 showing that they were struck at Liège and that twenty were computed to the Florin.

Azzalino. The name given to a Testone issued by the Paleologi at Casale during the fourteenth century. The word is a corruption of *acciarino*, meaning a steel for striking fire, this device occurring on the coin. For a similar emblem, *see* Briquet.

B

Bacca di Allemagna. According to Promis (ii. 66), this term was used in Piedmont for a coin of two Soldi. In 1548 a Scudo of Savoy was equal to 22½ Bacca.

Bacchanalian Coins. A name given to the issues of Jahangir, Emperor of Hindustan, which bear on one side the ruler seated with a goblet of wine before him. These pieces appeared in 1612 and later.

Bacquette. Another name for Baquette (*q.v.*).

Badam, or **Padens.** The name given to the almond of Persia which was used as money in some parts of India and on the Malabar Coast. Stavorninus, in his *Voyages to the East Indies*, 1798 (iii. 8), in writing of the coinage current at Surat, says: "In the same way as cowries are made use of in Bengal, as the lowest medium of exchange, almonds, which are called badams, are employed for that purpose here; the comparative value whereof is, as may easily be conceived, more liable to variation than any other respective medium."

J. A. de Mandelslo, who was in Gujarat about 1638, published an account of his voyages in 1669, and says of the natives that "they also make use of almonds whereof thirty-six make a Peyse" (? Paisa).

Bär Pfennige. A nickname given to the small silver and billon coins of the Swiss Cantons of Berne and St. Gallen, which have a figure of a bear. This privilege was granted them by Frederick III in 1475. *See* Blanchet (ii. 263).

Baetzner. A base silver coin of Strasburg current in the sixteenth century and later. It was equivalent to eight Deniers, or the sixth part of a Dick-Pfennig, and multiples called Dreibaetzner, or one half of the Dick-Pfennig were also issued.

In the Luzerne coinage the Baetzner was equal to four Kreuzer, and silver denominations of Zehnbaetzner were struck from about 1750 to 1812.

Bagarone, or **Bagaroto.** The popular name for a variety of the mezzo Bolognino, issued in Bologna, Ferrara, and Modena, during the fifteenth century and later. In 1507 it was current in Parma at one fourth of the Quattrino.

Bagattino, from *bagata*, a trifle. A small copper and billon coin of Venice, which appeared originally about the reign of the Doge Francesco Foscari (1423-1457), and was in use for about two centuries.

It was also extensively employed at Friuli, Sebenico, Spalato, Zara, Rovigo and other Venetian colonies. At Verona it appears with a date as early as 1516.

The Bagattino was the Venetian unit in copper, and it was usually computed at one half of the Soldo.

Baggiane, or **Bagiane.** A coin issued by the mint of Mirandola early in the seventeenth century and of the value of four Soldi. An ordinance of 1693 mentions Baggiane of Modena.

Bagni (?plural of Bagno). There is a reference in Promis (i. 316) to an order of the year 1717 which prohibits the circulation of coins called Bagni in the Duchy of Savoy.

Bahar. According to Noback (p. 82), a money of account was formerly used at Bantam, on the island of Java, which is based on a decimal system, as follows:

1 Bahar = 10 Utas
= 100 Cattles
= 1000 Laxsans
= 10000 Peccoes

The smallest of these, the Peccoe, was computed at 30 to the Spanish Dollar, though the value fluctuated.

Bahloli. *See* Buhloli.

Bahram, or **Behram.** A name given to the copper five cash piece of Mysore, by Tipu Sultan, in 1790, after the adoption of his new system of reckoning. This system was begun in 1786, and was based on the Muludi, *i.e.*, dating from the birth of the Prophet. The name of the coin is the Persian designation of the planet Mars.

Baiarda. A coin of the value of two Bolognini struck in Modena from 1551 to 1553. It was a variety of the Murajola (*q.v.*).

Baiocco, or **Bajocco.** A coin formerly in use in the Papal States. It was originally struck in base silver and later in copper, and it obtains its name from its brown color, the Italian for a bay or brown tint being *bajo*. But Cinagli states that the name is probably derived from Bayeux, a town of France (old name, Bajocae), where there was at one time a mint.

The Baiocco was the tenth part of the Paolo, and the one hundredth part of a Scudo, and it was subdivided into five Quattrini.

In 1712 Pope Clement XI issued a silver coin of 80 Baiocci, and in 1796 Pius VI struck a 60 Baiocci piece at Bologna in copper. Among the obsidional pieces Mailliet cites copper coins of two and one half and five Baiocci struck during the French occupation of Civita-Vecchia, 1796-1797; five, two and one half, and one half Baiocci for San-Severino, 1797; and five Baiocci for Tivoli in 1797. *See* Ducato.

The Baiocco is mentioned by Andrew Boorde, in his *Introduction to Knowledge*, 1547 (179), who says, "In bras they haue Kateryns and byokes and denares."

Baioccone. The name given to a copper coin of the value of five Baiocci struck for the Papal States during the pontificate of Pius IX.

Baiochella. A billon coin issued by Sixtus V (1585-1590), for Rome, Fano, Montalto, Ancona, etc., and in use during the early part of the seventeenth century. The name is a diminutive of Baiocco.

Baiochetto. A small silver coin issued by the Farnesi Family for Castro, Piacenza, etc., during the sixteenth century. Those of Pietro Luigi Farnese (1545-1547) are quite common and usually bear the figure of Saint Savinus on the reverse.

Baiotta. Promis (ii. 174) states that pursuant to an order of February 17, 1717, a tax was levied in Piedmont consisting of a Baiotta, *i.e.*, five Soldi. This would make it a variety of the Ducatone, but no such coin is known at the present time.

Baisa. In a report of the United States Consulate at Maskat, Oman, dated March 23, 1911, it is stated that the only Oman coin is the copper Baisa or "Maskat Pice." "It is used in retail transactions and can usually be exchanged in small quantities at the rate of twelve Baisas for one Anna of Indian currency."

Bajoire. A name given to coins on which occur two or more profile portraits, one superimposed and more or less obscuring the one underneath. Notable examples are the English Crown of William and Mary; the Lafayette Dollar, etc. *See* Jugate.

Bakiri, or **Bakhri.** A name given to the quarter Rupee of Mysore by Tipu Sultan, in 1786, when he adopted his new system of reckoning, based on the Muludi, *i.e.*, dating from the birth of the Prophet. The coin is so called after Muhammad Bakir, the fifth Imam.

Bakla Asarfi. A gold coin of Nepal of the value of two Mohurs. *See* Suka.

Balance Half Merk. *See* Merk.

Balastraca. A name given to the Spanish Peseta stamped with the figure 400 in a rectangle to indicate its altered value into Reis. There are corresponding halves and quarters, stamped respectively 200 and 100. This practice was extensively carried on by private persons in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. *See* Meili (ii. 355).

Balboa. The unit of the gold standard of Panama, divided into one hundred Centesimos and of the same value as the money of the United States. It is named after the explorer, but up to the present time has not been struck, the largest coin of Panama being the Peso, or half Balboa.

Baldacchino. An Italian word meaning a canopy, and sometimes used to describe the Pavillon d'Or (*q.v.*).

Baliardus. Du Cange cites a manuscript of the thirteenth century of the Diocese of Bourges which reads, "Henricus de Soliaco cantor Bituricensis qui dedit decem libras Baliardorum ad emendos redditus." It is probably the same as the Baviardus (*q.v.*).

Balssonaya. *See* Bossonaya.

Bamboo Money. An elongated, narrow, tablet-like shaped money supposed to

have been derived from ancient metal checks said to have been current in the city of Tsi-an fu, the capital of Shantung, as far back as A.D. 1275, but as time went on, its circulation was not limited to this locality. They are now found in nearly all parts of China, although they appear to be most popular in the Yang-tse regions. This subsidiary money was issued by small banks, exchange houses, contractors of labor, etc., to serve as a medium of small exchange according to the values indicated on them. Besides the value, the names of the issuers, as well as the address of their business place, is found on a great many of them.

Their field of circulation was, as a rule, purely local, although no few extended over the limits to which they were first intended. Some, on the other hand, served as checks, to be redeemed for cash on presentation. Others were intended to be used as tallies for calculating the amount of a journey, a day's work, or some other such purpose. The values inscribed on them are stated, in the majority of cases, in cash, and range from 1 Kwan (1000-cash) down to 1 cash denomination. Their sizes also vary, from six inches down to a little over one inch. The inscription is usually in relief, burnt with a stamping iron, and countermarks are sometimes added afterwards to prevent fraud. *See* Wooden Money.

Banco. The system of banco currency was instituted in the sixteenth century in Italy, when the banks sought relief from failure by application to the government for authority to reduce the weight of the Ducat, Zecchino, etc. The practice of a government to profit by the variation of weight and fineness of metal is of frequent occurrence.

The Mark Banco was a money of account introduced by the Bank of Hamburg which insisted on payments by its depositors of bars of fine silver, but liquidated its transactions with so-called Banco Thaler, *i.e.*, with silver coins containing more or less alloy.

Frederick the Great issued a silver Banco Thaler in 1765 upon the institution of the Royal Bank. At the present day the terms Banco Thaler, Banco Daler, etc., are usually applied to paper money issued by a national government.

The Skilling Banco was a copper coin introduced in Sweden in 1819 for Avesta and in 1832 for Stockholm. It was last struck in 1855.

Banderuola. Another name for the Ducatone struck by Odoardo Farnese (1622-1646) at Piacenza. It has on one side the figure of St. Anthony holding a banner.

Bankje. A Dutch term popularly used for paper money in general.

Bank Note. A term used to describe a promissory note issued by a bank, and made payable in coin to the bearer on demand. It is a circulating medium authorized by law.

Formerly bank notes, or bank bills, as they were sometimes called, were made payable to a particular individual and the date was limited.

Bank of England Dollar. *See* Dollar.

Bank of Ireland Dollar. *See* Dollar.

Bankportugalöser. *See* Portugalöser.

Bankschelling, also known as Escalin au Lion. A silver coin of West Friesland issued in 1676 and later. It bears the inscription VI STVIVERS BANKGELT.

Banngeld. The popular name for fines paid to the local exchequer or court during the Middle Ages in many parts of Germany.

Ban Sen. The Japanese for numbered sen. The pieces have numbers on the back and are found in the Eiraku, Genwa and Kwanei series.

Banu. A copper coin of Roumania adopted in 1867 when this country based its monetary system on the Latin Union. One hundred Bani are equal to one Leu, and ten Lei are equal to one Alexander.

Baptismal Thaler. *See* Tauf Thaler.

Baquette. The name given to a Liard struck by Louis XIII for Béarn in 1642 and later. It is a small copper coin on the obverse side of which the field is divided into four compartments with crowned Ls and cows in the opposite corners. *See* Vacquette.

Barbarian Coins. A general designation for pieces struck from *circa* B.C. 400 to A.D. 300 in imitation of Greek and Ro-

man types. To this class may be assigned the imitations of Athenian coins towards the end of the fifth century B.C.; the imitations of the coins of Philip II, of Macedonia, the Gaulish coinage, the imitations of the latter for Britain, and finally imitations of Roman Imperial issues. *See* Hill (pp. 9-10).

Barbarin. A base silver coin of the Abbey of Saint Martial in Bretagne, issued at the beginning of the twelfth century. It obtains its name from the bearded face of the saint on the obverse. *See* Lemocia.

Barbarina. The name given to a silver coin of Mantua of the value of ten Soldi, which bears the figure of St. Barbara, the patron of the city. It was originally struck by Duke Guglielmo Gonzaga (1550-1587) and was copied in Guastalla.

A variety of this coin, but smaller, was issued at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was computed at one Grosso. It was known as the Barbarina Nuova, or Barbarina col Girasole, from the sun-flower in the design.

Barbary Ducat. The popular name for the Zecchino in some of the West Indian Islands where it was introduced in the latter part of the seventeenth century. *See* Chalmers (p. 397).

Wavell Smith, the Secretary of the Leeward Islands, in a pamphlet entitled *Two Letters to Mr. Wood,* 1740, states that these coins were "clipt of five grains of their weight" and adds the following note:

"When I first discovered the introduction of these Barbary ducats in my office at St. Kitt's, I soon put a stop to their currency by refusing them in my office; and afterwards talking with some gentlemen, they were desirous to give them a common name. Upon which I reply'd:—'Christen them as sons after their fathers' name: so let them be called Toby's and Jerry's,' for they were introduced by a rich man at Nevis, Tobias Wall, and Jeremiah Brown, another very rich man at St. Christopher."

Barberine. A general name for the piece of five Soldi struck at Avignon in 1637 by Pope Urban VIII, whose family name was Barberini.

Barbonaccio. The name given to the Barbone of Lucca after its value had been reduced from twelve to nine Soldi.

Barbone. A silver coin of the Republic of Lucca issued in the second half of the fifteenth century and continued to the middle of the eighteenth. The name is derived from the bearded face of Christ on the obverse, which is usually accompanied by the inscription SANCTVS VVLTVS. Its value was twelve Soldi.

Barbuda. A billon coin of Portugal issued in the reign of Fernando (1367-1383) and struck at Lisbon, Porto, Miranda, and Tuy. There is a corresponding half. On both types the ruler is depicted as crowned with a vizor over his face, and on the reverse is a cross surcharged with a shield. The Barbuda had a value of three Dinheiros.

Bar Cent. The name given to a United States copper trial or experimental piece supposed to have been struck about 1776, according to a proposed plan for a decimal coinage.

It takes its name from the thirteen lateral bars which cover one entire side of the coin.

Bareheaded Noble. *See* Noble.

Bargellino. This word means "pertaining to a sheriff," and the name was bestowed on a piece of six Denarii issued in 1316 by Lando di Agubbio, the Sheriff (Bargello) of Florence.

Bari-firi. The unit of weight in the Soudan, and corresponding to 18 grammes. It is worth 14 Miscals, and each Miscal is divided into 27 Banans, the latter being a native seed. *See* Spink (ii. 841).

Barile. A silver coin of Florence struck early in the sixteenth century and adopted by Alessandro Medici (1533-1536), the first Duke. It has a figure of St. John the Baptist on one side and a lily on the reverse. The original value was twelve Sols and six Deniers. It was copied in the Duchy of Urbino.

The name is said to have been bestowed on this coin because its value represented the duty or tax on a barrel of wine.

Bar Money. A name generally applied to bars of metal which are stamped with

some value, and were formerly used as currency. *See* Bonk, and Tang.

Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico* (v. 12) uses the phrase "utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo," *i.e.*, "They (the Britons), use either copper or iron rods (that have been) weighed by a fixed weight, for coined money."

Barrinha. A gold coin of bar form struck under Maria II of Portugal for Mozambique. Its value was two and one half Maticaes or sixty-six Cruzados. There was a corresponding half for one and one quarter Maticaes.

Bartgroschen. *See* Judenkopfgroschen.

Basel. Holinshed, *Chronicles,* 1577 (ii. 67), states that in "the same yeare [*i.e.*, in 1158], also the King altered his coine, abrogating certeine peeces called basels." *See* Ruding (i. 170).

Bassanaya. *See* Bossonaya.

Bastardo. A tin coin introduced by Albuquerque, Governor General of Malacca in 1510. *See* Caixa.

Bastiao. The colloquial name for a variety of the silver Xeraphin struck at Goa in 1659. It received this designation from the figure of St. Sebastian on the obverse. Its value was three hundred Reis or five Tangas.

Bat. The Siamese name for the Tical (*q.v.*).

Bath Metal. According to Ure, *Dictionary of Chemistry,* this is an alloy consisting of three or four ounces of zinc to one pound of copper. It is said to have been used in the manufacture of the Rosa Americana coins.

Battezone. A broad silver Grosso of Florence, issued in 1503-4. It is of the type of the Carlino (*q.v.*) and the baptism of Christ by St. John is represented on the obverse. The name of the coin is from the Italian *battezzare,* to baptize.

Batzen, or more properly in the singular, Batz or Batze, was the name originally given to a silver coin of the size of the Groschen, which was introduced in Berne, early in the sixteenth century, when the Plappart was abolished. It was copied in the other Swiss cantons, as well as in Bavaria, Isny, Strasburg, Nördlingen, Augsburg, etc. According to the best authorities the name seems to be derived from the figure of the bear, the armorial device of the canton of Berne. The old German name for this animal was Betz, later Bätz. The etymology from the Italian *pezza,* a piece, is erroneous, as these coins never originated in Italy, but were copied in that country. *See* Rollbatzen.

The original value of the Batzen was four Kreuzer, therefore 18 Batzen made the Thaler of 72 Kreuzer. It appears to have retained this ratio for a long time, because in Adam Berg's *Münzbuch,* published in 1597, as low as 17 Batzen are given as the equivalent of a Thaler.

In the modern Swiss coinage prior to the introduction of the Latin Union system, the Batzen was one tenth of the Franc, and equal to ten Rappen.

Baubee. *See* Bawbee.

Baudequin. A French word meaning a tent or canopy, and sometimes applied to the Pavillon d'Or (*q.v.*).

Bauerngroschen, *i.e.*, Peasant's Groschen. A name given to the silver Groschen of Goslar on account of their poor execution. These coins bore the figures of Judas with a staff and Simon holding a saw, and they were supposed to bear a resemblance to two peasants. The Bauerngroschen were originally struck about the middle of the fifteenth century, and were of the value of twelve Pfennig.

Bauern Thaler. The common designation for a small brass token bearing the inscription WER MICH LAST STEHEN DEM WIRDS VBEL GEHEN, and on the reverse, BEHALT MIR NICH DAS RATE ICH DICH.

The object of these pieces was the following: whenever it was necessary to convoke an important convention of peasants living at some distance apart, the head of the community despatched a message to the nearest farmer with this token and a summons. The latter in his turn was expected to notify his nearest neighbor, and each recipient pursued the same course until all had been informed.

These tokens were common in Westphalia during the eighteenth century.

Bauri. Another name for the Burrie (*q.v.*).

Baviardus, or **Bauviardus.** A coin of the thirteenth century cited by Du Cange. It is a term relating to payments probably made in Berri in 1203 and 1227, and may be the same as the Baliardus (*q.v.*).

Bawbee. A Scotch billon coin first struck in the reign of James V and discontinued under William III.

The early varieties, issued at the Edinburgh or Stirling mints, were of the value of one and one half pence, but in the reign of Charles II the value was raised to sixpence.

The name by some is derived from *bas pièce* or *bas billon;* others think it takes its name from Alexander Orrok, Lord of Sillebawbye, who is said to have been the first to strike these coins.

Marston in *The Malcontent,* 1604 (Induction), speaks of a wager "that was not worth five bau-bees," and the coin is also mentioned by Beaumont and Fletcher, in *Wit at Severall Weapons,* 1647 (v. 2).

Bay Shillings. *See* Pine Tree Coins.

Bazarucco. A coin struck by the Portuguese in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and current in their possessions at Chaul, Goa, Bassein, Diu, and in the vicinity of Bombay. Specimens occur in copper, lead, and billon.

In the early Goa coinage of about 1510, the Bazarucco, also called Leal, was equal to two Reis. Later it became the fifteenth part of a Vintem; but the value fluctuated. Multiples exist as high as twenty.

The coin bears on one side the armorial shield of Portugal, which is sometimes found with the letters D and B to the left and right, to indicate the mints at Diu and Bassein. The reverse designs vary; some specimens have a St. Andrew's cross with a central horizontal bar, others a sphere, and others again a cross with the four figures of the date in the angles. *See* Roda.

Jacob Canter Visscher, in his *Letters from Malabar,* Madras, 1862 (p. 82), describes a base coin struck at Cochin which he calls Boeserokken, consisting of an alloy of lead and tin, with the arms of the Dutch East India Company on one side. Sixty of them are equal to a Cochin Fanam.

The name of this coin is frequently corrupted to Buzerook, and the nickname Tinney is also given to it, in allusion to its composition.

Beads used as money. *See* Borjookes, and Kharf.

Bean. An English slang term for a Sovereign or Guinea, and for money when used in the plural.

William Harrison Ainsworth, in his novel, *Rookwood,* 1834 (iii. 9) has the following passage: "Zoroaster took long odds that the match was off; offering a bean to half a quid (in other words, a guinea to a half guinea), that Sybil would be the bride."

Bean Money. *See* Cho Gin.

Beard Money. *See* Borodovaya.

Beato Amedeo, *i.e.,* Blessed Amedeus. A name given to a silver coin of the value of nine Fiorini struck at the mints of Turin and Vercelli in 1616 by Duke Charles Emanuel I. It bears a bust of the Duke in armor and a figure of St. Amedeus.

Beato Luigi. A silver coin of Mantua issued by Vincenzo II. Gonzaga (1626-1627) in honor of Luigi Gonzaga. Its value was half a Scudo.

Beaver Skins. *See* Hudson Bay Tokens.

Becs. *See* Bezzo.

Bedidlik. A gold coin of the modern Egyptian series of the value of one hundred Piastres. It was introduced A.H. 1255 or A.D. 1839.

Beghina. Du Cange cites this as being a small coin mentioned in the *Pacto Tongrensi* of 1403.

Begräbniss Thaler. *See* Mortuary Pieces.

Beguinette. A name given to a variety of the Maille Blanche (*q.v.*) struck by Guillaume de Nancy, a moneyer of Robert, Count of Bar, from 1370-1374. *See* Blanchet (i. 475).

Behram. *See* Bahram.

Beichlingscher Thaler. A Thaler of Poland, issued under August II in 1702. The obverse bears the cross of the Danebrog surrounded by four crowned monograms.

Beichtthaler, meaning "Confession Thaler," was the name bestowed on a medallic Thaler issued by Johann Georg II of Sax-

ony in 1663. The obverse represents the Elector standing at a table, and the coin received its name from the fact that he is supposed to have handed one of these pieces to the church every time that he went to confession.

Bekah. An early Jewish weight standard; it was equal to one half of the Shekel. *See* Exodus (xxxviii. 26).

Bell Dollar. *See* Glockenthaler.

Bell Money. The name given to a variety of early Chinese metallic currency on account of its resemblance to a bell. These coins average from 50 to 100 millimetres in height. They are described in detail by Ramsden (pp. 13-15).

Bender. A slang name for the English sixpence; it probably owes its origin to the fact that it is easily bent. Dickens in *Sketches by Boz* says "Niver mind the loss of two bob and a bender;" and Thackeray in *The Newcomes* (xi) has "By cock and pye it is not worth a bender."

Benduqi. A gold coin of Morocco which appears to have been originally issued in the reign of Muley Soleiman (A.H. 1207-1238).

Benediktspfennige, or **Benediktuspfennige.** A series of religious medalets the origin of which can probably be traced to masses said in cloisters. *See* Köhler, *Münzbelustigungen* (vi. 105).

Bener Dener. This term occurs in the laws of William I as given by Ingulphus, and according to Turner, *History of the Anglo Saxons* (ii. 135), it signifies "better pennies." Ruding (i. 110) observes that the word bener is omitted in all the later editions of these laws, and adds that "possibly the word may be nothing more than the following one, dener, mis-spelled."

Benggolo. A leaden coin of Celebes, supposed to have been issued by the ruler Abdoullah de Tallò. *See* Millies (p. 178), Fonrobert (No. 904).

Ber. The Amharic word for the Abyssinian Talari (*q.v.*), of Menelik. The word primarily means silver, and thence silver money. The value expressed on the Talari is Amd Ber, *i.e.*, one Ber. The half has Yaber Agod, *i.e.*, half Ber; the quarter Yaber Roob or Rub, *i.e.*, quarter Ber; and the eighth Yaber Tenan, Temun, or Toumon.

Berenicii. *See* Ptolomaici.

Bergsegensthaler. *See* Ausbeutemünzen.

Berling. A small base silver coin of Goslar of the value of one quarter Pfennig or one half Arenkopf (*q.v.*).

Berlinga. A silver coin of Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan (1412-1447). The obverse bears an equestrian figure of the Duke and the reverse has St. Ambrosius on a throne. It is a variety of the Grosso.

Bernardin. A name given to the Denier issued at the mint of Anduse during the thirteenth century. These coins are characterized by a large letter B on the obverse which is supposed to stand for Bernard, a local ruler, although this name was borne by the Seigneurs of Anduse from 1024 until 1243. *See* Blanchet (i. 19).

Berner or **Perner,** were diminutive base silver coins current in Tyrol from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. They were copied from the Deniers of Verona, called in German, Bern, which must not be confused with the Swiss town Berne or Bern. Four Berner were equal to one Vierer, and twenty Berner were equal to one Kreuzer, or Zwainziger. *See* Frey (No. 72).

Bernhardsgroschen. A silver coin of Hildesheim which appeared in 1490 and which has on the reverse a half length figure of St. Bernard with a cross and mitre and the inscription SAC BERWARDV P. *See* Frey (No. 345).

The concluding letter of the inscription is taken to be the abbreviation of *Patronus.* Cappe, in his introduction shows that the choice of this saint was an error, and that the blunder occurred in the year 1298, when a new seal was ordered for the city. The patron saint of the city is Godehard, and he appears with his bishop's title *S'. God: Episc.* in the earliest seal and archives. He further states that the last appearance of St. Bernard on the Hildesheim coins occurs in the year 1552.

Bertha Thaler. A broad medallic Thaler of the Canton of Solothurn which shows

on the obverse St. Ursus, the martyr, receiving a model of the cathedral from the kneeling queen Bertha of Burgundy. The date, A.D. 932, when this is supposed to have happened, is added.

Bes, or **Bessis.** The two-thirds of the As of a weight of eight ounces. *See* Aes Grave.

Besa. A copper coin issued for Italian Somaliland; it represents the value of the one hundredth part of a silver Rupee, and there are multiples of two Bese and four Bese.

These pieces were first struck at Rome, from Giorgi's models, and they were authorized by a royal decree of January 28, 1909.

In the Abyssinian coinage the one fifth of the Gersh, or one hundredth part of the Talari, is a copper coin called Besa.

Besante. A Venetian copper coin struck by the Doges Girolamo Priuli (1559-1567) and Pietro Loredano (1567-1570), for Nicosia, in Cyprus. *See* Solidus.

Besh. A copper coin of modern Turkey of the value of eight Paras or one fifth of the Piastre.

Beshlik. Originally this was a silver coin of the Ottoman Empire of the value of five Paras, and weighing from 20 to 40 grains.

In the modern silver currency of Turkey the Beshlik represents four and three quarter Piastres, and in the series of Metalliks, two and one half Piastres.

The Beshlik of Egypt was originally a copper coin of the value of five Aspers or Medins; under Mahmud II (A.H. 1223-1255) it was made of billon. The issues for Tunis and Tripoli are billon and worth five Paras.

Besorg. Mandelslo in his *Voyage and Travels to the East Indies*, 1669 (p. 8), under date of 1638 states that at Gombroon the native currency is a copper coin called the Besorg, "whereof six make a Peys, and ten Peys make a Shâhi, which is worth about fivepence English." This is probably the same as the Bazarucco (*q.v.*).

Betpfennige. *See* Weihemünzen.

Bettlerthaler, or **Martinsthaler.** A general name used to describe such coins as bear a figure of St. Martin and the beggar. They occur in the series of Mainz, Erfurt, Magdeburg, Schwarzburg, etc., and in the coinage of Lucca where they receive the name of San Martino (*q.v.*).

Beutel, meaning a purse, was a former Turkish money of account. The Keser, or Beutel of silver, was computed at 500 Ghrush or Piastres. The Kitze or Chise, *i.e.*, the Beutel of gold, was valued at 30,000 Piastres.

The corresponding French equivalents are Bourse d'argent and Bourse d'or.

In Egypt the Beutel was equal to 25,000 Medini, or 75,000 Aspers.

Beutgroschen, meaning Groschen made of booty, was a name given to certain varieties of silver coins struck in 1542 by the Elector Johann Frederick of Sachsen and the Landgrave Philip of Hessen. They were minted from captured silverware and bore the portraits of the two rulers with the inscription BEVT. G. V. WOLFBVT.

Bezant. See Solidus.

Bezemstuiver. The name given to a small silver coin issued in Friesland, Overysel, Utrecht, etc., from about 1620 to 1770. It had on the obverse a figure resembling the *fasces,* to indicate the union of the Provinces, and hence the French equivalent, Sou au Faisceau.

Bezzo. A small Venetian silver coin introduced about the period of the Doge Andrea Gritti (1523-1538), and continued until the beginning of the seventeenth century. The type usually represents a floriated cross on one side and the lion of St. Mark on the other.

The name is supposed to be derived from the Illyrian word *becs,* meaning a small piece of money.

Bezzone. A copper coin of the value of six Bagattini struck in Venice by the Doge Marino Grimani in 1604.

Bia. A former money of account in Siam, based on the cowrie shells of which it was equal to 200. The copper Pai (*q.v.*) was computed at 200 Bia.

Bianchetto. A billon coin of Casale in the Marquisate of Monteferrato, of the value of one twelfth of a Grosso. It was introduced by Teodoro II, Palaeologo (1381-1418), and continued in use for

about a century. *See* Maglia. The type was imitated at many mints in Savoy and Piedmont.

Bianco. An Italian coin of base silver corresponding to the German Albus and the French Blanc. It appeared probably before the fifteenth century and was issued at Bologna, Venice, the Duchy of Mantua, etc. For an extended account *see* Papodopoli, *Del Piccolo e del Bianco,* 1887.

Biancone. A base silver coin originally issued at Monteferrato in 1528 of the value of ten Soldi. It was copied in Modena, Bologna, and Reggio, and in 1558 it was computed at 13½ Baiocchi in Perugia.

Biche. A copper coin struck by the French at Pondichery for Mahé on the Malabar Coast. It corresponds to the Pice and is the fifteenth part of a Fanam (*q.v.*). There are divisions of halves and quarters. *See* Zay (p. 289).

Bigati. A name given to certain issues of the Roman Denarius on account of the figures of Diana, Victory, etc., in a biga (*i.e.*, a two-horse chariot) which appear on the reverse. They are referred to by Pliny, *Historia Nat.* (lxxxiii. c. 12). *See* Quadrigati.

Biglione. The Italian name for Billon (*q.v.*).

Bilibres Formae were extraordinarily large gold medallions of two pounds weight, said by Lampridius (Sev. Alex., 39) to have been struck by Elagabalus. Another name for these medallions is Formae Centenariae, as two pounds exactly equal one hundred Aurei. No specimens have survived.

Bi-lingual Coins are common to all periods. When Rome controlled portions of Asia Minor the pro-consuls issued coins with both Latin and Greek inscriptions. In the Bactrian and Indo-Scythian series occur Greek and native Indian characters; on the Sicilian coins of the Middle Ages are Latin and Arabic legends, etc.

In a number of modern coinages it is now common to find inscriptions in more than one language; these are coins for over-sea Colonial possessions, *e.g.*, China, India, etc. The coinage of the Manchu dynasty of China is bi-lingual.

Bille. A slang French term for copper coins in general; it is probably from Billon (*q.v.*).

Billon. A base metal usually obtained by mixing silver and copper.

The designation is now generally applied to any coin ostensibly called silver, but containing in reality more than fifty per cent of copper. If the proportion of copper is more than seventy-five per cent, the composition is called black billon, *argentum nigrum,* or *moneta argentosa.* Lastly, if the coin is of copper, and is only thinly washed with silver, as in the case of some of the Scheidemünzen (*q.v.*) it is called *Weisskupfer, i.e.,* white copper. *See* Potin. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in an early edition of 1797 states that gold under twelve carats fine is called billon of gold.

Ruding (i. 210) mentions the *Turonenses nigri,* that is, the black money of Tours, which was brought to England in the fourteenth century and prohibited.

Billon Groat. *See* Blanc.

Binauriae Formae were gold medallions, equal in weight to two Aurei, said by Lampridius (Sev. Alex., 39) to have been issued by Elagabalus. None have come down to us.

Biniones, or medallions of the weight of two Aurei, struck by Gallienus.

Binsat. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, equal to one fifth of the Sihansah (*q.v.*).

Bir-ghrush. *See* Piastre.

Birthday Thaler. *See* Geburtstagsthaler.

Bishop's Money. *See* Salding.

Bissolo. A base silver coin of the Duchy of Milan issued by Giovanni Maria Visconti (1402-1412), and retained in the coinage of Estore and Giancarlo Visconti. It had a value of one eighteenth of the Soldo.

The obverse of this piece usually bears a floriated cross or a bust of St. Ambrosius; the reverse has a crowned serpent or viper (*biscia*), the arms of the Visconti family, from which design the coin obtains its name.

Bissona. A silver coin struck by Louis XII of France for Milan (1500-1512), with a value of three Soldi. It has on the obverse the arms of France between two crowned vipers or serpents. *See* Bissolo.

Bisti. A Persian copper coin of the Sufî or Safî Dynasty which appeared about the reign of Shah Abbas I (A.H. 996-1038= 1587-1629). It bore a proportion of two and one-half to the Shâhî, or five Bisti equal to two Shâhî, and was also equal to four Kashbegis.

In the Georgian series this coin can be traced to the reign of Queen Rusudan (A.D. 1227-1247), and there is a corresponding half, called Nim-Bisti. *See* Langlois and Fonrobert (4249 *et seq.*).

Bit. The central portion of the Spanish Peso or Colonato, which was cut out and counterstamped for use in British Guiana and a number of the West Indian islands.

The word is also sometimes written Bitt, and is generally used as an equivalent for the Spanish silver Real. The value of the Bit itself was generally unaltered, but their number as an equivalent for the Spanish Dollar was increased or lowered. For details as to these fluctuations, *see* Caldecott in *British Numismatic Journal* (i. 294), and Wood in *American Journal of Numismatics* (xlviii. 89).

The name was used in an abbreviated form on a brass token issued by Herman Gossling in 1771, for the island of St. Eustatius. There are two varieties, marked 1 Bt. and ½ Bt.

The Bit, when used in computation in the Danish West Indies, is reckoned at the one-fifth of the copper cent of that country.

The last coinage of the islands before their purchase by the United States had their values expressed thus: 50 BIT - 10 CENTS on the dime-size silver, 25 BIT on the nickel, and 10, 5, and 2½ BIT on the bronze. *See* Daler.

Bit. A popular name in many of the western parts of the United States to indicate the value of twelve and one-half cents. As, however, no coin of this denomination was ever struck, the expression "two bits," *i.e.*, the quarter dollar, was much more common.

In *Cressy* (Chap. 1) one of Bret Harte's Californian tales, a boy is paid "two bits" for giving some lessons.

In some parts of California the Dime or ten-cent piece is called a "short bit."

Bit and **Bung** are slang terms used by thieves in referring respectively to money and a purse. The old English dramatists, Thomas Dekker and Robert Greene, refer to these terms. Dekker in his *Jests to make Merie*, 1607 (repr. Grosart, ii. 328), says, "If they . . . once knew where the bung and the bit is . . . your purse and the money;" and in the same writer's *Belman of London*, 1608 (repr. iii. 122), we find a passage, "To learne . . . what store of Bit he hath in his bag." Greene in *A Defense of Conny-catching*, 1592 (Works, xi. 44) states, "Some . . . would venter all the byte in their boung at dice."

Bita Sen. The Japanese name for bad or counterfeit coins. *See* Shima Sen.

Bitt. *See* Bit.

Bizante. *See* Solidus.

Bizzichini. Promis (ii. 180) quotes a document of the district of Cortona, dated August 17, 1727, in which are mentioned coins called Bizzichini, which are valued at a trifle over seven Soldi.

Black Billon. *See* Billon.

Black Dogs. A cant name in Queen Anne's time for bad shillings or other base silver coin. Ashton, in *The Reign of Queen Anne* (ii. 225) mentions "The Art of making Black Dogs, which are Shillings or other pieces of Money, made only of Pewter double Wash'd."

See also Swift, *Drapier's Letters* (iii.); and Crosby (p. 203).

Black Dogs. This name was given to the Cayenne Sous when introduced in the English islands in the West Indies.

Black Farthing. A name given to the Scotch Farthing issued in the reign of James III (1460-1488). There appear to be two varieties. One has on *Obv.* I. REX SCOTORVM, with *Rev.* VILLA EDINBVRG and a saltire cross in a circle. The other variety has the crowned initials I. R. on the obverse, and a crowned saltire cross on the reverse.

Black Mail. Wharton, *Law Lexicon,* 1864, states that this is "a certain rent of money, coin, or other thing, anciently paid to persons upon or near the borders, who were men of influence, and allied with certain robbers and brigands for protection from the devastations of the latter; rendered illegal by 43 Eliz. c. 13. Also rent paid in cattle, otherwise called neat-gild."

Black Money. A general term for coins ostensibly issued for silver, but which actually contain a large proportion of base metal alloy, the latter soon giving them a dark appearance. *See* Billon and Korten.

The principal coins thus debased were the silver pennies, and from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries there is frequent mention of the Denier Noir of France, the Schwarze Pfennige of the German States, and the Swarte or Zwarte Penninge which originated in Brabant and the Low Countries. They are also found in the coinage of Denmark, Ireland, Scotland, and in the Anglo-Gallic series.

In the reign of Richard II Ruding (i. 457)states that "among other expedients to procure money, a writ was issued for the discovering of black money, and other subterraneous treasure hidden of old in the county of Southampton, in whosesoever hands it might be, and to seize it to the King's use. He afterwards claimed black money to the amount of 150 pounds of full weight, which had been found in that county, as belonging to him in right of his crown."

As early as 1331 an ordinance was passed "that all manner of black money which had been commonly current in the King's realm, should be utterly excluded."

Blacksmith Half Crown. A name given to a rudely struck half-crown of Charles I, which was issued at Kilkenny in 1642. Coins to the amount of £4000 were struck under an ordinance of "The Confederated Catholics."

Blacksmith Half Groat. A variety of half groat issued in the reign of Charles I, which received its name from the barbarous workmanship. Hawkins states that the Blacksmith Half Crowns of the same period, also very rude in design, "are now generally considered to be Irish." *See British Numismatic Journal* (xi. 317).

Blacksmith Tokens. A series of tokens of copper and brass issued about 1820 and usually classified with the Canadian "doubtful" series. The majority of them are said to have been made in Montreal by a blacksmith, from which fact the series has received its name. For a detailed account *see* Wood, *Canadian Blacksmith Coppers,* 1910.

Black Tang-Ka. *See* Tang-ka.

Blaffert, or **Plappart,** is a base silver coin of the value of three Kreuzer or six Rappen, introduced in Switzerland in the fifteenth century, and a variety of St. Gallen dated 1424 (Frey No. 21), is the earliest coin known bearing Arabic numerals with a Christian era.

The type was soon copied in Germany. The Hohlblaffert of Lübeck bears an eagle, that of Mecklenburg a bull's head, that of Lüneburg a lion, etc. All of the preceding were valued at two Pfennige. In the Rhine Provinces the Blaffert was variously computed at three Stuber or four Albus. It was gradually abolished in the sixteenth century, the Batzen taking its place.

An amusing story occurs in Cahn's *Münz und Geldgeschichte der im Grossherzogtum Baden Vereinigten Gebiete,* 1911 (p. 274), relating to a quarrel between the municipalities of Constance and Berne because a nobleman of the former town ridiculed these coins by the name of Kuhplapperte, *i.e.,* "cow plapparts."

Blamüser. A silver coin of Munster, Cleve, Liège, Dortmund, etc. It is referred to in an ordinance of Bishop Christopher Bernhard of Munster dated May 4, 1658, as a Schilling of Brabant or Blaumüser "to be current at three Schillinge and five Pfennige." In Liège it was computed at two Groschen and in Cleve at three Groschen.

The name in Southern Germany was variously written Blomüser and Blomeiser, and it is mentioned by Grimmelshausen, in *Simplicius Simplicissimus,* 1669.

Blanc, or **Blanque,** also called Gros Blanc, is the name of a silver coin which was struck in France in the fourteenth century, contemporaneously with the Gros Tournois. Originally it was of very pure silver from which circumstance it probably

received its name, but the later issues deteriorated in fineness. It was divided into Deniers, the quantity of the latter, however, varied. The general type was that of the Gros, the long cross being a conspicuous feature, and the inscription BENEDICTUM SIT NOMEN DOMINI, etc., was retained for a long period. The later issues were characterized by various symbols, such as a sun, star, lily, etc., giving rise to distinctive titles, all of which will be found under the word Gros, *infra.*

The Blanque appears in the Anglo-Gallic coinage issued by Henry VI of England. It was a billon groat, silvered over to hide the baseness of the metal. There existed large and small varieties, known respectively as the Grand Blanque or Gros Blanque and the Petit Blanque.

The Blanque was struck in France as late as 1791, in which year the *Caisse de Bonne Foi* at Paris issued a piece of six Blancs in copper.

Blanca, or **Blanco.** A Spanish coin of inferior silver issued from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries. It receives its name from its white, shiny appearance, and corresponds to the German Albus and the French Blanc.

The Blanca Agnus Dei appeared originally in the reign of Juan I (1379-1390), and obtains its designation from the Paschal Lamb on the obverse. It was struck at Toledo, Burgos, etc. *See* De La Torre (No. 6430).

Blanc à la Couronne. A French silver coin of the value of twelve Deniers Parisis issued by John II (1350-1364). It receives this name from the large crown which is a conspicuous feature, and is also known as the Gros Blanque à la Couronne.

Blanc à la Patte d'Oie. A nickname given to a variety of Blanc issued in France in 1357. It had a poorly executed figure of the fleurs de lis, which was supposed to bear some resemblance to the foot of a goose.

Blanc à la Queue. This was struck by John II of France in 1355 to take the place of the Blanc à la Couronne (*q.v.*).

Blanc à l'Ecu. A silver coin of Charles VII of France. It was of large size and bore a shield of fleurs de lis.

Blanc à l'Etoile. A variety of the Blanc with a star in the centre. *See* Gros Blanque à l'Etoile.

Blanc aux Trois Fleurs. A variety of Denier coined in France in 1359, but only in use for a short period.

Blanc de Donne. A type of silver Gros struck by Charles V of France. It bore a letter K crowned, and was intended, as its name implies, for presentation purposes on special occasions.

Blanc Guénar. *See* Guénar.

Blancha. Du Cange cites an edition of Giacomo d'Aragona (1213-1276) which mentions *solidos de blancha moneta;* and he quotes from an ordinance of 1381 the term "Blanchees," being the quantity of any article that could be purchased for a Blanco.

Blanco. The Spanish equivalent of the Blanc or Blanque. The Blancos Burgales were pieces of two Deniers struck about 1258 by Alfonso X of Castile and Leon, and ninety were equal to a gold Maravedi.

Bland Dollar. The popular name for the silver dollar issued in the United States from 1878 to 1904 inclusive. It owes its origin to the Bland-Allison Act of February 28, 1878, which provided for a minimum monthly silver coinage of two million dollars, and established this coin of 412½ grains troy as legal tender.

The Act takes its name from Congressman Richard Bland of Missouri, and Senator William B. Allison of Iowa.

Blank. A coin of the Netherlands, of inferior silver, issued during the sixteenth century. It was originally of the value of half a Stuiver, but its value fluctuated greatly. The name was probably derived from its white, shiny appearance when newly struck.

Blank. *See* Planchet.

Blankeel. *See* Blanquillo.

Blanque. *See* Blanc.

Blanquillo, or **Muzuna,** sometimes incorrectly referred to as Blankeel. A former base silver coin of Morocco, the name of which is a diminutive of *blanca,* given to it on account of its white, shiny appearance. It was divided into twenty-four Falus. The issue terminated in the latter part of the eighteenth century. *See* Muzuna.

Blaumüser. *See* Blamüser.

Blech, meaning "tin," is a German slang term for money in general.

Blechmünzen, *i.e.*, tin coins, is a common German name for the Bracteates (*q.v.*).

Blesensis, or **Blesianis.** A general name for the Deniers struck by the Counts of Blois, beginning with those of Thibaud IV, called the Impostor (922-978). They generally bear the head of a wolf, which in Celtic is called *blez*.

Blob. A popular name for the copper coin of five cents struck for Ceylon in 1909 and 1910. *See* Spink (xviii. 12602).

Blomüser. *See* Blamüser.

Bluebacks. A nickname for certain issues of the paper money of the Confederate States, in contradistinction to the Greenbacks of the North.

Blue William. Another nickname for the preceding and used in various parts of the Southern States of the United States at the time. The name is a play upon the words bill and Bill, the latter being a familiar term for the name William.

Blunt. An English slang term for money available at once. It was in use at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Dickens, in *Oliver Twist,* says, "I must have some blunt from you to-night."

Blutpfennig. The popular name for a new or red Pfennig in allusion to its ruddy color.

Berthold Auerbach, in his *Dichtungen* (i. 14) has the line:

"Ich habe keinen Blutpfennig."

Bluzger, or **Blutzger.** A base silver coin issued in the Bishopric of Chur in the Canton of Graubünden from the middle of the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century, and also at Haldenstein during the same period. The early types have a figure of the cross and Madonna, and the later issues have armorial bearings.

Constantin von Buttlar, Abbot of Fulda (1714-1726) copied them.

They are computed at seventy to the Gulden.

Blyen. *See* Bolette.

Bɔ. A square coin of Annam usually assigned to *circa* B.C. 475-221. *See* Schroeder (p. 46), and Lacroix, *Numismatique Annamite,* 1900 (p. 52).

Boars' Feet. *See* Hams.

Bob. The common nickname for an English Shilling. J. H. Vaux, in his *Flash Dictionary,* 1812, has "Bob or Bobstick, a Shilling," and Dickens uses the term in the *Pickwick Papers.*

In the *Athenæum,* 1864 (558), is a statement to the effect that the nickname is supposed to have originated in Sir Robert Walpole's time. *See* Magpie.

Bocksthaler. The name given to a variety of silver coins struck in the bishopric of Chur, which have as a device a standing ram (Bock), the armorial shield of this district.

The name, Bockspfennige, or Böckler, is similarly applied to coins of Schaffhausen, which have a running ram as a design.

Boddiferus. Du Cange gives citations showing that this name was given to some early base silver coins of Liège, of which 36 were equal to a Florin.

Bodle. A Scotch copper coin, sometimes known as the half-plack or two pence Scotch. It appeared in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and was last coined in 1697.

The name is said to be a corruption of Bothwell, a mintmaster, but no documentary evidence to this effect is cited.

Its value in England was considerably lower, as is indicated by R. Holme, in his *Armoury,* 1688 (iii. 2), who says, "A Bodle, three of them make a half-penny English."

Böckler. *See* Bocksthaler.

Böhmen. The name given to the popular Groschen of Prague by the natives of Silesia. It is probably due to the figure of the lion of Bohemia and the inscription, DEI GRATIA REX BOEMIE, found on these coins.

Boeki. *See* Trade Dollar.

Bœotian League. *See* League Coinage.

Boeserokken. *See* Bazarucco.

Bolette. A leaden token issued at Frankfort a. M. as early as 1497 and in use until the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Joseph and Fellner, in their work on the coinage of that city (1896, pp. 39-40), state that the Boleton, or Blyen (*i.e.*, Blei-lead) were of two sizes: the larger were re-

deemed for twelve Heller and the smaller for six Heller.

Bolivar. A silver coin of Venezuela, of the same value as the Franc, and named after Simon Bolivar, the liberator. It is divided into one hundred Centimos, or Centavos. For the different systems of monetary standards in use in Venezuela, *see* the *Annual Report of the Director of the U. S. Mint,* 1912, and for the Peso system, still in use to some extent, *see* Peso. The Bolivar is sometimes called Venezolano.

Boliviano. The unit of the silver standard of Bolivia, and divided into one hundred Centavos.

The former gold Boliviano, of the same country, introduced in 1868, was equal to half an Escudo.

Bolognino. Originally a silver coin of Bologna issued during the Republican period (1191-1337), and of the value of half a Grosso. It also occurs in the coinage of Modena as a Republic (1226-1293); was copied for Aquila, under Ludovico II (1382-1384), and is found as a billon coin in Ferrara in the thirteenth century. The half of the same coin was known as the Ferrarino.

In the sixteenth century, when Bologna was under Papal rule, a Bolognino was struck in copper. Copper Bolognini were also issued for Modena under Rinaldo (1694-1737), and for Lucca early in the eighteenth century.

Bone. A slang term, which appears to be confined to the United States, and which was originally applied to a silver dollar, but was afterwards used for a dollar whether of paper or metal. The name probably originated from the bone or ivory counters or chips used in the game of poker.

Bon Gros. The French equivalent for Gute Groschen (*q.v.*).

Bonk. A name given to the rectangular copper coins struck in Java from 1796 to 1818. *See* Netscher and van der Chijs (*passim*), where Bonks, varying from one half Stuiver to eight Stuivers, are described.

A similar coin, known as the Tang (*q.v.*), was issued by the Dutch East India Company for Ceylon.

Bonn. Dinneen, *Irish-English Dictionary,* 1904, has: "Bonn, a piece of money, a groat, a medal; bonn airgid, a silver medal; bonn or, a gold medal; bonn buidhe, a yellow medal; bonn ruadh, a copper or brass medal; bonn bàn, a shilling."

O'Reilly, *Irish-English Dictionary,* has Bonn sian, a half-penny.

There is a Gaelic proverb, "Is fearr caraid sa cuairt, na bonn sa sparan," *i.e.*, "A friend at court is better than a groat in the purse."

Bonnet Piece. A gold coin of James V of Scotland, issued only in 1539 and 1540, and remarkable as being the earliest dated Scottish coin.

It is so called from the king's head being decorated with a bonnet, or square cap, instead of a crown.

Its weight is 88½ grains, and there are one third and two third pieces of similar type.

This coin is sometimes referred to as a Ducat, but this designation belongs more properly to the gold coin struck by Mary Stuart in 1558.

Bonnet Type. A designation employed to classify English silver coins. Thus on some of the pennies of William I the term is used where the full-face bust, and large crown with long pendent lappets occur.

Bononenus. The name given to the mezzo Grosso struck at Bologna by Pope Eugenius IV from 1431 to 1438. It has on the reverse the figure of St. Petronius seated, holding in his hand the cathedral of the city. The inscription reads S. PETRONIV. DE BONONIA.

Booby Head. The popular name for one of the varieties of the cents of the United States issued in 1839. It has a large, stupid-looking head of Liberty on the obverse.

Borage Groat. Jamieson, *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language,* states that this was a four-penny piece formerly current in Scotland, and that it may have received this name from the use of borax as an alloy in its composition.

Borbi. Kelly (p. 4) states that this was an Egyptian copper coin at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and that 320 of them were equal to the Piastre. *Conf.* Bourbe.

Bord. A slang name for a Shilling. *See* Hog.

Bordata. An Italian term applied to coins that are not perfectly round.

Bord Halfpenny. Wharton, *Law Lexicon*, 1864, states that this is "a customary small toll paid to the lord of a town for setting up boards, tables, booths, etc., in fairs or markets."

Borgesi Neri, *i.e.*, black Bourgeois. According to Promis (ii. 12), this was a variety of base silver Denier struck in the borough of Bressa, and by an ordinance of Turin of December 15, 1335, it was valued at one eighth of the Grosso.

Borjookes. The name given by the Abyssinians to glass beads of different colors which were formerly current as money, and which were computed at the rate of thirty to the Para. *See* Wakea, and Kharf.

Borodovaya, or **Beard Money.** Among Peter the Great's measures to bring Russia up to the level of European civilization was his decree that beards should not be worn. To encourage shaving he imposed a tax, varying in amount, according to the social standing, the mercantile class paying the highest tax for the privilege of retaining their beards. When the tax was paid a token was given as a receipt.

Chaudoir cites a piece in silver, dated 1705, of the size of the twenty Kopeck silver coin. Schubert (p. 103) states that the specimens in silver are modern, and did not exist in the time of Peter I. Of those in copper there were two varieties. One is like the silver piece and the other has the size and weight of a Ruble, and is square. They are dated 1699, 1705, and 1725.

Boss. The native name for the African cowries formerly used as a money of account on the Gold Coast.

Noback (p. 311), gives the following table of equivalents:

25 Cowries=1 Tabo.
40 Cowries=1 Damba.
1000 Cowries=1 Boss Dollar.
1600 Cowries=1 Cabes (small).
2000 Cowries=1 Cabes (large).

When converted into an actual monetary unit 1600 Cowries are equal to one sixteenth of an ounce of gold dust.

Bossonaya. A Spanish billon coin struck by the Counts of Barcelona during the thirteenth century, to distinguish the type from the contemporary issues of the Kings of Aragon. *See* Blanchet (i. 312). The name is also written Bassanaya and Balssonaya, and Du Cange quotes documents of 1209 and 1343, the former of which states that "*fuit aspera moneta de Bassanaya quae duravit tres annos.*"

Boston Money. In the *Colonial Records of Pennsylvania*, 1683 (i. 85), there is a passage reading, "their Abuse to ye Governm^{t}, in Quining of Spanish Bitts and Boston money." The latter expression probably refers to the Pine Tree Coins (*q.v.*)

Botdrager. The popular name for the double Gros which was struck in Brabant and Flanders early in the fifteenth century. The name signifies "pot carrier," the allusion being to the helmet on the lion's head which looks like an inverted pot or kettle. *See* van der Chijs (p. 123-125).

The type was copied in the various provinces of the Low Countries, and the coin is also referred to as the Brabandsche Leeuw and the Gehelmde Leeuw. *See* Heaume.

Botinat. A silver coin of Georgia which appeared in the reign of Queen Rusudan (A.D. 1227-1247), and which received its name from the fact that it was a close copy of the coins struck by Nicephoras Botoniates of the Byzantine Empire. *See* Langlois (p. 73); and Fonrobert (No. 4253).

Boudjou. *See* Budschu.

Bouhamstash. A billon coin of Tripoli, introduced by Nedschib Pascha in 1835, and of the value of fifteen Paras.

Boulton's Twopence. A very large and beautiful copper coin, issued in 1797 at the Soho mint, Birmingham, which owes its existence to Matthew Boulton (*b.* 1728). Its weight was exactly two ounces, and the corresponding penny was one ounce; yet this weight rendered them unwieldy and they were only issued in the year above mentioned. *See* Montagu, and Spink (ix. 4519). They were long used as weights by shopkeepers, and from their size obtained the nickname of "Cartwheels."

This is the first and last twopenny piece that was ever coined by authority in copper.

Bouquet Series. *See* Sou Tokens.

Bourbe, also called **Burbe.** A copper coin of Tunis, introduced at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and of the value of one twelfth of an Asper.

Bourbonnais. The name given to a variety of Denier and Obole struck originally by Louis VII of France (1137-1180), which have on the reverse a cross and the inscription, BORBONENSIS. They should not be confused with the issues for Bourges by the same ruler, which have on the reverse, VRBS BITVRICA. *See* Blanchet (i. 149).

Bourdelois. *See* Denier Bourdelois.

Bourgeois. This term was applied to various varieties of the billon Deniers issued in France and Lorraine during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. As the name implies, it was used to designate coins of the baser sort from those of pure metal.

The Bourgeois Fort, *i.e.*, the heavy Bourgeois, bore the inscription, BVRGENSIS FORTIS, and the Bourgeois Simple was inscribed BVRGENSIS NOVVS. *See* Borgesi Neri.

Bourse. *See* Beutel.

Bousebbatash. A billon coin of Tripoli, introduced by Nedschib Pascha in 1835, and of the value of seven and a half Paras.

Bout de L'Isle Tokens. The name given to a series of twelve tokens which were struck at Birmingham and imported to Canada to be used as tickets or passes over three different bridges which were built to unite the Island of Montreal with the mainland. They are described in detail in Breton (p. 43), and *see* Repentigny (*infra*).

Boutleteen. A billon coin of Tripoli, introduced by Nedschib Pascha in 1835, and of the value of thirty Paras.

Bowed Money. A term used to indicate coins which were purposely bent and then given as pledges of love or friendship. Thomas Greene, in *The Art of Conny-Catching,* 1592, has as follows: "Taking forth a bowed groat and an old penny bowed he gave it [*sic*] her."

A passage in the will of Sir Edward Howard, 1512, copied in *Archaeologia* (xxxviii. 370), reads, "I bequeathe him my rope of bowed nobles."

Box Thaler. The same as Schraubthaler (*q.v.*).

Brabandsche Leeuw. *See* Botdrager.

Brabandsche Mijt. *See* Myte.

Brabandsch Schild. A gold coin introduced pursuant to the *Ordonnantie* of May 10, 1430. It was struck by Philip I, Constable of France and Duke of Ligny and St. Pol. It has on the obverse the full-length figure of the Duke holding an armorial shield. *See v.d.* Chijs, *De Munten . . . Braband en Limburg,* 1851 (p. 141), and *conf.* Schild, *infra.*

Brabant. A base silver coin which circulated in England toward the close of the thirteenth century. For a short time they were allowed to pass at the rate of two for a penny, but were prohibited in 1310. The name was probably given to them from the fact that they originated in Flanders, Brabant, or the Low Countries.

Ruding (i. 201) states that "these coins were distinguished by the names of pollards, crocards, scaldings, brabants, eagles, leonines, sleepings, etc." Holinshed, in his *Chronicle,* 1577-'87 (iii. 309), adds that "all these were white monies, artificiallie made of siluer, copper, and sulphur."

Brabant Thaler. A variety of the Albertusthaler (*q.v.*) issued for the Low Countries. They have the Burgundy cross, in the angles of which are crowns and the order of the Golden Fleece.

Brabeon. A name employed in Switzerland to designate a certain class of medals which were distributed as awards for proficiency to scholars in colleges, schools, etc. The custom appears to have originated at Basle in the latter part of the sixteenth century. They are also known as Schulpfennige.

Bracata. A Polish term signifying money that has the stamp of the Bracatori, or mint master. Du Cange (i.) cites an ordinance of 1467 reading *minuta pecunia bracata,* etc.

Bracteates. From the Latin *bractea,* a thin piece of metal, is a name usually given to pieces of thin silver, impressed with a die, on which the device is cut in relief. Consequently the lines and figures depressed on the one side appear raised on the other, and the obverse of the coin pre-

sents the same features as the surface of the die.

They are supposed to have originated at the beginning of the twelfth century in Thuringia, and they were copied in other German provinces as well as in Switzerland, Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Scandinavia. They were in use until the latter part of the fourteenth century, at which time the many types of Groschen gradually supplanted them.

The majority are of silver, but gold ones have been found; some of them, struck in copper and very base silver, probably served the same purpose as the tokens of succeeding periods.

The name, Bracteate, however, was not applied to these coins until the eighteenth century. Their contemporary designations were Pfennige, or Denarii, and that they took the place of the latter pieces and passed as current money is attested by the words *numus, moneta, denarius,* etc., which are occasionally found in their inscriptions. To these varieties the name Schrift Bracteaten is usually applied.

Bragone. The popular name in Italy for the Hungarian Ducat extensively struck during the sixteenth century. The word is a corruption of *brache, i.e.,* trousers, and these coins exhibit the standing figure of the ruler, with large, expansive breeches.

Braise, *i.e.,* glowing coals. A slang French expression for money, *i.e.,* an allusion to "coal to keep the pot boiling."

Branca Moeda. A term used by Portuguese numismatists, and corresponding to the French Blanc or Blanque.

Brandthaler. The name given to a Polish Thaler, issued at Thorn, in 1629, to commemorate the gallant defence of that city against the Swedes under General Wrangel. There are a number of minor varieties, all exhibiting a view of the city in flames, and the inscription FIDES ET CONSTANTIA PER IGNEM PROBATA.

Brasangium. *See* Brassage.

Brasher Doubloon. A gold coin, struck in the city of New York in 1787. It obtains its name from its originator, Ephraim Brasher, a goldsmith, whose place of business was at number one, Cherry Street. Brasher made application to the Legislature of the State of New York for permission to strike copper coins. His petition was not granted, and in consequence only the gold Doubloons are known.

Braspenning. A base silver coin of Brabant, Friesland, and the Low Countries, in general use during the fifteenth century and later. It appears to have been originally of the value of two Stuivers, but later was equal to only one Stuiver and eight Pfenninge. Some authorities refer to it as the Dubbele Jager. *See* Blanchet (i. 462).

Brass. The terms first, second, and third brass (or bronze), applied to Roman coins according to their sizes, is convenient but unscientific. The first brass, or Great Brass, is in reality the Sestertius; the Second Brass, or Middle Brass, is the Dupondius and As; and the Third Brass, or Small Brass, is the Semis and other small coins.

It should further be remembered that the latter class is of copper; the larger coins are neither brass nor bronze, but composed of orichalcum, a mixture of copper and zinc.

Brass. An English colloquial term for a copper coin, but chiefly used for the plural. The expression can be traced to the fourteenth century. Langland, in *Piers Ploughman, circa* 1362 (iii. 189), has "Beere heor bras on thi Bac." In his translation of the New Testament in 1526, Tindale renders Matthew (x. 9) thus: "Posses not gold, nor silver, nor brasse."

At a later period the word was slang or dialect for money in general, as the following quotations indicate:

"Shame that the muses should be bought and sold
For every peasant's brass."
—Bishop Hall, *Satires,* 1597.

"Thou damned and luxurious mountain goat,
Offer'st me brass?"
—Shakespeare, *King Henry the Fifth* (iv. 4).

"Who ne'er despises books that bring him brass."
Byron, *Hints from Horace* (548).

Brassage. A French term used to indicate the variation between the actual value of the metal, and the denomination stamped on the coin. This difference in former years constituted the payment which the official who struck the coins received. *See* Slegelpenninge.

Du Cange (i.) states that as early as the thirteenth century the name Brasangium was given to the official whose duty it was

to determine the above-named variations. *See* Seignorage.

Bravuda. A monetary denomination mentioned in ordinances of the reign of Duarte I, King of Portugal (1433-1438), and computed at three Dinheiros.

Bread Tokens. The name given to a series of tokens extensively issued in Nuremberg, Paderborn, and other German towns during the sixteenth century and later, which on presentation could be redeemed for a loaf of bread. They are of various shapes and metals, and some of them bear the inscription PROT or BROD. A Brodmarke was struck by the Kornverein of Elberfeld in 1817.

Breeches Money. A nickname given to the coins of the English Commonwealth (1648-1660) on account of the elongated shields on the obverse which bear a fanciful resemblance to a pair of trousers.

Breite Groschen, also called Breitgroschen, or Grossi Lati, was a name applied in the fourteenth century and later to certain types of Bohemian Groschen of large module, to distinguish them from smaller pieces of the same denomination, Grossi Praecisi, which were struck contemporaneously.

It should be remembered, however, that the adjective *breit* is employed in a genral way to define the broad type, as distinguished from the *dick*, or thick specimens. This accounts for such names as the Breitpfennig of Augsburg; the Breiter Thaler, etc. *See* Dickthaler.

Bremsenthaler. A name given to a Thaler of Lübeck, struck in 1537, so called because a fly (Bremse) appears in the field on the obverse. The "Bremse" was the coat of arms of Nicholas von Brömbsen, the Burgomaster.

Brenagium. According to Wharton, *Law Lexicon,* 1864, this was "a payment in bran, which tenants anciently made to feed their lords' hounds."

Brick Tea is a recognized unit of value in some parts of Burma and Tibet; the different qualities each bear a distinctive mark and pass at different prices.

Clement Williams, in *Through Burma to Western China,* 1864 (p. 34), has a note which seems to refer to a currency consisting of cakes of tea. He says: "The only kinds apparently known in the market at Bamò are the flat discs of China tea and the balls of Shân tea. The discs weigh twenty Tickals each; seven piled together make a packet which used to sell at one and one-half Tickals and two Ticks" [*sic*].

See also Terrien de la Couperie (xx) and the *Am. Journal of Numismatics* (xli. 79).

Bridge Money. The name given to a variety of Chinese metallic currency on account of their bridgelike appearance. Ramsden, who describes these pieces in detail (pp. 29-32), adds, "I would suggest the name of Tingle Dangle as more appropriate, since they will probably result to be miniature token representatives of the larger musical instruments which are still to be seen in certain parts of China." The Chinese name for Bridge Money is Kiao Pi, and for Tingle Dangle money is King Shih Pi.

Brillen Dukat. A gold coin of Denmark struck by Christian IV in 1647. The reverse exhibits a pair of spectacles ("Brille"), with the motto VIDE MIRA DOMI. There is a corresponding half.

Brillenthaler. The name given to a variety of Thaler issued by Duke Julius of Brunswick-Lüneburg at Goslar from 1586 to 1589. They are of the so-called "Wild Man" type, and from the arm of this figure there hangs a skull, an hour-glass, and a pair of spectacles ("Brille"). *See* Louis aux Lunettes.

Briot's Crown. The name given to a variety of Crown executed about 1633 by Nicholas Briot, who had been appointed at the Tower mint by Charles I in 1628. This piece, though not of very spirited workmanship, is neat and well formed, and was struck by the independent apparatus which Briot owned. There is a half crown of the same type. Briot's coins can be distinguished by the initial B.

Briquet. A silver coin of the fifteenth century issued in Brabant, Burgundy, and the Low Countries. It has on the obverse the figure of a lion holding a fire-steel in his claw. There are corresponding doubles, halves, and quarters.

The word means a steel for striking fire, and the chain attached to the Order of the Golden Fleece instituted in 1429 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, was decor-

ated with sparkling precious stones, and golden fire-steels.

The Dutch equivalent is Vuurijzer, and by this name these coins are known in Holland, Gueldres, etc. *See* Azzalino and Fewreysen.

Britain Crown. An English gold coin, struck in the reign of James I pursuant to a proclamation of October 20, 1604. Its original value was five shillings, which was raised to five shillings and sixpence in 1611. The union of the kingdoms is referred to in the legend *Henricus rosas regna Jacobus, i.e.,* "Henry unites the roses, James unites the Kingdoms." This coin was discontinued in 1661-'62. *See* Crown.

Britannia Groat. A name given to the English silver fourpence which was revived for general circulation in 1836 and discontinued in 1856. The following curious note concerning these coins appears in Hawkins:

"These pieces are said to have owed their existence to the pressing instance of Mr. Joseph Hume, from whence they, for some time, bore the nickname of Joeys. As they were very convenient to pay short cab fares, the Hon. Member of Parliament was extremely unpopular with the drivers, who frequently received only a groat where otherwise they would have received a sixpence without any demand for change."

British Dollar. *See* Dollar.

Broad. Another name for the Unite (*q.v.*), a gold coin issued by James I of England.

In the reign of Charles II the term was used to distinguish the hammered twenty-shilling pieces from the new coins of the same value then introduced called Guineas (*q.v.*).

The Broads were called in and declared to be no longer current in 1732-33, the majority of them having become much diminished in value and size by wear and clipping.

Broad Thaler. *See* Breite Groschen.

Brockage. A faulty piece in coining; a damaged coin. In a report of the mint-masters under Elizabeth, *temp.* 1572, mention is made of "brocage" in the making of six-pences. *See Num. Chron.* (Ser. iv. Vol. 16, p. 75).

Brod. *See* Bread Tokens.

Broke Money. A term used to indicate the cut Bracteates, Deniers, and especially Pennies of the Middle Ages. The process of quartering or halving appears to be adapted to the Anglo-Saxon coinage, *e.g.,* to the Pennies of Althelred II (978-1016), on which the shears or chisel is guided by the cross on the reverse.

The practice of cutting coins was sanctioned by Philip VI of France by an ordinance of May 29, 1347. *See* Blanchet, *Les Monnaies Coupées* in the *Revue Numismatique* (iv. 1).

In the *Bury Wills,* 1463 (repr. 1850, 41), there is a reference to "broke silvir."

Bronze. An alloy made of ninety-five parts of copper, four parts of tin, and one part of zinc, which has been found more serviceable for coining purposes than pure copper. A somewhat similar mixture was employed by the Greeks and Romans, but among modern nations it was not used until 1850, when the Swiss Government began to issue coins of this metal. France adopted it in 1852, Sweden in 1855, England in 1860, and Belgium in 1861. *See* Brass.

Bronzo. The name given to a small copper coin which appears at Messina, Ravenna, etc., before the tenth century. The Bronzi are generally of very rude workmanship, and a number of types have both Latin and Cufic inscriptions.

Brown. An English slang term for a copper coin, especially a halfpenny, in allusion to its color.

Brown Money. A dialect word used both in Ireland and in Devonshire for copper coins.

Brückenpfennige. *See* Landsberger Pfennige.

Brulé. A copper coin struck in the Bishopric of Liège from about 1513 to the end of the century. It was valued at four Stuivers. *See* de Chestret (*passim*).

Brummer. A base silver coin of Poland, struck by Sigismund III at the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is a variety of the Dreipölker (*q.v.*), and receives its name from Bromberg, where it was coined.

Bruneti, or **Bruni.** A term used by Italian numismatists to indicate coins that have become greatly oxidized, and to such

pieces that are subject to oxidation on account of the impurity of the metal.

Brusselaar. A variety of the double Briquet issued by Maximilian in 1488 during the minority of Philip the Good. It has on the reverse an ornamented cross, with the letter B in the centre, from which circumstance it is assumed that it was struck at Brussels. *See* Frey (No. 298).

Bryan Dollars. The name given to a series of satirical pieces issued in 1896 and 1900 during the first and second "free silver" campaign of William J. Bryan. They occur in silver and other metals and are of various shapes, sizes, and designs.

Brymann. A billon coin of Brabant, struck in 1381 and later. The type presents two shields placed side by side, with small lions over each. For a detailed account of these pieces *see* van der Chijs (p. 96). Their value is mentioned as being equal to four Grooten of Vilvorde.

Bu. A small, rectangular Japanese gold coin, first issued in 1599. It was the fourth part of a Ryo, and bears the inscription, Ichi Bu, meaning one Bu. The Bu was also divided into four parts, each one being called Shu.

The silver Bu was introduced in 1830, and continued in use until the introduction of the Meiji currency in 1870.

Buaya. A copper coin of the Malay Peninsula. *See* Pitje. The word means a crocodile, and is probably derived from the old tin ingot money cast in this shape and minted at Selangor, etc.

Buck. A slang term used in some parts of the United States for a dollar. The word is of comparatively recent origin and the etymology is unknown.

Buckscha. *See* Kabir.

Budata. A coin of Palermo issued in 1686 and prohibited and retired from circulation in 1698. Della Rovere, *Memorie Storiche . . . sopra le Monete basse,* 1814 (129), gives an account of this debased currency and asserts that it was composed of a mixture of copper and chalk or plaster.

Budgrook. A coin of Bombay, first issued under the charter of 1677, granted to the East India Company. The name is probably a variation or corruption of the Portuguese Bazarucco (*q.v.*). It was struck in copper, tin, and lead, and was usually computed at one forty-eighth of a Fanam.

Budschu, or **Boudjou.** A former silver coin of Algiers, introduced at the beginning of the nineteenth century and divided into twenty-four Muzunas.

The multiples and divisions of this coin all have their particular names, as follows: 2 Budschu, called Zudi, or Soudi Budschu; 1 Budschu, called Rial Budschu; ¼ Budschu, called Rebja, or Rebia Budschu; ⅛ Budschu, called Temin Budschu.

Büggeli. A Swiss nickname for a coin of more or less concave form. "Bückel" means a bent back or hunch back.

Bugne. A base silver coin struck in Metz and current in Lorraine during the fifteenth century and later. It is mentioned in an ordinance of 1511 as having a value of ten Deniers.

There are both municipal and episcopal types, and the usual devices bear a figure of St. Stephen, with the inscription s'. STEP-H. PROTHO'.

It is sometimes called Tiercelle. *See* Blanchet (486).

Bugslaver, probably a corruption of Bogislauer. The popular name for the small silver coins issued in Pommerania under Bogeslaus X (1471-1523) and his successors.

Buhloli, or **Bahloli.** A coin of mixed metal, weighing about 145 grains, introduced by Bahlol Lodi, the Afghan ruler of Dehli, A.H. 855-894 (A.D. 1450-1488). It was the standard coin for about seventy years. *See* Thomas (No. 311).

Bull. A slang expression for an English Crown piece. J. H. Vaux, in his *Flash Dictionary,* 1812, says: "Bull, a Crown or five Shillings."

Bullet Money. *See* Tical.

Bullion. The original meaning of the word appears to have been a mint or assay office, but the writers of the sixteenth century sometimes refer to it as a place of exchange.

The *Termes de la Ley,* 1641 (p. 43), states that "Bullion . . . is the place where gold is tryed," and Blount, in his *Law Dictionarie,* 1679, has: "Bullion . . . signifies sometimes the Kings Exchange, or

place whither such Gold in the lump is brought to be tryed or exchanged."

The definition in use at the present time, i.e., gold or silver in the lump, as distinguished from coin or manufactured articles, can be traced to the latter part of the sixteenth century. Thomas North, in his translation of Plutarch's *Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans*, 1580 (p. 865), says: "Bringing with him all his plate, both Gold and Silver, unto the Mint-master, he gave it him to put into bullion, and so to be converted into currant [*sic*] coin."

Bundesthaler. The name is usually given to any silver coin of Convention Money (*q.v.*). The Schweizer Bundesthaler is in reality a medal designed by Jakob Stampfer (*obit.* 1579) to commemorate the foundation of Swiss Independence. *See* Schmalkaldischer Bundesthaler.

Bung. A slang term used by thieves in referring to a purse. *See* Bit.

Bungtowns. A name given to clumsy imitations of the English half pennies which circulated extensively in Pennsylvania and the other states in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The name is probably derived from the slang term, "to bung," meaning to cheat or deceive.

There is an extensive list of them in Atkins. *See* also *Amer. Journal of Numismatics* (xxxiii. 67, xxxvi. 94).

Bun Sen. A Kwanei sen (*q.v.*) having the character Bun (learning) on the reverse. The coin was made in 1668 from the fragments of the Daibutsu, or great image of Buddha, at Nara. The last pieces to be made from the Daibutsu statue are called "Tori Sumi" Sen (gathered endings), which have this inscription as well on the reverse.

Burbe. *See* Bourbe.

Burgales. *See* Blancos Burgales.

Burgunderthaler. *See* Albertusthaler.

Burigozzo. A heavy silver Testone of the value of 32 Soldi, struck by the Emperor Charles V for the Duchy of Milan (1535-1556). It has a bust of the Emperor on one side and a standing figure of St. Ambrosius on the reverse.

Burrie, or **Bauri.** A money of account in the Maldive Islands, and equal to twenty Cowries (*q.v.*).

Bursarienzeichen. A series of copper tokens struck by the bursar of the guild or chapter at Munster and Paderborn from 1543 to 1633. They are of the denominations of three Schillinge, 12, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1 Pfennig, and one Heller. The value is on one side and a figure of St. Paul on the reverse. Many are countermarked with the arms or name of the bursar.

Busch (plural Buschen). In 1493 Hermann IV, Archbishop of Cologne, the duke of Julich and Berg, and the municipal authorities of the city of Cologne, held a conference to adjust the irregular monetary system then prevalent, and agreed upon the following values: Weisspfennige, 24 to a Gulden; Blanken, 12 to a Gulden; Double Buyschen, 18 to a Gulden; Simple Buyschen, 36 to a Gulden; Half Buyschen, 72 to a Gulden; Old Mörchen (Moergyhe), 8 to a Weisspfennig; Neu Mörchen: 12 to a Weisspfennig.

The above appears to be an early reference to a small copper coin which derived its name from a bouquet or bunch of flowers and leaves which appeared on one side. These coins were later identified with the city of Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle. The obsidional pieces of six and twelve sols issued in 1597 are sometimes called Buschen, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the twelve and four Heller pieces had a respective value of three and one Buschen. They were struck as late as 1790 or 1792 and were abolished by the Prussian coinage system of 1821.

Bussignarfi. According to Caucich, *Bollettino di Numismatica Italiana* (iii. 34), this was a name used in Ancona to designate either the mezzi Ducati, or the mezzi Scudi d'oro of twenty Bolognini.

Bussola, or **Bussolotto.** A popular name for the Grosso issued at Mantua from the period of Ludovico III. Gonzaga (1444-1478) to Carlo II (1637-1647). The word means a pyx, and these coins have on the obverse the figure of a pyx, used for holding the host.

Bussolotto Papale. This was another name for the Giulio struck in Parma by Pope Clement VII, the type being copied from the preceding coin.

Butaca, or **Butki.** A former gold coin of Morocco, the name of which is probably

a corruption of the Pataca (*q.v.*). Its value was two Rials or twenty-seven Ukkias.

Butchers' Half-pence. This term is used by Dean Swift in his *Drapiers' Letters*, 1724 (iii), and implies counterfeit or very base silver coins.

Butgen. A silver coin issued at Campen, Groningen, Deventer, Zwolle, etc., during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It appears to have been of the value of two Plakken, and is sometimes referred to as the half Groot. *See* Frey (No. 459).

Butki. *See* Butaca.

Buttala. The popular name for a coin of Piacenza issued during the seventeenth century and originally of a value of ten Soldi. Its value, however, fluctuated considerably, as in a monetary ordinance of Sabbioneta of 1648, the Buttala is mentioned as equal to 14 Soldi, having been changed from 12 Soldi.

Buzerook. *See* Bazarucco.

Buzzard. A slang term formerly applied to the silver dollar of the United States on account of the buzzard-like eagle on the reverse.

Byoke. An obsolete form of writing Baiocco (*q.v.*).

Byte. An old English form of Bit (*q.v.*).

Byzant. *See* Solidus.

C

Cabes. An African money of account. *See* Boss.

Cache. A copper coin issued by France from 1720 to 1837 for its possessions in Pondichery and Karikal on the Coromandel Coast. *Conf.* Kas.

There are a large number of varieties, for a detailed account of which, *see* Zay (pp. 273-285).

Cadière. A billon coin of France issued for Dauphiny by Charles V (1364-1380), and retained by his successor Charles VI. *See* Hoffmann (ii. 43).

Anne, Queen of France and Duchess of Bretagne, struck a gold type, the Cadière d'Oro, *circa* 1498. *Conf.* Engel and Serrure (iii. 972).

Caduceati. *See* Nummi Caduceati.

Cagliaresco, or **Callaresifos.** A small copper coin of Cagliari which must not be confused with the Cagliarese. It was originally struck by Charles II (1665-1700), of the value of one sixth of the Soldo, or one three-hundredth of the Scudo. In 1711 it was reduced to one half of its original weight.

Cagliarese. A copper coin of Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia. It was first struck by the Kings of Spain as rulers of Sardinia in the sixteenth century, and the coinage extends to the beginning of the nineteenth century under the House of Savoy. Multiples of three Cagliaresi were issued as late as the reign of Victor Emanuel I (1814-1821). It is usually computed at two Denari.

Cagnolo. The popular name for a billon coin issued at Mantua by Giovanni Francesco, a leader of the people. It had on the obverse the figure of a dog, and on the reverse a cross with the inscription: PER SIGNUM LIBERA NOS.

Cagnone, meaning "money of the strangers," is, according to the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (ix. 86), a coin mentioned in a proclamation issued at Milan in 1520; its nominal value was three Soldi.

Caime. An inconvertible paper currency used in Turkey and Cyprus and abolished in 1879.

The word *Kaïm,* plural *Kaïme,* in Turkish, means "upright," and comes to be used for a bond, hence for the Treasury note.

Caixa, or **Caxa.** A copper coin formerly used in the Malay Peninsula; the name is a Portuguese word derived from the Hindu Kasu, or Kas. The common word cash (*q.v.*) comes from this root.

A Dutch writer in the latter part of the sixteenth century refers to it as being of the size of the Duit, but with a hole in the centre. He adds that two hundred Caixas are equal to one Sata, and five Satas have the value of a Carolus Gulden or a Portuguese Cruzado.

Houtman, in his *Journaal* (June 11, 1596), kept in the Straits of Sunda, states that one hundred and sixteen Caxas are equal to one Spanish Real. *Conf.* Netscher and v.d. Chijs (p. 152).

Birch, in his *Commentaries, Hakluyt Soc'y* (ii. 128 ff), states that Albuquerque, the Governor General, ordered a coinage for Malacca in 1510, as follows: Pieces of 2 Caixas (tin) = 1 Dinheiro; 10 Dinheiros (tin) = 1 Soldo; 10 Soldos (tin) = 1 Bastardo; 5 Bastardos (tin) = 1 Malaque (silver), or 1 Catholico (gold).

Calculus. The Latin name for a counter (*q.v.*).

Calderilla. A Spanish copper coin struck by Philip IV, *circa* 1636 to 1654. Its value fluctuated, for while originally equal to eight Maravedis, specimens occur counterstamped for twelve Maravedis.

Callaresifos. *See* Cagliaresco.

Cambist. A banker. Cambistry. The science of exchange. From the Italian *cambista,* from *cambio,* meaning exchange.

Ruding (ii. 138) states that "in the year 1270, the keeper of the cambium was appointed to assay the coins throughout the whole Kingdom."

Camera. An Italian term, meaning money of exchequer, and usually found in conjunction with the name of a coin, *e.g.*, Fiorini di Camera, Ducati di Camera, etc.

Camillino. A silver coin of Correggio which bears on the obverse a bust of Camillo of Austria, Count of Correggio (1597-1606). Its value was two Soldi.

Cammacks. Ruding (ii. 102) states that at the close of the eighteenth century "the copper coinage of Ireland was in an infinitely better state compared with the silver coinage of England. The greater part of it, however, was not mint coin, but what was called Cammac's, being half pence made by a person of that name, a proprietor of copper mines, with a device upon it, not the King's face."

Campulus. A coin mentioned in conjunction with the rentals of the Roman Catholic Church. Du Cange (ii. 67) thinks that it probably signifies the revenue attached to a small field.

Canaries. Francis Grose, in his *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, 1785, states that this is a slang name for Guineas; the reference is of course to the yellow color.

Candareen. The name given by foreigners in the Far East to the Chinese Fen or Fun, the one hundredth part of the Liang, or Tael (*q.v.*), and the tenth part of the Mace (*q.v.*). Pieces are struck in the following denominations: 7.2 Candareens, equal to one tenth of a Dollar, and 3.6 Candareens, equal to one twentieth of a Dollar; also known as five cents. As a money of account it is worth about 1.4 cents. *See* Ch'ien and Fen.

Candle Thaler. A popular name for the Licht Thaler (*q.v.*).

Canella, or **Onça.** A denomination issued in 1843 and 1845 under Maria II of Portugal for Mozambique. It consisted of an oblong bar of silver, bearing on one side an M, and on the reverse ONÇA—6 CRS (Cruzados). The piece is also known as Pataca (*q.v.*). *See* Teixeira de Aragao (xiv. 4), and Fernandes (p. 333).

Canopy Type. A designation employed to classify English silver coins. Thus on some of the pennies of William I the term is used where a full-face bust under a canopy occurs.

Canteim. A copper coin of Bulgaria. *See* Stotinka.

Capellone. From the Italian word *capello*, meaning "hair." The name given to a silver coin of Modena struck by Francesco III d'Este (1737-1780), and distinguished by the long hair on the portrait. Its value was one third of the Lira.

Capones. Du Cange cites a document of the year 1250 reading *sex denarios pro quolibet foco . . . qui capones B. Mariae nuncupantur*, etc., and assumes that this was a tribute to the church.

Capuciae. A name given to a variety of Follari struck at Ragusa at the end of the thirteenth century. The diadem and toga on the figure on the obverse gave it the appearance of being covered with a cap, hence the popular designation. A statute of the year 1294 mentions, *follari, qui dicuntur capuciae.*

Caput Aspergellis. *See* Skins of Animals.

Carambole. A name given to the silver Écu of eighty Sols issued by Louis XIV in 1686 for Flanders. The reverse has a crowned shield with the quartered arms of France and Burgundy. There were also struck divisions consisting of halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths.

Carantano, also variously written Carano, and Charantano, and possibly a corruption of Carinthia. The general name in Italy for the Grosso Tirolino. It is thus referred to as early as 1509 in some correspondence between the Emperor Maximilian and Giacomo IV, Appiani, Signor of Piombino. During the sixteenth century and later the name was common in Venice and other parts of Northern Italy to indicate the Kreuzer, and it was especially used for the Austrian Kreuzer struck by Francis Joseph I for Milan, etc. Multiples of five and ten Carantini of this issue exist in silver. *Conf.* Quarantano, *infra.*

Cara o Sella. A Spanish term meaning "face or seal" and corresponding to the English "Heads or Tails" (*q.v.*).

Carapace Money. A name given to a variety of Chinese money, or tokens, issued in the time of the Emperor Wu Ti of the Han Dynasty (B.C. 140-86). It is described in the *Ch'ien Pu T'ung Chih*, a

rare native work. The obverse, or upper side, resembles the back of a tortoise, with scales, while the lower side is hollow, traversed by two "roads." The name is due, probably, to the shape and design of the objects themselves, rather than to the ancient custom of using tortoise-shell in barter.

For detailed information concerning types and designs, *see* Ramsden, in *Am. Journal of Numismatics* (xlv. p. 70).

Carasco Dollar. The name given to one of the coins issued by the Constitutional Provisional Government of Mexico. They were struck by orders of General Carasco, at Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa. in November, 1913.

Carat. Kelly (p. 49) mentions this as a small Arabian coin and equal to one eightieth of a Piastre. He may have it confused with Kabir (*q.v.*).

Caratto. Another name for the Picciolo (*q.v.*), but specially applied to the coinage of Scio. The Caratto, in copper, was issued here during the reign of Lorenzo Giustiniani Banca (1483).

Carci. The plural of Carzia (*q.v.*).

Cardecu. *See* Quart d'Ecu.

Card Money. The name given to a variety of promissory notes written on the backs of playing cards, which were issued by Intendant de Meules, in 1685, in Canada, for the payments in arrears to soldiers. The issue continued for over thirty years. *See* Breton (p. 11, *et seq.*).

Carival. A former silver coin of Bombay, the fifth part of a Rupee, and equal to twelve Paisa. *See* Noback (p. 64).

Carl d'or. A gold coin of Brunswick which takes its name from Charles William Ferdinand (1780-1806). It was usually computed the same as the Pistole, *i.e.*, at five Thaler in gold. The name was retained, after the death of Duke Charles, until the end of 1834, when a new monetary system went into effect. The name is sometimes written Karl d'or.

Carle. A French nickname for the Carolus (*q.v.*).

Carlin. A silver coin of France struck for Dauphiny by Charles V (1364-1380). *See* Hoffmann (12).

Carlino. A gold coin of Sardinia issued by Carlo Emanuele III (1730-1773), and of the value of about thirty-five Lira in the present monetary system.

His successor, Vittorio Amedeo III (1773-1796), struck the Carlino Nuovo in 1790. This was a much larger coin, equal to about one hundred and twenty Lira.

Carlino. A silver coin, the twelfth part of the Ducato (*q.v.*), issued by Charles II of Anjou, King of Naples and Sicily (1285-1309). It was also called Gigliato (*q.v.*), and the type was copied in the Florentine series. By an ordinance of April 20, 1818, the Carlino was made the tenth of the Ducato and equal to one hundred Grani for Naples, or two hundred Baiocci for Sicily.

The Carlino of Bologna appeared under Clement VII (1523-1534), and was issued almost uninterruptedly until the middle of the seventeenth century.

In Malta the Carlino was struck in silver of the value of half a Tarin as early as the middle of the sixteenth century; its value, however, was reduced, and under Raimondo Despuig (1736-1741) copper Carlini were issued.

Carlino Papale. A silver coin of Rome of the Grosso type. It was first struck by Urban V in 1367, and was issued by Boniface IX to commemorate his jubilee in 1400. Karlini Papali are referred to in a Milanese ordinance of 1474, and again in a tariff of Bologna of 1588. This coin was gradually reduced in weight, and eventually the Grosso took its place.

Carolin, plural Caroliner. A gold coin of Sweden of the value of ten Francs. The name is probably taken from Charles John XIV (Bernadotte). It was last struck in 1868 by Charles XV.

The same designation is also applied to a silver coin of Sweden issued by Charles XI and Charles XII. *See* Karolin.

Carolingian Money. A general term for the coins struck during the Carolingian period in France, *i.e.*, from Pepin (752-768) to Hugh Capet (*obit.* 987). The name is derived from Charlemagne, who introduced monetary reforms. *See* Engel and Serrure (*passim*), and Blanchet (i. 141).

Carolus. A base silver or billon coin struck by, and named after Charles VIII

of France (1483-1498). It probably received its name from the large letter K. on the obverse. It had a value of ten Deniers Tournois, and, besides the regular type, there were special issues for Bretagne and Dauphiny. *See* Hoffman (*passim*). A proclamation of Henry VIII, dated November 5, 1522, fixed its value at four-pence sterling. *See* Ruding (i. 305).

Carolus, or **Carolus Gulden.** A silver Gulden issued by Charles V for the Netherlands. There is an extensive series of them for Besancon. They begin about 1540, and the name appears to have been retained until the end of the sixteenth century, even after the death of the Emperor.

Carolus Dollar. The common name for the Spanish-American silver Dollar or piece of eight Reales when used for trade in the far East. The term is confined to the issues of Charles III (1759-1789) and Charles IV (1789-1808).

Caron. A name given to the billon Marqué in the Reunion Islands.

Caroub. *See* Kharub.

Carrarino. A silver coin of Padua, struck by Jacopino da Carrara (1350-1355) and his successor Francesco I da Carrara (1355-1388). The name is derived from the prominent figure of a *carra*, or cart, on the obverse, which may possibly be the origin of the name of the governing family.

Carrettini. A general name for the money issued by the Marchesi del Caretto, Signors of Cortemiglia. In the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (xiii. 79), a chronicle of Piacenza of the year 1255 is cited which reads: *eodem anno de mense decembris mercatores fecerunt fieri monetam novam apud marchiones de Carretto quam appellabant carrettini.*

Cartwheel. A nickname given to the silver Dollar of the United States, probably on account of its size compared to all of the other coins. The term is applied to any large coin that is unwieldy. *See* Boulton's Twopence.

Carucage. A tax of one penny formerly imposed in England on every plough. *See* Eleemosyna Aratri.

Carzia. The Italian equivalent of Kreuzer (*q.v.*). It is applied to copper coins issued by the Prioli Family for Nicosia in the sixteenth century, etc.

Carzia. The popular name to indicate the fractional part of the money of Cyprus, and usually applied to the Danaro. The term was copied by the Venetians in the sixteenth century.

Case. A slang expression for a dollar. The etymology is uncertain, but it may be a corruption of the French *caisse, i.e.*, money.

Cash, in commerce, signifies ready money, or actual coin paid on the instant, and in this sense it has been in use since the latter part of the sixteenth century. The etymology appears to be from the French word *caisse,* a coffer or chest in which money was kept.

Two early instances of the use of the term are to be found in *Saffron Walden,* by Thomas Nashe, 1596 (106), to wit, "He put his hand in his pocket but . . . not to pluck out anie cash;" and in Shakespeare's *King Henry V* (ii. 1, 120).

Cash. The name given by foreigners to the Chinese copper coin with a square hole in the centre. The term is probably derived through the Portuguese word Caixa, from the Telugu and Karanese word Kasu (*q.v.*), and the Tamil Kas, which, in turn, probably comes from the Sanskrit Kärsha, or Karshapana. The Chinese call this coin by various names, Ch'ien (*q.v.*) being the most common. The more modern Chinese term is Wen (*q.v.*), which is the word expressed in Chinese characters on many of the modern copper coins that bear as well the English word Cash. The Chinese Li, the thousandth part of a Tael, is the equivalent of the word Cash.

The coin known as Cash has been for about two thousand years of an almost uniform design, circular in shape, and with a square hole in the centre, the object of the latter feature being for the purpose of stringing (a string of Cash being known as a Kuan, Ch'üan or Tiao, *q.v.*).

These coins are cast and sometimes are of fine brass, while others are a mixture of copper, spelter, and iron.

The inscriptions on these coins since A.D. 621 are mostly uniform. The char-

acters to the right and left can be translated "current coin" or "currency," while those at the top and bottom are the names of the emperors, or more properly the name under which their reign is known. For the most part the value has been one li or one thousandth, though multiples of two and five have been made from early times. During the nineteenth century, following the Tai Ping rebellion tokens up to 1000 cash in denomination were issued.

In 1895 some improvement was made in the coinage, the pieces being made of uniform size and struck instead of cast.

About the year 1900, when silver was no longer circulated in China by weight, but by value, copper was struck of one general design for the different provinces into which the country is divided. The new denomination consisted of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 cash. The 10 cash in Kwang Tung Province bore the inscription ONE CENT, probably due to the influence of the Hong Kong coinage. These new coins had a dragon on one side, and the central hole was no longer retained except for the Kwang Tung issues. *Conf,* also Ramsden, in Spink (xxiii. 163-169), and *see* Kas.

Cash. The English word for the Hindu Kas or Kasu (*q.v.*). The word cash is used on the copper coins of Mysore about 1830 under Krishna Raja Udaiyar (1799-1868). The inscriptions read XL CASH, XXV CASH, XX CASH, X CASH, V CASH. The rare 2½, 6¼, and 12½ cash pieces have the value in Kanarese numerals.

Certain of the modern copper coins of Travancore have their values expressed in cash as well as a number of the copper coins of the British East India Co. In Sumatra it was a money of account and worth about three cents.

Casquete. *See* Timbre de Valencia.

Cassa Thaler. A silver coin of the Duchy of Berg struck by Joachim Murat in 1807. It is frequently referred to as the Kassenthaler, but the reverse has the inscription I. BERGISCHER. CASSA. THALER.

Cassiusgroschen. The name given to a silver Groschen of Bonn which has on the reverse a view of the church of St. Cassius, the patron saint of the city. They were issued under Archbishop Henry II, Earl of Virneburg (1304-1332).

Castellano. The name applied in general to any gold coin bearing the armorial shield of Castile, but specially to such as were one-fiftieth of the gold marc in weight. Under Pedro I, King of Castile (1350-1368), the Castellano was computed at thirty Maravedis.

Castoriati. *See* Denarius.

Castorland Token. A silver pattern struck in Paris in 1796 by Duvivier, for a French settlement in the northern part of the State of New York. It has on the reverse the figure of Ceres and a beaver in the exergue, with the motto SALVE MAGNA PARENS FRUGUM.

For a detailed description of the token and the Colony *see* Hickcox, *Historical Account of American Coinage,* 1858 (p. 85), and *Amer. Journal of Numismatics* (iv. 34).

Castroni. A general term for the Grossi struck in the Duchy of Castro by Pier Luigi Farnese (1545-1547). These usually have the inscription VRB. CASTRICVS.

Castruccino. A silver coin of Lucca which receives its name from Castruccio Castrucci (1316-1328). It has a crowned bust portrait figure holding a sceptre, and on the reverse the inscription IMPERIALIS, with LVCA in the exergue. Its value was equal to the mezzo Grosso.

Cataa Hamsie. A gold coin of the modern Egyptian series of the value of five Piastres. It was introduced A.H. 1255 or A.D. 1839.

Catanesi. Forgeries of ancient Greek coins are said to be known by this term in Sicily. The name owes its origin to the activities in this line of the notorious brothers Bianchi of Catania.

Catechismusthaler, or **Glaubensthaler.** A medallic silver Thaler issued by Ernst, Duke of Sachsen Gotha in 1668. It has the articles of belief from the catechism on both obverse and reverse. *See* Madai (1512).

Catedra. The Spanish equivalent of the Chaise d'Or and valued at 33 Marabotini. Old French documents mention the Cathedra in alluding to the same coin.

Catholico. A gold coin introduced by Albuquerque, Governor General of Malacca in 1510. *See* Caixa.

Cattle used for payments. *See* Pecunia, Nowt Geld, and Animals.

Catty, or **Chin.** The Chinese pound, composed of sixteen Taels or Liangs, and weighing approximately one and one third of our pounds.

Catty, or **Chang.** A Siamese weight of 2.675 lbs., avoirdupois. Treasury pieces of a spherical form have been made in silver of the value of 1, ½, ¼, ⅛ and $^1/_{16}$ Cattys, or in Ticals 80, 40, 20, 10, and 5.

Catty. *See* Bahar.

Caturvimçatimana. *See* Krishnala.

Cauci. A term employed by Italian numismatic writers to indicate coins of concave shape.

Cavalier. A name given to coins bearing on the obverse the figure of a knight on horseback. The term is generally applied to the French and Flemish series, the provinces of the Low Countries retaining the name Rijder (*q.v.*). Consequently the Cavalier d'Or is the same as the Gouden Rijder, and the Cavalier d' Argent is the Rijderdaelder. A silver Gros au Cavalier was struck by John II, Count of Hainaut (1280-1304).

Cavalitti. A nickname used in Bologna for the Grossi of Ferrara which bore the figure of St. George on horseback.

Cavalla. According to the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* (xxiv. 9), this was a billon coin of Antonio I, Prince of Monaco (1701-1731) of the value of four Danari.

Cavallina. A necessity coin issued for Candia under Venetian rule in 1571 and 1573 to supply the lack of Danari. Specimens occur in both copper and base silver. It receives its name from Marino Cavalli, the governor.

Cavallo. A copper coin issued by Ferdinand I of Aragon while ruler of Naples and Sicily (1458-1494), which obtains its name from the figure of a horse on the reverse. This device was abandoned in the sixteenth century, but the coin nevertheless retained its name.

An idea of the small value of the coin can be readily obtained when we consider that 1200 went to the Ducato (*q.v.*) and that it was the twelfth part of a Grano, as the issues under Ferdinand IV dated 1786 to 1797 state.

The coin was consequently largely struck in multiples, and pieces of 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9 Cavalli are common.

Cavallotto. A silver coin which, like the Cavallo, derives its name from the figure of the horse on the reverse.

It was struck for Asti by Louis XII of France early in the sixteenth century; at Carmagnola under Michele Antonio (1504-1528); at Correggio by Camillo and Fabrizio (1580-1597); at Sabbioneta by Vespasiano Gonzaga (1559-1591); etc.

Caveer. *See* Kabir.

Caveria. Du Cange (ii) cites an ordinance of Sancho VII, King of Navarre (1194-1234), in which *viginti caverias* are referred to.

Cawne, or **Kahan.** A money of account in the Maldive Islands and equal to 1280 Cowries (*q.v.*).

Caxa. *See* Caixa.

Cecchine. A corruption of Zecchino (*q.v.*) and *conf.* Checquin and Chickino, *infra.*

Ben Jonson, in his play *Volpone,* 1605 (i. 3), uses the phrase "When euery word . . . is a cecchine."

Ceiniog. An old Welsh word meaning a penny. *See* Cianog.

Ceitil, also called Real Preto, the earliest copper coin of Portugal, of the value of one-sixth of the Real, first issued by Alfonso III (1248-1279). It has usually a castle with three towers occupying a large part of the field, and was extensively struck at Lisbon, Porto, and Ceuta. The latter town in Northern Africa is supposed to have supplied the name of the coin.

Cella. *See* Aquilino.

Cenoglego. A name given to a variety of the silver Soldo issued in Venice under Francesco Dandolo (1326-1339), and his successors Bartolomeo Gradenigo and Andrea Dandolo. The name is derived from the kneeling figure of the Doge on the obverse.

Cent. The name of a copper coin of the United States of North America, and equal to the one-hundredth part of the Dollar.

The word was first used on the so-called Washington Cent of 1783, but the regular coinage of the Cent and half Cent was not authorized until 1792.

For an early use of the word in the history of the United States coinage *see* *Am. Journal of Numismatics* (xv. 77).

The Cents are classified according to their devices, *e.g.*, Fillet head, Turban head, Indian head, etc. They were first struck in 1793 and every year thereafter with the exception of 1815. In 1857 the size was reduced.

The half Cent was abolished in 1857; the two-Cent pieces were issued from 1864 to 1873; the nickel three-Cent pieces were issued from 1865 to 1889; the silver three-Cent pieces from 1851 to 1873; and the nickel five-cent pieces were authorized in 1866 and are still in use. For four years, 1875 to 1878, silver twenty-Cent pieces were coined.

The Cent as an equivalent of the one-hundredth part of the Dollar is also used in British North America, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Danish West Indies, Hawaii, Fiji, Liberia, Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, North Borneo, Hong Kong, China, the Chinese Treaty Ports, Labuan, Sierra Leone, Sarawak, and the Straits Settlements.

In Ceylon, Mauritius and Seychelles it is the one-hundredth part of a Rupee; and in the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies the one-hundredth part of the Florin or Gulden.

Centavo. A copper coin of Mexico, Central America, and many countries in South America. It is almost uniformly the one-hundredth part of a Peso.

Centenariae, or **Centenariae Formae** were large gold medallions equal to one hundred Aurei, said by Lampridius, *Sev. Alex.* (39) to have been struck by the Emperor Elagabalus.

Centenionalis, Centenionalis Communis, or **Nummus Centenionalis.** A coin first mentioned in an edict of Constantius II and Julian of the year 356 A.D. It was of bronze, slightly washed with silver, and weighed between 3.55 and 2.60 grammes. It was first introduced by Constantine the Great and continued to be issued in great numbers until after Arcadius. It was the hundredth part of the silver Siliqua. *See* Babelon, *Traité* (i. 612-614).

Centesimo. A copper coin of various countries, which, as its name indicates, is the one-hundredth part of some larger and frequently standard coin. Thus, in Italy, Lombardy, Venice, and San Marino, 100 Centesimi equal one Lira; in Uruguay 100 Centesimi equal one Peso; etc.

Centime. A copper coin; the one-hundredth part of a Franc. It bears this relationship in France and the French Colonies, Monaco, Belgium, Bulgaria, Luxemburg, Switzerland, etc.

In Haiti the Centime is the one hundredth part of the Gourde.

The multiples of the Centime exist in both copper and nickel.

Centimo. The Spanish equivalent of the Centime and Centesimo. In Spain it is the one hundredth of the Peseta, and before 1871 it was the one hundredth of the Escudo. It is used in the same relation to a larger coin in Morocco, Venezuela, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic.

Centupondium. *See* Talent.

Centussis. A multiple of one hundred Asses after the first reduction, and used as a money of account.

Cepayqua. *See* Leal.

Cercle. A French nickname for any piece of money in allusion to its shape.

Cervette, or **Cervettoni.** According to the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (xxii. 39), this was a coin issued in Casale during the war of 1628. It received its name from the figure of a stag on the obverse.

Cervia. A silver coin of Massa di Lunigiana, a fief of the Malaspino Family. It appears to have been originally issued under Alberico I Cibo (1559-1623), with a figure of St. Peter on the reverse, and a stag on the obverse. The latter gave rise to the nickname Lupetta for the coin, as the stag was supposed to bear a resemblance to a wolf.

The Cervia was also a coin of Casale Monferrato struck by William II Paleologo (1494-1518); it bore the figure of a stag in an enclosure. Promis (i. 185) cites a proclamation of Charles III, Duke of Savoy, dated 1529 which prohibits *monete et dinari di Monferrato nomati cervoni.*

Chahár Goshah, meaning a square piece, is the name given to a gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, and valued at thirty Rupees. *See* Sihansah.

Chain Cent. The popular name for the earliest type of copper cents issued by the Government of the United States in 1793. There are several varieties, one of which reads AMERI.

Chaine Money. *See* Chany.

Chaise, or **Chaise d'Or.** A French gold coin struck originally by Philip IV (1285-1314) and copied by Edward III in the Anglo-Gallic series. It received this name because the ruler is seated on a Gothic throne or chair of state.

A similar coin was issued in Germany by Ludwig IV (1314-1347) and the type was copied in the Low Countries under the name of Clinckaert (*q.v.*).

Chakram, or **Chuckram.** A silver coin of the Hindu State of Travancore issued in the eighteenth century and later. There are multiples and divisions, and report says that Chakrams of gold had once been coined, but this, though probable, lacks confirmation.

The Chakram is equal to sixteen copper Kas, and is the fourth part of the Fanam. *Conf.* Elliot (*passim*).

Chalcidian League. *See* League Coinage.

Chalcus, or **Chalkos.** The earliest Greek copper coin and the eighth part of the Obol (*q.v.*). The etymology is probably from Χαλκός, *i.e.*, ore, or from Chalcis, the city that commanded the market for copper.

It is supposed to have been first struck in the time of the Peloponnesian War, and was largely used by the successors of Alexander the Great.

The multiples of the Chalcus were the Dekachalk (= 10 units), Octochalk (= 8 units), Pentachalk (= 5 units), Tetrachalk (= 4 units), Trichalk (= 3 units), Dichalk (= 2 units). It was subdivided into the Hemichalk (= ½ unit).

Chalk. *See* Chalcus.

Challaine. *See* Chazza.

Challies and half Challies are copper coins issued by the Dutch Government for Ceylon. They are the same as the Duit (*q.v.*).

Chalmers' Tokens. The name given to a series of three silver pieces issued in 1783 by I. Chalmers, a goldsmith of Annapolis, Maryland. They consist of the Shilling, six-pence and three-pence denominations. For details, etc., *see* Crosby.

Chalongia, or **Chaloigne.** Du Cange cites this as an example of how the word Schilling is corrupted in mediæval documents. The word occurs in ordinances of Peter, Bishop of Laon, of 1377 and 1386.

Chamsi. The name given to the one eighth Piastre in the Egyptian series. It is a base silver coin of the value of five Paras.

Chang. The Siamese name for Catty (*q.v.*).

Ch'an Pi, or **Ch'an Pu.** *See* Pu.

Chany, or **Chaine Money.** A dialect corruption of China money and applied to the porcelain tokens issued by the Pinxton China Works in East Derbyshire, England.

These pieces are oval in shape, flat on one side and convex on the other. The convex side bears the value in large figures.

Ch'ao. One of the Chinese names for their paper money.

Chaouri. *See* Abbâsi.

Charantano. *See* Carantano.

Charms, *i.e.*, metallic tokens with pictures in lieu of inscriptions, were used in Japan and Korea for money at times. *See* E Sen.

Charn. A silver coin of India and equivalent to the quarter Rupee. *See* Sihansah.

Charon's Obol. *See* Naulum.

Charta Magna Thaler. Another name for the Convention Thaler struck in 1818 by Maximilian Joseph I, King of Bavaria. It has on the reverse a figure of a tablet bearing the inscription CHARTA MAGNA BAVARIAE.

Chasperli. *See* Kasperle.

Chaubinbank. *See* Chûlôn.

Chavo. The native name in Porto Rico for the Spanish copper pieces in use on this island.

Chazza. A tin coin of Malacca and probably a later name for the Bastardo (*q.v.*). William Barret in his *Travels* (*circa* 1550), says:

"For the mony of Malacca the least mony current is of tinne stamped with the Armes of Portugall and 12 of these

make a Chazza. The Chazza is also of tinne with the said Armes and two of these make a Challaine. The Challaine is of tinne with the said Armes and forty of these make a Tanga of Goa good mony but not made in Malacca."

Checquin, Chekin, and **Chequin** are all corruptions of Sequin, the latter being a colloquial form of the Zecchino (*q.v.*). In *Hakluyt's Voyages,* 1599 (ii. i. 152), he says, "Euery man a chekin, which is seuen shillings and two pence sterling." Brome, *Novella,* 1632 (i. 2), uses the term "Here's a thousand checquines."

Massinger, in *A Very Woman,* 1655 (iii. 1), uses the form "chekeen"; and Wheler, in his *Journey to Greece,* 1682 (vi. 413), has "chequin." *Conf.* Chickino, *infra.*

A table adopted in the Province of Maryland in 1763, as a standard for payments, mentions the Arabian Chequin as equal to 108 pounds of tobacco. By an act of 1781, after Maryland became a State, fixed valuations were put on foreign coins, and among others Arabian Chequins are quoted as equal to thirteen shillings and sixpence. *See* Gubber.

Chelin. A corruption of Shilling, and applied in lower Canada first to the silver twenty cent piece issued in 1858, and later to the twenty-five cent piece which appeared in 1870.

Chelonai, or "Tortoises." The Greek popular name for the money of Aegina bearing the tortoise type.

Chequin. *See* Checquin.

Cherafin. A silver coin of Goa. *See* Xeraphin.

Cherassi. The name of a modern Persian gold coin struck at coronations and of varying value. *See* Kelly (p. 358).

Chesle-money. An English dialect word used in Gloucestershire by the country people to designate the Roman coins which are frequently found in ploughing, etc.

Chhi-Ke. A Tibetan coin of the value of three Annas. *See* Tang-Ka.

Chia Ch'ien. *See* Yu Chia Ch'ien.

Chianflune. *See* Cianfrone.

Chiao. The modern Chinese name for the 10 cent coin. In some provinces the 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent pieces are expressed by ½, 1, 2 and 5 Chiao instead of by Mace and Candareens. *See* Hao.

Chiappe di Forte. Promis (ii. 12) cites this as a money current in Turin in 1335 of which 28 were equal to a Grosso.

Chiavarino. A copper coin of Frinco issued by the Counts Ercole and Claudio Mazzetti (1581-1601). The word *Chiavajo* in Italian means the Keeper of the Keys, and the coin receives its name from the Papal type of the keys and tiara which appear on this issue.

Chickino, and **Chickquin,** are corruptions of Zecchino (*q.v.*). Caesar Frederici in *Hakluyt's Voyages,* 1583 (ii. 342) mentions "Chickinos which be pieces of gold woorth seuen shillings a piece sterling." W. Parry, *Travels of Sir A. Sherley,* 1601 (30) uses the expression "Feeding her with two chickins." Chapman, in *May Day,* 1611, has "Half a chickeene to cut's throat," and Greaves in *Seraglio,* 1653 (9), says, "Six hundred thousand chicquins yearly."

In the first quarto edition of Shakespeare's *Pericles,* 1609 (iv. 2), we find mention of "three or four thousand checkins," but in the later quartos, and in the third and fourth folios (1664, 1685), the same word is written "chickins" and "chickeens," thus indicating that there was no fixed rule for the spelling.

Ch'ien, also written Tsien or Tsen. The common Chinese term for money which has been thus used from very early times. It probably superseded the word Ch'uan (*q.v.*). Specifically it applied to the round copper coins, they being the only coins made, and is synonomous to our word cash (*q.v.*). It originally meant the Hoe coins as the word was used for a hoe. The word has been until recent times written Tsien. It is also a weight and is then known as a Mace (*q.v.*) by foreigners, it being the one tenth part of the Liang or Tael. Certain coins of the Hsien Feng period had the weight thus expressed on them, as well as the first struck Kwang-tung cash, which bore "Treasury weight, one Ch'ien." The words Ch'ien Pi are also used as a general term for copper money. *See* also Wen and Li.

In Japan the word is Sen (*q.v.*); in Korea, Chun or Chon (*q.v.*); in Siam Salung (*q.v.*).

Chienes, or **Kiennes.** A term found in an ordinance of 1380 which reads *minuta moneta chiamata chiens che ad essi costo la somma di 15 franchi;* and a document of Liège of 1382 reads *certaine monnaie que on appeloit Kiennes.* Du Cange assumes that in all probability these are the popular names of some coins with a figure of a dog upon them.

Ch'ien Fan. The Chinese name for the coin moulds in which their coins from the earliest times to about 1890 were cast.

Ch'ien Pi. *See* Ch'ien.

Chih Pi. The Chinese word now commonly used for paper money.

Chih-tsi. *See* Kiao-tze.

Chih-tsien. The Chinese word meaning standard coinage.

Chikino, like Chickino, *supra,* was a corruption of Zecchino (*q.v.*). T Sanders, in *An Unfortunate Voyage to Tripoli,* 1589, says "lend him 100 chikinos."

Chimfram. The name given to the half Real Portuguez issued under Alfonso V (1438-1481). These coins were struck at Lisbon and Portò. The word signifies clipped and was applied to these pieces on account of their inferior weight.

Chimney Money, also called Hearth Money, was a crown duty for every fireplace in a house, established 14 Charles II (c. 2). It was productive of great discontent and was abolished by 1 William and Mary (Stat. 1. c. 10).

Pepys, in his *Diary,* under October 15, 1666, writes, "One moved that the chimney-money might be taken from the King."

Chin, or **Kin.** The Chinese word for Catty (*q.v.*) or pound. The word is found on certain Ku Pu coins (*q.v.*) as a weight value. Another Chinese character with the same sound means gold or precious, and is sometimes used for money. The word Chin Pi is now commonly used for gold money. *See* Kin for a specific piece.

China Money. *See* Chany.

Chinker. A colloquial name for anything that chinks, as a coin or a piece of money.

Sir Henry Taylor, in *Philip Van Artevelde,* 1834 (ii. 185), has this passage: "Are men like us to be entrapped and sold, and see no money? . . . So let us see your chinkers."

Chin Tao. *See* Knife Money.

Chiqua. According to Du Cange this was a small coin issued by the Bishop of Grenoble in 1343.

Chiquiney. A corruption of Zecchino (*q.v.*) and *conf.* Chickino and Checquin, *supra.*

Coryat, in his *Crudities,* 1611 (191), refers to "chests . . . full of chiquineys."

Chise. A Turkish money of account. *See* Beutel.

Chitopense. Ruding (i. 197) states that in 1289 or 1290 the Mayor of Bordeaux "made proclamation that until the feast of Saint Martin, the Chitopenses should still be current at the rate of five Chitopenses for four new Pennies, or the same number of petit Tournois."

In 1312 eight Chipotenses were reckoned to be equal to one Sterling.

Cho Gin, meaning "long silver," is a name given to oval lumps of silver, more or less diluted with copper, issued in Japan as early as 1601. They have no right to be called circulating coin.

Munro states (p. 202) that "the weight was supposed to be 43 momme, but owing to uncouth form and rough casting, these pieces frequently fell short of this amount. To correct the deficiency, pieces of silver of various weights were added. These have been described in some works as Bean money, but this is quite incorrect, the expression Mame Gin, or Bean Silver, having reference to their usually round or bean like form. They all represent Daikoku Ten, the god of wealth, and have the year period impressed in the centre of each figure."

Chon, or **Chun,** generally referred to colloquially as Yopchon, is a Korean word, and a general term for any copper coin, circular in form, and having a square hole in the centre. The Chinese word is Ch'ien.

The Tang-bak-chon was a copper coin of Korea issued in the third year of the Emperor Tai, *i.e.,* A.D. 1866, for the purpose of making up the deficit in the funds for building the Kyong-pok palace. It bore

characters meaning "worth a hundred," but having no such real value its use had to be forced upon the people, causing great distress.

The Tang-au-chon was a copper coin issued in the twentieth year of the same Emperor, *i.e.*, A.D. 1883. It had characters meaning "worth five" on the reverse and was put into circulation at the value of five of the older coins, but having no such real value and being similar in size with the larger varieties of the older coins, it was often used indiscriminately with the latter. For the silver pieces with enamel centres *see* Daidong Chun.

The modern copper Korean Chon is the equivalent and almost the counterpart of the Japanese Sen. In 1894 nickel two Chon five Fun pieces were issued in great quantities, and in 1897 silver ten and twenty Chons, nickel five Chon, and copper one and half Chons were issued.

Chonen Taiho. *See* Jiu ni Zene.

Chopped Dollars. The popular designation for the Mexican silver Dollars stamped by one or more business firms in Chinese and Indo-Chinese ports as a token of their genuineness.

A decision of the United States Treasury Department dated April 18, 1905 (No. 26281) reads as follows:

"On and after May 1, 1905, the silver dollar of Mexico will be valued at $0.498, as proclaimed on April 1, 1905 (Treasury Decision 26223). The duties on merchandise imported from countries other than Mexico, invoiced in so-called Mexican dollars, will be computed on the bullion value as heretofore."

In Treasury Decision 26560, which gives the value of foreign coins after July 1, 1905, the Mexican chopped dollar is cited for the first time, its value being given as $0.458.

The word "chop" in China, India, etc., means an official impression of a seal or stamp.

Ovington, in *A Voyage to Suratt,* 1696 (251), says: "Upon their Chops, as they call them in India, or Seals engraven, are only Characters, generally those of their Name."

Simmonds, in his *Dictionary of Trade,* 1859, has: "Chhap, an official mark on weights and measures to indicate their accuracy; an eastern Custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been examined and have paid duty."

Cho-tang. *See* Tang-Ka.

Christfest Thaler. *See* Weihnachts Thaler.

Christian d'Or. A gold coin of Denmark struck since 1775 by Christian VII, from whom it receives its name.

Christkindl Dukat. The popular name for any of the numerous varieties of gold Ducats bearing the figure of the infant Savior.

Christus Gulden. The popular name for a gold florin of Utrecht, struck by David de Bourgogne (1456-1496). It has on the obverse a figure of the Savior seated on a throne. *See* v.d. Chijs (xvii. 7).

Chrysos. A Greek word meaning gold; the Staters were consequently known as Chrysoi Stateroi.

Chu. Also variously written Schu and Tchu. A Chinese weight, equivalent to about a drachm, and occasionally found stamped on some of the earlier coins. The name may be derived from Tsu, the most southerly State of China in the last centuries before the Christian era.

The Chu and its multiples became the standard coins of the Chinese Empire during many of the later dynasties. *See* Wu Tchu.

Ch'uan. A Chinese word meaning funds held in reserve, also a spring. The word is also used for money. The word Ch'uan was eventually supplanted by Ch'ien (*q.v.*). The character for Ch'uan is found on the coins of Wang Mang (A.D. 7-14). We find the following combinations: Ch'uan Fa=coinage, Ch'uan Pi=metal money, Ch'uan Pu, or Pu Ch'uan=currency.

Ch'uan. The Chinese word for a string of Cash. This word has somewhat taken the place of Kuan, or Kwan. Another word is Tiao.

Chuc. Annamese money of account. *See* Quan.

Chuckram. *See* Chakram.

Chugul. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, valued at 27 Rupees. *See* Sihansah.

Chûlon, or **Chaubinbank.** The name given to certain silver ingots shaped something like a mower's whetstone, between four and five inches long. These pieces are characterized by rows of protuberances on one of the surfaces, and are used in Annam and the Lao States. *See* Schroeder (p. 637).

Chun. *See* Chon.

Chún Dam. The half of the Dam in the currency of Nepal. *See* Suka.

Chung Pao. The Chinese name for heavy coin, and it is thus written, instead of T'ung Pao, on many of the larger of the old type Cash.

Chun Pei, meaning "arrow money," was a variety of coin struck in Korea in the ninth year of King Sei-cho, *i.e.*, A.D. 1464. One piece of Chun Pei was fixed by law to be worth three pieces of the paper money, and the coins were used as arrows in times of emergency. *See* Arrow Head Money.

Church Tokens. A series of brass or copper counters issued by churches in Saxony and other parts of Germany in the seventeenth century. They were commonly known as Kirchenpfennige, and were sold to the worshippers, who deposited them in the offertory, etc. *See,* also, Communion Tokens.

Cianfrone, or **Chianflune.** A name given to a variety of the silver Scudo issued by Charles V, and also during the siege of Naples in 1528. This coin is mentioned in a monetary ediet of October 8, 1533.

Under Philip III of Naples (1598-1621), the same name was applied to the silver half Ducato, which had a value of five Carlini, and which was later known as Pataca (*q.v.*).

Cianog, Cianoige, or **Cionog.** Macbain, *Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language,* 1896, defines this as a small coin. *Conf.* Welsh, Ceiniog, a Penny. In Cork, Galway, Donegal, etc., it is used to designate a half Farthing.

Cicada Money. The name given to a variety of Chinese metallic currency on account of its resemblance to the harvest fly. Ramsden, who describes them in detail (pp. 33-34), quotes a Chinese manual where they are mentioned as money to be fastened to wearing apparel.

Cinco. A name given to the French piece of five Francs in the Dominican Republic.

Cincuentin. *See* Cinquantina.

Cingus. Another name for the Quincunx (*q.v.*).

Cinquantina, also called Cincuentin. The largest of all the Spanish silver coins of a value of fifty Reales. It was issued by Philip III, Philip IV, and Charles II. Some of the varieties struck at Segovia have a view of the aqueduct of that town.

Cinquina. A silver coin struck under Ferdinand I of Aragon, as King of Naples and Sicily (1458-1494). Its value appears to have been originally five Grani but the later issues being of copper were only equal to two and a half Grani. *See* Ducato.

In the Maltese series this coin appears at the beginning of the seventeenth century in copper and was struck as late as the reign of Emanuel de Rohan (1775-1797).

Cinquinho. A small silver coin of Portugal, first issued under Manuel (1495-1521), with a value of five Reis. It was continued under the reign of John III (1521-1557) and then abolished.

Cionog. *See* Cianog.

Ciselé. An expression used by French numismatists to indicate that a coin or medal has been re-engraved or tooled to bring out certain portions in relief.

Cistophorus. A silver coin principally minted in the Kingdom of Pergamos during the second and first centuries B.C. and which was valued at three Roman Denarii. It receives its name from the representation on the obverse of the cista, or mystic chest of Bacchus, from which serpents are escaping.

The place of mintage of the Cistophori is often indicated by the first letters of the name of the city, the types of which appear as subordinate symbols in the field of the coin.

Citharephori. At first a popular term which later became an official name for the silver Hemidrachms of the Lycian League which bore the reverse type of a lyre (Κιθάρα, hence Κιθαρηφόροι).

Civil War Tokens. *See* Copperheads.

Clean Dollars. A term used to designate the unchopped Chinese Dollars, they usually command a premium of one per cent or more over the chopped varieties. *See* Chalmers (p. 378).

Clementi. A general term for the Grossi issued by Pope Clement VII (1523-1534); a practise instituted by Julius II with the Giulio. An earlier silver coin, the Grosso Clementino, or Clementino, was struck by Pope Clement V (1304-1314).

Clemmergulden. A name given to the gold florin of Gueldres and Juliers struck by Charles of Egmond (1492-1538). It has a figure of St. John the Baptist, and the inscription: KAROL.D-V-X.GELR.IVL'.

Cliché. A term used in French numismatic works to indicate an electrotype copy of an original coin or medal, and usually the sides are given separately to show the obverse and reverse. The etymology is probably from the old French *cliquer,* to fix.

Clinckaert, or **Klinkhaert.** A gold coin of Flanders and the Low Countries, issued in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It resembles the Anglo-Gallic Chaise (*q.v.*) and the name is probably derived from "Klinken," *i.e.,* to ring.

There are divisions of one half and one third.

Clipped. A name given to such coins as have their edges trimmed. This practice was pursued by dishonest persons for the sake of retaining some of the metal. The abuse is referred to by W. Wood, in his *Survey of Trade,* 1719 (346).

John Foxe, in his *Acts and Monuments of the Church,* 1596 (311), has: "About which time also . . . Iewes for monie clipping were put to execution."

Clou. Zay (p. 361) states that this name was given to the cut segment representing one eighth of the Mexican Dollar, when used in Cochin China, prior to 1879, in which year the regular French coins were issued.

Clover Cent. The popular name for a variety of the 1793 cent of the United States, which has under the bust of Liberty a sprig of leaves resembling those of a clover plant.

Cnapcock, or **Knapkoeken.** The name given to the half gold florin struck at Nimègue, Groningen, etc., at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The obverse bears a figure of St. Stephen or St. Martin.

The German equivalent is Knackkuchen, and all of these terms mean a brittle cake or as we would call it, a cracker. The nickname was bestowed on the coin from the reverse design which resembled a cake in common use.

Coal Money. The name given to circular pieces of jet or carved coal, which appear to be waste in Roman times from the lathes of turners, after working off rings, etc. They are found at Kimmeridge in Dorsetshire, England, but it is questionable whether they were ever used as money. *See* Spink (xiii. 154), and Ruding (i. 4).

Coban. *See* Koban.

Cob Money. A term applied to the early Mexican and South American money, both in gold and silver, from the method of striking the coins with a hammer. They are known in Mexico by the name of *Máquina de papalote y cruz, i.e.,* windmill and cross money, the cross being of an unusual form, and not unlike the fan of a windmill. In the *Numismatic Manual* of Eckfeldt and Dubois, we are informed that: "these were of the lawful standards, or nearly so, but scarcely deserved the name of coin, being rather lumps of bullion flattened and impressed by a hammer; the edge presenting every variety of form except that of a circle, and affording ample scope for the practice of clipping. Notwithstanding, they are generally found, even to this day, within a few grains of lawful weight. Some are dated as late as 1770. They are distinguished by a large cross, of which the four arms are equal in length, and loaded at the ends: the date generally omits the *thousandth* place, so that 736 is to be read 1736. The letters PLVSVLTRA are crowded in, without attention to order."

Cob Money. A name given in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Ireland, and subsequently in some British colonies and possessions to the Spanish Dollar or "Piece of Eight."

Petty, in his *Political Anatomy of Ireland,* 1672 (350), refers to "Spanish pieces of eight, called cobs in Ireland," and Dinely in his *Journal of a Tour in Ireland,* 1681, in the *Transactions of the*

Kilkenny Archaeological Society (ii. II 55), says, "The most usual money . . . is Spanish Coyne knowne here by the name of a cob, an half cob, and a quarter cob."

The word means something rounded, or forming a roundish lump.

Cochrane Placks. In the reign of Edward III of Scotland permission was given to Cochrane, Earl of Mar, to coin base money, which were called "Cochrane placks," and this was a chief charge against him, and for which he was hanged over Lauder Bridge in 1482. The Placks were called in by proclamation after his death.

This coinage was probably the billon placks and black half pennies (afterwards reduced to farthings). They are said to have been made of copper, and the placks to have been current for three pennies.

Cölnische Mark. *See* Mark.

Coin. Usually a piece of metal which bears an impression conferring upon it a legal character by public or private agreement.

Coined money probably originated in Lydia in the eighth century before the Christian era. Herodotus states that the Lydians were the first people to strike coins of gold and silver; this probably refers to the reform of the coinage by Croesus B.C. 561-546. Prior to that period electrum was probably used altogether.

The use of the word in English literature can be traced to the fourteenth century, and Chaucer in the *Clerk's Tale* (l. 1112) writes, "though the coyn be fair at eye."

Collot. A nickname given to a counterstamped sou of Guadeloupe. In October, 1766, Louis XV signed an edict ordering the minting of copper pieces of the value of one sou for the use of the American Colonies. These pieces were struck in 1767, and probably did not reach Guadeloupe until the following year, but they were not put in circulation.

In 1793 George Henri Victor Collot was the governor of the island and on October 2 he issued an order for the release of these pieces, the latter to be counterstamped R.F. before being put in circulation. These coins brought into the treasury an amount of 50,000 livres, and relieved the scarcity of the Sou Marqués and the small silver. They were popularly known as Collots, after the Governor.

Collybos. A small bronze coin. A name given at Athens to the Lepton (*q.v.*).

Hesychius also mentions the Dicollybos and the Tricollybos.

Colombiano. A variety of the Peso issued at Santa Fé de Bogota from 1834 to about 1850. Its value was eight Reales. *See* Fonrobert, (8077, 8078, 8090).

Colombina. A base silver coin of Reggio, issued by Hercules II (1534-1559). It has on the reverse a figure of Saint Daria, the martyr.

Colon. The unit of the gold standard of Costa Rica, named after Columbus, and divided into one hundred Centimos. The Colon was not coined, but multiplies of two, five, ten, and twenty Colones have been struck since 1899.

Colonato. A name given to a variety of the Spanish Peso which exhibits two crowned pillars rising from the sea. These are the so-called Pillars of Hercules, assumed by the ancients to be the limits of habitation. The Emperor Charles V (Charles I of Spain) added the motto Plus Ultra on these coins to indicate that his dominion was beyond the territory recognized by the ancients.

Colts. (Πῶλοι.) The popular name among the ancients for the silver coins of Corinth which bear the figure of the winged horse Pegasus on the reverse *See* Pollux (ix. 76).

Columbia Farthing. The name given to a copper token with the figure of a head and the word COLUMBIA. Their exact origin is unknown but they were probably manufactured in England at the beginning of the nineteenth century and intended for export.

Columbian Half Dollar. The name given to a silver coin of the United States struck in 1892 and 1893 to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

A corresponding quarter Dollar is popularly known as the Isabella Quarter (*q.v.*).

Comet Cent. The popular name for one of the varieties of the United States cents of 1807, which has behind the head

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of Liberty a peculiar die-break resembling a comet in appearance.

Comet Dollar. *See* Kometenthaler.

Commassee. *See* Kommassi.

Commissarie. *See* Prestation Money.

Communion Tokens. A series of tokens said to have originated in Switzerland, where it is claimed John Calvin introduced them about the year 1561 to exercise control over such as presented themselves for Communion services. They were known as Abendmahl Pfennige.

The Liturgy drawn up for the Church of Scotland, *circa* 1635, has the following rubric prefixed to the Order for the administration of the Holy Communion: "So many as intend to be partakers of the Holy Communion shall receive these tokens from the minister the night before."

Spalding, *Bannantyne Club Publications* (i. 77), states that they were used at the Glasgow Assembly of 1638, to wit: "Within the said Church, the Assembly thereafter sitts down; the church door was straitly guarded by the toun, none had entrance but he who had ane token of lead, declaring he was ane covenanter."

The first church or sacramental token employed in America of which we have any authentic account, was used in the Welsh Run Church in Pennsylvania, which was founded in 1741, and the token is dated 1748. This church was generally known as the Lower West Conecheague Church, and the token bears the two letters C.C.

For Canada over two hundred varieties of the communion tokens are known, and a list of them has been compiled by R. W. McLachlan of Montreal.

Communis. *See* Centenionalis and Follis.

Compagnon. A name given to a variety of the Gros Blanc issued by John II of France (1350-1364). *See* Hoffmann (xx. 41, 42).

Conant. A nickname given to the silver Peso of the Philippine Islands introduced in 1903 on the recommendation of Charles A. Conant.

Concave Coins. A name given to such pieces as present the appearance of a shallow bowl, due to a convex die having been used for the obverse, and a concave one for the reverse.

These *nummi scyphati,* as they were called, made their appearance as early as the second century B.C. among the Germanic tribes inhabiting what is now Bavaria and Bohemia. Later, this type of coin was extensively employed by the Byzantine Emperors of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Conceiçao, or Conception. A gold coin of Portugal of the value of 4800 Reis issued by John IV in 1648 in honor of the Madonna de Conception, the protectress of the King. It has on the obverse a cross and a scriptural inscription on the reverse.

Conder Tokens. *See* Tokens.

Condor. A gold coin of Chile and of Ecuador which receives its name from the figure of the condor on the obverse. In Ecuador its value is ten Sucres and in Chile twenty Pesos.

Condor Doblado. A gold coin of the value of twenty Pesos struck at Santa Fé de Bogota for the Confederacion Granadina. *See* Fonrobert (8160).

Confederate Half Dollar. The popular name for a silver coin of the size of the regular issues of the United States Half Dollars, but which was struck by the Confederate States of America in the New Orleans Mint in 1861.

It is claimed that but four originals are in existence.

Confederatio. The name given to a copper coin issued in 1785 with this inscription. It is muled with a number of other dies. For details, *see* Crosby.

Confession Thaler. *See* Beichtthaler.

Connecticut Cents. The name given to a State coinage struck in copper from 1785 to 1788 inclusive. For varieties, etc., *see* Crosby.

Consecration Coins. A name given to such Roman coins as were struck to commemorate the apotheosis of a ruler,—a ceremony which celebrated his passage to the Divinities, and which was ordered either by the Senate or the successors of the deceased individual.

Constantinati. Byzantine Solidi, struck by various emperors of the name of Constantine, were known by this term.

Constantin d'Or, or **Konstantin d'Or.** The name given to the Pistole or double Ducat issued by Ludwig Constantin von Rohan-Montbazon, Bishop of Strasburg (1756-1779).

Consular Coins. Roman coins struck under the government of the Consuls from *circa* B.C. 335-27. They are also known as Family Coins.

Continental Currency. The name given to the paper money issued by the Congress of the United Colonies in North America. They were first made May 10, 1775, and continued in use until prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as that instrument was finally ratified and adopted in 1789.

The Colonies from 1775 to 1779 issued large numbers of bills of various denominations from one sixth of a Dollar to eighty Dollars; twenty different values with eleven distinct dates.

Continental Dollar. *See* Fugio Cent.

Conto. A copper denomination of Brazil, introduced by Calmon Dupin, the Minister of Finance, in 1828 and 1829. These coins were put out at a fictitious value to defray the cost of a war with Buenos Aires, and were withdrawn in 1836. *See* Noback (p. 1020).

Contorniates. A name given to certain Roman tokens or small medallions which can always be readily distinguished by a groove encircling the entire planchet. They were first issued about the time of Constantine the Great and were continued until the close of the fifth century.

Their use has not been definitely determined. It is supposed that they were employed at the public games in the allotment of prizes, or that they were used as counters in games of chance. *See Numismatic Chronicle,* 1906 (p. 232).

Contorno. An Italian word signifying the edge around the rim of a coin.

Contragardator. From the French *contregarder,* to keep, was a former comptroller whose duty it was to keep accounts of the mints. Ruding (ii. 252) cites the use of the term as early as 1354.

Contribution Coins. The name applied to any series of coins which were issued as necessity money to pay an indemnity levied. They were frequently struck from the private silver of the residents and from metallic ornaments, regalia, chalices, etc., belonging to the churches. *See* Obsidional Coins.

Convention Money. A form of currency which was accepted by mutual agreement at a fixed standard within certain boundaries. In ancient times uniform types are found on the coins of the Achaean League, originally formed in the fourth century B.C. by some cities on the Corinthian Gulf. All these issues have AX or AXAIΩN, the mark of the League, and over forty cities joined it before it was dissolved. The example was copied by the Aetolian, Boeotion, Ionian, and other Leagues.

The Electors of Cologne, Trier, Mainz, and the Palatinate made an agreement in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by which their gold florins were struck of a uniform weight and value. Other important monetary conferences were those of various cities in the Low Countries in the fifteenth century; the coinage of the Protestant Rulers during the Thirty Years' War; the Convention of 1753, legalizing the Species Thaler; the one of 1865, called the Latin Union, in which the Franc, Lira (and later the Drachma and Peseta) were put on the same basis; and lastly the Scandinavian Conference of 1872 between Sweden and Denmark, to which Norway became a party in 1877.

The Tallero di Convenzione, struck for Venice under Francesco I (1814-1834) and later, had a value of three Lira. The term Vereins Thaler is frequently found on the coins of Leopold Friedrich of Anhalt-Dessau (1817-1871), and Alexander Carl of Anhalt-Bernburg (1834-1863). *See* Verfassungsthaler.

Cooter. *See* Couter.

Copeck. *See* Kopeck.

Copetum, or **Coppes.** Both of these words are used in mediæval ordinances of Holland and Flanders to designate coins with a head on the obverse and corresponding to the Kopfstück (*q.v.*).

Copkinus. A mediæval silver coin which is referred to in the *Opstal bomicis Friscis* (cap. 21).

Copoludi, or **Coppoluti.** A name given to such of the Piccoli and the Bagattini

of the Doge Christopher Moro of Venice (1462-1471), as were of concave shape. *Conf.* Papadopoli, *Le Monete di Venezia* (i. 285).

Copper in a pure state has been practically abandoned for coining purposes, it having been ascertained that bronze was more suitable. It is now used only for coins of minor denominations, but there was a period when it was made the standard of value. *See* Aes.

Copper, *i.e.*, "a copper" (and the plural coppers), is used colloquially in England to denote any small copper coin and in the United States it means a cent. Shakespeare in *Love's Labour's Lost* (iv. 3. 386) says, "our copper buys no better treasure," and Steele, in *The Spectator* (No. 509), states that "the beadle might seize their copper."

Copperheads. A name commonly applied to the tokens issued during the Civil War in the United States (1862-1865). In the latter part of the year 1862 the first of these copper tokens were issued in Cincinnati, Ohio, and other western cities. Many of them have on the obverse the Indian head copied from the United States cent, and this feature probably gave them their name. Some of the later issues however, were struck in brass, white-metal and silver. There are at least five thousand varieties, and they continued in circulation until the end of the year 1863, when their use was prohibited.

Copper Noses. A nickname given to the English silver of the fourth and fifth coinages of Henry VIII. They were greatly debased, and having the full face of the king, they soon began to wear and show the inferior metal at the end of the nose, the most prominent part.

Coppes. *See* Copetum.

Coppoluti. *See* Copoludi.

Coquibus. A billon coin struck by Guy II, Bishop of Cambrai (1296-1306), and copied by William I of Hainaut (1304-1337). It has on the obverse the rude figure of an eagle which was mistaken by the common people for a cock, and the nickname was consequently applied to the coin. *See* Blanchet (i. 19. 461).

Coral. Marco Polo in his *Travels* (ii. 37), states that this material was used for money in Thibet.

Cordoba. A silver coin of Nicaragua, introduced in 1912 and of the size and value of the United States Dollar. It is divided into one hundred Centavos. On October 31, 1915, the Cordoba was made the only legal tender of the Republic.

Cornabo. A silver coin of the value of half a Testone, issued during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Northern Italy. It occurs in the coinages of Carmagnola, Mantua, Montanaro, Casale, etc. The distinguishing feature of almost every variety of the Cornabo is the figure of Saint Constantius on horseback.

Cornado. Originally a Spanish silver coin issued under Alfonso X of Castile (1252-1284), and struck principally at Toledo. It bears a crowned bust of the king, and on the reverse a gateway of three towers. In the fourteenth century it began to appear made of billon and of much inferior workmanship, and it seems to have been discontinued early in the sixteenth century.

Cornet. A general name for money coined by the Princes of Orange in whose armorial bearings a hunter's horn appears. *See* Blanchet (i. 353).

Cornone. In an ordinance of 1522 relating to the value of various coins issued in Pavia, old and new Cornoni of the mints of Casale, Messerano, and Dezana are referred to, of a value of nine Soldi.

Cornuto. A silver coin of Savoy of the value of five Grossi, issued by Charles II (1504-1553). It has on the obverse the armorial shield with a large helmet, and on the reverse an equestrian figure of St. Mauritius.

Corôa, or **Crown.** A gold coin of Portugal of the value of five thousand Reis. It was first issued in 1835. There is a half and fifth.

Corôa de Prata. A silver coin of Portugal of the type of the preceding and of a value of one thousand Reis. It was issued in 1837 and designed by W. Wyon. There is a corresponding half.

Corona. A silver coin of Naples, issued under Robert of Anjou (1309-1343) for the provinces, and continued by some of

his successors. It appears to have been the predecessor of the Coronato (*q.v.*) and obtains its name from the large crown on the obverse.

The word Corona and the plural Coronae is used on the Austrian silver and gold issues, especially the latter. The term was introduced about 1892. *See* Krone and Korona.

Coronat. *See* Royal Coronat.

Coronation Coins are such as are struck specially when the coronation of a ruler takes place and usually contain some allusion to the ceremony. They occur extensively in the German series and are known as Krönungs Münzen.

Coronato. A silver coin issued by Ferdinand I of Aragon, as King of Naples and Sicily (1458-1494), and copied by his successor, Alfonso II. It receives its name from the inscription: CORONATVS QVIA LEGITIME CERTAVIT, on the obverse, which surrounds the seated figure of the king, the latter being crowned by a cardinal, with a bishop standing on the other side. On the reverse is a large cross.

The Coronato del Angelo, of the same ruler, bears a representation of the archangel Michael slaying a dragon.

Coronilla. The word means a small crown and the designation was applied in a general way to the Spanish gold coins of the value of half an Escudo which bore a crown on the reverse.

Cosel Gulden, or **Kosel Gulden.** The name given to a silver coin of August II, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, issued in 1706 and 1707. The name is obtained from the Countess of Cosel, a mistress of the Elector. These coins differ only from the ordinary types in that on the reverse, a dot, probably a mint mark, is a distinguishing feature between the interlaced shields of Poland and Saxony.

Cosimo. The popular name for the Grosso of Cosmus I, Duke of Florence (1536-1574). It was valued at 160 Piccoli.

Cotale. A silver coin of Florence issued under the Republic in the early part of the sixteenth century, with a value of four Grossi. It has a figure of St. John the Baptist on one side and a lily on the reverse.

Cotrim. A billon Portuguese coin issued by Alfonso V (1438-1481). It has the figure of a coronet between two annelets.

Cotterel. A washer, or broad thin ring of metal placed below the head or nut of a bolt; in several English dialects it is the nickname for a coin. In the plural, written the same, it is used to express money or coins.

Counter. A token frequently struck in imitation of a real coin and usually of brass, copper, or some other inferior metal.

John Skelton in *The Interlude of Magnyfycence,* 1526 (l. 1186) has "Nay, offer hym a counter in stede of a peny," and in Dent, *The Pathway to Heaven,* 1601 (24) occurs this phrase: "A fool believeth every thing; that copper is gold, and a counter an angel." The last word is of course an allusion to the gold coin.

The second meaning of Counter is to signify a piece of metal used for calculations, *e.g.,* in games of chance. In this sense it corresponds to the Rechenpfennig (*q.v.*), and it is so used by Thomas Hobbes, in his *Leviathan,* 1651 (i. iv. 15), who has this passage: "Words are wise mens counters, they do but reckon by them; but they are the mony of fooles."

Similarly, the clown in Shakespeare's play, *The Winter's Tale* (iv. 3), attempts to compute his money, but says, "I cannot do't without counters."

Finally the word was employed in the plural form for base coin and money in general. An example is to be found in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar* (iv. 3) where Brutus says:

I did send
To you for gold to pay my legions,
Which you denied me: was that done like Cassius?
Should I have answer'd Caius Cassius so?
When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces!

Counterfeit. This term is used in numismatics both to indicate fraudulent issues of rare coins prepared to deceive collectors, and to debased current coins struck to be circulated among the general public.

The limits of the present work prevent a detailed description; the reader should consult the exhaustive treatise in Luschin von Ebengreuth, *Allgemeine Münzkunde und Geldgeschichte* (pp. 122-132).

Countermark, also called Counterstamp. A device or lettering, generally made with a punch, on the face of a regular issue, either to give it a new valuation or to indicate its acceptance as a coin of a different country or locality from the one that struck the original piece.

Coupure. This word, meaning a "cutting," was originally applied to the French twenty franc paper notes. It is now, however, identified with bank notes of smaller denomination, and beginning in 1914 necessity paper money called coupures ranging as low as a few centimes, were issued in many of the French cities.

Courant. This term is generally employed to distinguish the internal currency from that used in commerce and abroad, or from paper money.

The Courant Thaler of Poland was issued under Stanislaus Augustus in 1794 and 1795. It had a value of six Zloty, and the reverse reads 14 $^{1}/_{12}$ EX MARCA PUR COLONIENS.

Courie. *See* Cowries.

Couronne d'Or. A French gold coin, introduced by Louis IX (1226-1270), and continued almost uninterruptedly to the end of the reign of Philip VI of Valois (1328-1350). It receives its name from the large crown on one side; the reverse has an ornamental cross with fleurs des lis in the angles, and the inscription: +XPC :VINCIT :XPC :REGNAT :XPC :IMPERAT.

Couronne du Soleil. A French gold coin of the sixteenth century. It was of the same weight and quality as the English Crown of the Rose issued in the reign of Henry VIII.

Couronnelle. *See* Ecu à la Couronne.

Courte Noire. *See* Korten.

Couter, or **Cooter.** A slang expression for a Sovereign. It may be derived from the Danubian-Gipsy word *cuta,* meaning a gold coin.

Cow Money. *See* Kugildi.

Cow Plappert. *See* Blaffert.

Cowries. A general term for the shells of the *Cypræa Moneta.* The word comes from the Hindustani *Kauri.* The shells are abundant in the Indian Ocean and are collected especially in the Maldive and Laccadive Islands, and have been used in China as a medium of exchange from primitive times. They have been used in most parts of Asia and Africa up to very recent times. In Siam 6400 cowries are equal to about 1s. 6d. English money. The Chinese name is Pei.

In the *Bengal Gazette* for 1780, referring to the introduction of a copper coinage, the editor states that "it will be of the greatest use to the public, and will totally abolish the trade of cowries, which for a long time has formed so extensive a field for deception and fraud."

See Allan, *Numismatic Chronicle* (Ser. iv. xii. 313), and Elliot (p. 59).

Bowrey, in his *Account of Countries Round the Bay of Bengal,* published by the Hakluyt Society in 1905, states (p. 218) that there is a money of account in the Maldives, based on the Cowries, as follows:

1 Gunda = 4 Cowries.
5 Gundas = 1 Burrie, or 20 Cowries.
4 Burries = 1 Pone or Poon, or 80 Cowries.
16 Pone = 1 Cawne, or 1280 Cowries.
2½ Cawne = 1 Rupee, or 3200 Cowries.

Crabbelaer. *See* Krabbelaar.

Crazia. *See* Grazia.

Cremonese. The popular name for the Grosso issued at Cremona during the Republican rule, *i.e.,* from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries.

Creutz, or **Criutz.** A copper coin of Gustavus II Adolphus of Sweden struck in 1632 has the value as 1 Creutz or Criutz. It is the size of the ½ Ore piece.

Creutzer. An obsolete spelling of the Kreuzer (*q.v.*). Adam Berg, in his *New Münzbuch,* 1597, invariably uses the form Creutzer.

Crimbal. In 1731 and 1732 the French Government issued silver coins of six and twelve Sols for the Isles du Vent, or Windward Islands. An Englishman named Crimbal introduced them at Barbadoes and in that island they received the name of Crimbals. *See* Wood (p. 2).

Criutz. *See* Creutz.

Croat. The Spanish equivalent of the Gros. The name is usually applied to a series of silver coins issued by the Counts of Barcelona during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Crocard, or **Crokard.** A base coin which circulated extensively in England

toward the close of the thirteenth century. For a short time they were allowed to pass at the rate of two for a penny, but were prohibited in 1310. They were decried in Ireland by a proclamation of Edward I, and an ordinance of this ruler (Act 27, 1300) refers to *mauveises monees que sunt appellez Pollards et crokardz.* *See* Brabant.

Croce o Testa. An Italian term meaning "cross or head" and corresponding to the English "Heads or Tails" (*q.v.*).

Crocherd. Probably an obsolete spelling of Crocard. *See* Halard.

Crocione. A silver coin of Milan introduced under Joseph II (1780-1790). It is the Italian name for the Austrian Kronenthaler (*q.v.*).

Crönichte Groschen. *See* Kronigte.

Croesèids. *See* Kroiseioi.

Crokard. *See* Crocard.

Cromstaert. *See* Kromstaart.

Crookie. An obsolete Scotch term for a sixpence, and formerly common to Lanarkshire. The name is probably due to the fact that it was easily "crooked" or bent.

Croondaalder. The Dutch and Flemish equivalent of the Kronenthaler (*q.v.*).

Crore. A money of account used in India and equal to one hundred Lacs.

Crosatus, or **Crozat.** Du Cange cites documents of the fourteenth century indicating that this name was generally used to describe a coin with a cross upon it.

Crosazzo. A silver coin of Genoa current from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century. The obverse bears a crown beneath which is the Castell di Genova, and on the reverse is an inscription surrounding a cross with a star in each angle.

Cross Dollar. The popular name for the Spanish silver coin of eight Reales with the Burgundian cross on the reverse.

In the *London Gazette,* 1689 (No. 2444) mention is made of "about 40 l. in Spanish Money and Cross Dollars."

Cross-type. *See* Monnaies à la Croix.

Crown. An English gold coin first issued in the reign of Henry VIII pursuant to a proclamation dated November 5, 1526, and originally called a Crown of the Double Rose. It was current for five shillings and was made of 22 carat gold fine only, this being the earliest example of a gold coin of less than standard fineness in England. This alloy was henceforth known as Crown gold, and it has been the standard for all English gold coins since 1634.

In the time of Elizabeth this coin reached the low value of three shillings and four pence, and it was entirely discontinued in 1601, being superseded in 1604 by the Britain Crown and the Thistle Crown (*q.v.*).

Crown. The English silver coin of this denomination was first issued in 1551, and formed a part of the third coinage of Edward VI. Those struck at Southwark under the direction of Sir John Yorke have a letter Y for a mint mark, and those issued at the Tower under Throgmorton have a figure of a ton.

The double crown of the value of ten shillings first appeared in the second coinage of James I.

Crown. *See* Coroa, Korona, and Krone.

Crown of the Rose. By a proclama- was ordered to be struck. This coin was an imitation of the French Couronne du Soleil, and it was made current for four shillings and sixpence, to which value the French coin was also raised. As the exportation of gold to France and Flanders did not cease, it was thought that this could be stopped by an increase in the nominal value of this and other gold coins, and consequently on November 5, 1526, another proclamation was issued, by which another crown, called the Crown of the Double Rose, was to be made, and which should be current for five shillings. The latter coin is the regular issue of the gold Crown (*q.v.*).

As the existence of such a coin as the Crown of the Rose was questioned for a long time a detailed description of this great rarity follows:

Obv. A shield crowned bearing the arms of England and France quarterly, all within two inner circles, the innermost one linear, the outer dotted, both pierced above by the ball and cross on top of the crown, mm. a rose, legend HENRIC'·8:DEI:GRA': REX:AGL':Z:FRA'; Rev. A full-blown single rose of five petals, surrounding it four fleurs de lis arranged crossways, be-

tion of August 22, 1526, a new English gold coin, called the Crown of the Rose, tween these a lion passant guardant and the letter H crowned, placed alternately, all within inner circles as on the obverse, mm. a rose, legend HENRIC': RVTILANS: ROSA: SINE: SPINA, the letters on both sides in Roman characters, except the letter H, the numeral Arabic. *See American Journal of Numismatics* (xliv, 22).

Crozat. *See* Crosatus.

Cruciatus, Crucifer, Cruciger. *See* Kreuzer.

Cruickston Dollars. A name sometimes given to the Scottish crowns of Mary and Darnley of the second issue of 1565, because the yew tree on the reverse is supposed to represent a noted yew at Cruickston, Lord Darnley's residence near Glasgow.

Cruitzer. An obsolete spelling of Kreuzer discontinued at the end of the eighteenth century. *See* Poy.

Crusade. *See* Cruzado.

Cruzadinho. A small Portuguese gold coin issued under John V (1706-1750), and struck at Lisbon; it was copied for the colonial possessions and specimens occur with the Rio and Minas mint marks. Its value was the same as the later Cruzado, *i.e.*, four hundred Reis.

Cruzado, also called Crusado and Crusade, a gold coin of Portugal, originally issued by Alfonso V (1438-1481). It obtains its name from the cross on the reverse which was placed there to commemorate the participation of this King in the crusade against the Turks.

The value of the Cruzado was originally 390 Reis, and in 1517 it was fixed at four Tostoes, or four hundred Reis, *i.e.*, the tenth part of the Moidore. Under Manoel I (1495-1521) it was called Manoel, out of compliment to that ruler.

The silver Cruzado appears under the restoration of the House of Braganza, in the reign of John IV (1640-1656). Its value was the same as the gold, but many specimens occur counterstamped 500, indicating that it possessed a higher value on special occasions. It was extensively struck at the mints in Lisbon, Porto, and Evora.

Pedro II, in 1688, issued a Cruzado Nuevo, also called Pinto, of the value of 480 Reis, but his successor, John V, returned to the old standard.

Cruzado Calvario. A gold coin of Portugal first issued in the reign of John III (1521-1557). It obtains its name from the elongated cross on the reverse, which resembles the cross of Calvary, and succeeds the square type of cross previously employed.

Cuarenta. The name given to the Cuban silver coin of forty Centavos introduced in 1915.

Cuartilla. A Mexican copper coin and the same as the Cuartino (*q.v.*). The designation is used for issues of Alvarado, Chihuahua, Durango, Hermosillo, Guanaxuato, Sinaloa, etc.

Cuartillo. The same as Cuartino (*q.v.*).

Cuartino. A silver coin of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, the Argentine Republic, etc., of the value of one quarter Real. *See* Quartinho.

Cuarto. *See* Quarto.

Cufic Coins. *See* Kufic.

Cunagium. According to Du Cange this implies *tributum pro impressione typi exsolvendum.* Ruding (ii. 256) states that in 1422, Henry Somer, the keeper of the dies in the Tower of London, was commanded by writ to deliver cunagia for the mints in this town. He adds: "This, I presume, had been paid to the warden of the mint in the Tower, and was therefore to be returned by him to the treasurer of the mint, to which it properly belonged."

Cuneator. A former officer in the mint who was responsible for the accuracy of the dies; he received the old and broken dies as his fee. *See* Ruding (i. 41).

Cunnetti Type. The name given to a series of Anglo-Saxon Pennies principally struck at York under Guthred (*circa* 877-894) which bear on the reverse the inscription CVN. NET. TI.

Cupang. This coin mentioned by Chalmers in *Colonial Currency,* 1893 (p. 383) is the same as the Kepeng (*q.v.*).

Currency. By this is meant coin or bank notes, or other paper money issued by authority, and which are continually passing as and for coin.

Cut Dollar. The name given to the Spanish Peso or Colonato when cut into

four, eight, or twelve segments, each of which passed for the corresponding value of the fractional part. *See* Bit.

Cypræa Moneta. *See* Cowries.

Cyrillus Thaler. A silver coin of Olmütz struck by Wolfgang, Earl of Schrattenbach in 1730. It bears on one side a seated figure of St. Cyril the Apostle of the Slavs.

Cyzicenes (Greek: Κυζικηνοί). A name given by the Greeks to the electrum Staters of Cyzicus in Mysia.

Czvorak. The name given to the Polish silver coin of four Grossi. *See* Szelong.

D

Daalder, or **Daelder.** The equivalent in Brabant and the various provinces of the Low Countries for the Thaler. This coin varied in value, in some parts of the Netherlands it was the same as two Gulden and five Stuivers, while in others it was equal to thirty-two Patards. *See* Dollar.

Dabou. *See* Dub.

Daelder. *See* Daalder.

Dagger Money. A sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit in England to provide against marauders.

Dahab. An Abyssinian money of account. *See* Wakea.

Daidong Chun. The Korean name for silver coins with porcelain centres on reverse minted in 1882 but never put into circulation. They come in three denominations, one, two and three Chun. *See* Umpyo.

Daing. The name given to the cast silver ingots of Burmah. They are the earliest types of money of this country.

Dala. *See* Akahi Dala.

Dalar. The Polish equivalent of Thaler and like the German type divided into thirty Groszy corresponding to Groschen. It was originally struck by Sigismund III (1587-1632).

Daler. *See* Plate Money, De Gortz Daler, Rigsdaler, and Species.

Daler. A coin of the Danish West Indies introduced in 1904 and equal to five Francs or five hundred Bits. It is issued in gold in four and ten Daler denominations.

Dam. A copper coin of Hindustan, and of about the same value as the Paisá, *i.e.*, the fortieth part of the Rupee. Of the Moghul emperors, the Dams of Akbar (1556-1605) were minted at Lahore, Delhi, Malpur, etc. The Bahmanis of Kolbarga also employed this currency.

The Phoka Dam is a Nepalese copper coin belonging to the reign of Surendra Vikrama (1847). *See* Thomas (p. 439 *et seq.*), and Sihansah and Suka (*infra*).

Damareteion. *See* Demareteion.

Damba. An African money of account. *See* Boss.

Dampang. *See* Tampang.

Damri. A copper coin of Hindustan and equal to one eighth of the Dam (*q.v.*).

Danake. The Δανάκη of the Greeks. At first it designated a small silver coin in the East, but later came to be applied to a copper coin. In the Persian Empire it corresponded to the Greek Obol. It was also popularly applied to Charon's Obol (*q.v.*) according to Suidas and other ancient authors. The word persisted until the Middle Ages as the Arabic *daneq*, the Persian *dangh* and the neo-Sanscrit *tanka*.

Danaretto. *See* Denaretto.

Danaro. The Italian equivalent of the Denier, which can be traced in Beneventum to the reign of Grimaldo (793-806) and was current in nearly all the Italian states, provinces, and cities.

It is frequently written Denaro, and a smaller coin which was issued by the Doges of Venice from *circa* 1170 to 1250 is called the Danaretto, or Denaretto.

There are also multiples, and under Antonio I (1701-1731) and Onorato III (1731-1793) of Monaco, pieces of eight Danari in copper were struck.

Dandiprat, also but rarely written Dandyprat. The colloquial name for a small silver coin which was current in England at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was probably the half Groat of Henry VII (1485-1509).

Camden, in his *Remaines*, 1605 (188), refers to it thus: "K. Henry the 7th stamped a small coine called dandyprats."

Danegelt. An annual tax formerly laid on the English nation for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. It was at first one shilling, afterward two, and at last seven, for every hide of land except such as belonged to the church.

At a subsequent period, when the Danes became masters, the Danegelt was a tax

levied by the Danish princes on every hide of land owned by the Anglo-Saxons.

Daneq. *See* Danake.

Dangh. A small Persian silver coin current in the seventeenth century. The Dangh was primarily a weight, hence its equivalents, in silver, came to represent the fractions of the coin. *See* Larin and Danake.

Danielsthaler. The name given to a Thaler struck in 1561 by the Princess Maria of the House of Jever. It has on the reverse a figure of the prophet Daniel surrounded by four lions. *See* Madai (1734).

Danik. The sixth of the Dinar and of the Dirhem: therefore of variable weight in reference to one or the other, and in respect of the varying weights of either. As one sixth of a dinar, it is equal to 12, or to 10, or to 8 habbehs, according to the number of habbehs to the dinar. Hence we find the following relations recorded: = 2 kirats (of silver, *i.e.*, 2⅓, as there are 14 kirats or 6 daniks to the dirhem); or = 3⅓ kirats (*i.e.*, in relation to the dinar of 20 kirats) or = 10 habbehs or 40 aruzzehs, *i.e.*, in reference to the dinar of 60 habbehs; or = 12 grains, *i.e.*, in reference to the dinar of 72 habbehs. Five daniks of gold = 11 $^{17}/_{18}$ dirhems at Bagdad, where the dinar was worth 14⅓. The danik was the quarter of a dirhem in Khwarizm, afterward 4½.

Danim. *See* Mahmûdî.

Darb. A silver coin of India and equivalent to the half Rupee. *See* Sihansah.

Darby. An obsolete English slang word meaning "ready money." Hickeringill, in his *Works*, 1682 (ii. 20), says, "down with the dust and ready Darby," and Shadwell, in his play *The Squire of Alsatia*, 1688 (i. 1), uses the expression, "the ready, the Darby."

Dardenne. A copper coin of France struck in 1711 and 1712 for Provence. Its value was six Deniers, indicated by six crowned figures L placed opposite the sides of an equilateral triangle with the figure & in the centre.

Daric. A Persian gold coin which is supposed to have obtained its name from the figure on the obverse of the Persian King Darius. They appear to have been originally issued by Darius I, the son of Hystaspes (B.C. 521-485). *See* Herodotus, *Historia* (iv. 166). The King is generally represented as a kneeling bowman, and consequently these coins are sometimes referred to as Archers (*q.v.*). The reverse bears an incuse punch-mark.

These coins are the Δαρεικοί of the Greeks, and in those parts of the Scriptures written after the Babylonish captivity, they are called Adarkonim. *Ezra* (viii. 26, 27), *I Chron.* (xxix. 7), and by the Talmudists, Darkonoth; *Nehemiah* (vii. 70-72). *Conf.* Hill, *Historical Greek Coins* (p. 27).

Darkonoth. The Talmudic name for the Daric (*q.v.*).

Dasa. A silver coin of India and equal to one tenth of a Rupee. *See* Sihansah.

Dauphin. A billon coin of France which receives its name on account of being specially struck for Dauphiny. The Petit Dauphin was issued by Charles V (1364-1380), and the Grand Dauphin by Charles VII (1422-1461).

Davidsthaler. The name given to a silver coin of David, Count of Mansfeld, issued from about 1605 to 1628.

Davidstuiver. The name given to the double Gros of Utrecht issued in 1477 by David de Bourgogne, Bishop of Utrecht. *See* Frey (No. 182).

A gold Florin issued by the same ruler with a figure of David and his harp, is commonly known as the Davidsharp, or Harpe d'or.

Debased Coin is money that is lowered in character or quality. Macaulay, in his *History of England* (v. 3), uses the term "a debased currency." *See* Embase and Imbasing.

Decachalk. This multiple, 10 Chalkoi, seems to have been coined only under the Ptolemaïc sovereigns of Egypt.

Decadrachm, or **Dekadrachmon,** represented the multiple of ten Drachms (*q.v.*). Next to the Dodecadrachm it is the largest of all the silver coins struck by the Greeks, and was issued principally in the Sicilian cities.

Decaen Piastre. A silver coin of the value of ten Livres, issued in the Isle of France in 1810. The coins were struck from metal captured in the ship Oviedor, and obtained their name from Decaen, the

captain general. For a detailed account, *see* Spink (ix. 4415), and Zay (p. 265).

Decalitron. The Corinthian Stater, we know from Pollux, was so called in Sicily because it equalled exactly 10 litrae of the native standard. Coins of this standard bearing Corinthian types were frequently struck in Sicily.

Decanummion. *See* Nummus and Follis.

Decargyrus. A Roman silver coin first issued by Honorius, and of one half the value of the Siliqua. *See* Babelon, *Traité* (i. 581).

Decenario. The name given to a variety of mezzo Grosso struck by the Counts of Tyrol at Merano. Its value was ten Piccoli. *See Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (xx. 430).

Decime. A copper coin of the first French Revolution, issued in 1794, from dies by Charles Wielandy, a medallist and engraver of Geneva.

When the Franc system was introduced in 1803, the Decime was made the one tenth of the Franc, a position which it nominally still holds, though no longer struck.

The Decime was issued in 1838 for Monaco, and in 1840 for France, as a pattern for a proposed new copper coinage. Mailliet (cii. ciii. 3-6) cites Decimes struck in 1814 and 1815 for Strasburg when blockaded by the allies. A cast Decime was issued for Santo Domingo in 1801. It is of very rude workmanship and bears the reverse inscription in three lines: UN DECIME LAN 8, all of the letters N on both sides being reversed.

Decimo. A silver coin of the Central American States of the value of ten Centavos, or the tenth part of a Peso.

For Buenos Aires there was struck in 1822 and later a copper Decimo equal to the tenth part of the copper Real of the same city; the Real, in fact, is stamped 10 DECIM BUENOS AYRES.

Declaration Type. *See* Oxford Unite.

Decobol. Mentioned in inscriptions (C. I. G. Attic t. II, No. 387) was never struck, being solely a money of account.

Deconcion, or Δεκώγκιον, or Deunx (*q.v.*) was ten twelfths of the litra (or As of twelve ounces). Bronze coins of this denomination were struck at Centuripae in Sicily.

Decunx. One of the divisions of the As. of the weight of ten ounces. It is sometimes called the Dextans. *See* Aes Grave.

Decus. A nickname for the silver Crown of James II of England, the first issues of which had an edge inscription reading DECVS ET TVTAMEN, *i.e.*, "an ornament and a safeguard."

Thomas Shadwell, in his play, *The Squire of Alsatia,* 1688, has the phrase, "To equip you with some Meggs, Smelts, Decus's and Georges;" Sir Walter Scott mentions the term in his novel *The Fortunes of Nigel* (xxiii.) thus: "noble Master Grahame . . . has got the decuses and the smelts." *See* Megg.

Decussis. A multiple of the Roman As after the first reduction. It bears on the obverse the head of Minerva or Roma and on the reverse the prow of a galley and the mark X, *i.e.*, ten Asses.

De Gortz Daler, or **Notdaler.** The name given to a series of eleven copper coins struck in Sweden from 1715 to 1719, which are so called from Baron George Henry de Gortz, a nobleman who obtained the sanction of Charles XII to issue them. They were intended to pass for four times the value which they would have possessed if composed of an equal weight of fine silver.

The death of the King in 1718, and the execution of de Gortz in the following year, put an end to the exaggerated valuation of these coins, and they were reduced to something like their actual worth, that is, about two Pfennige.

Dehliwála. A base silver coin of the Pathán Sultans of Hindustan. They were imitated and adopted, with altered legends, by Altamsh, and his feudatories, until about A.H. 630 (A.D. 1232). *See* Thomas (p. 14).

Dekadrachmon. *See* Decadrachm.

Dekanummion. A name given to the quarter Follis, consisting of ten Nummi. *See* Follis.

Demand Notes. The name given to a variety of paper money issued by the United States in 1861, of values from five dollars to twenty dollars. *See* Greenbacks.

Demareteion, or **Damareteion.** The name given to a variety of Decadrachm struck at Syracuse *circa* B.C. 480. They were issued in celebration of the victory of Gelon over the Carthaginians at Himera and were named from Demarete, the wife of Gelon.

These coins were each worth ten Attic Drachms; the Sicilians called them Pentecontalitra on account of their weight.

Conf. Hill, *Coins of Ancient Sicily* (p. 56).

Demy. A Scotch gold coin issued by James I. It has on the obverse the arms of Scotland in a lozenge shape, and on the reverse a St. Andrew's cross in tressure.

Its weight was usually from fifty to fifty-three grains and the half in proportion.

Dena. A silver coin of Tuscany of the value of ten Lira struck by the Queen Maria Louisa pursuant to an ordinance of July 21, 1803.

Denar. The German equivalent of both the Denarius and Denier.

Denaretto. A name given to such varieties of the Denaro as are of small fabric. They are common to the Venetian series from the twelfth to the fourteenth century. *See* Danaro.

Denarii Augmentabiles. *See* Okelpenning.

Denarii Corvorum, or **Rabenpfennige,** was the name given to small silver coins struck at Freiburg in Breisgau in the fourteenth century, on account of the head of a raven on the obverse, which was copied from the arms of the city. Raben was later corrupted into Rappen (*q.v.*).

Denarino. A base silver coin of Modena issued during the sixteenth century. It was equal to the half Soldo.

Denarius. A Roman silver coin first issued B.C. 268 with the Quinarius and Sestertius as its divisions. At that time the Aes Libralis had been reduced to two ounces in weight and the Denarius was equivalent to ten of them.

The original type bears on the obverse the head of Minerva and the numeral X, and on the reverse the Dioscuri on horseback and the legend ROMA in the exergue. There is a tradition that the Romans won the battle of Lake Regilius, *circa* B.C. 496, by the aid of Castor and Pollux who appeared on the battlefield as youths riding white horses. These early types of Denarii are consequently also known as Castoriati.

In B.C. 217 the value of the Denarius was changed to sixteen Asses, and the numeral XVI substituted, the latter being generally abbreviated by the sign ∗.

The Denarius, in A.D. 296, was succeeded by the Centenionalis as a silver coin, and the name Denarius was applied to a copper coin, commonly known as the "third bronze." *See* Follis.

The gold Denarius, of the same weight as the silver one and of the value of ten, was the same as the half Aureus or Quinarius. It occurs both in the Roman Consular and Imperial series.

The following table shows how extensively the silver Denarii were debased, and their corresponding values:

	Percentage of copper alloy
Under Augustus the Denarius was one eighty-fourth of a pound, copper 60 grains	5
Under Nero the Denarius was one ninetieth of a pound, copper 55 grains	5 to 10
Under Trajan the Denarius was one ninety-ninth of a pound, copper 51 grains	15 to 18
Under Hadrian the Denarius was one ninety-ninth of a pound, copper 51 grains	18 to 20
Under M. Aurelius the Denarius was one ninety-ninth of a pound, copper 51 grains	20 to 25
Under Commodus the Denarius was one one hundred and a third of a pound, copper 49 grains	25 to 30
Under Sept. Severus the Denarius was one one hundred and a fifth of a pound, copper 48 grains	30 to 55

Denarius Aereus. From the time of Gallienus the Denarius became so debased that it was little more than copper and was henceforth called D. Aereus (Vopiscus Aurelian, 9).

Denarius Albus. *See* Albus.

Denarius Communis. *See* Follis.

Denarius Dentatus. *See* Serrated Coins.

Denarius Novus Argenteus. This inscription occurs on a large silver coin struck for Riga in 1574. It had a value of eighteen Ferding.

Denarius Oscensis. A coin of the weight of a Roman Denarius but bearing as types: obverse, a youthful or bearded male head; reverse, a horseman, was issued in the second and first centuries B.C. from vari-

ous mints in Spain to facilitate exchange between the local population and the Romans. This coin is spoken of as *Argentum Oscense* and *Oscenses* by Livy (xxxiv, 10; 46; xl, 43). The name is derived from the city of Osca (the modern Huesca) in Tarraconensis which was the capital of Sertorius and, owing to the proximity of large silver mines, was the principal place of issue of this coinage.

Denaro Mancuso. *See* Mancoso.

Denaro Provisino. *See* Provisino.

Denga. Also called Tenga and Denuschka. A Russian word meaning money in general. The term was first applied to silver coins struck by the Dukes of Moskow and Kiev, as early as the second half of the fourteenth century, and subsequently by the free cities of Novgorod and Pskof. The Dengi were intended for circulation among the Tartars, and the style and denomination of the Tartar money was naturally adopted. Their form is generally oblong and irregular, but nearly circular specimens have been found. In numerous instances they bear a portrait of the ruler or the same personage on horseback. They were divided into half Denga pieces and Poluschkas (*q.v.*).

The later issues are of billon and copper and the value of the Denga degenerated to that of half a Kopeck. These were issued as late as the first half of the eighteenth century. A copper Para or three Dengi piece was struck by Catherine II of Russia in 1771 and 1772 for circulation in Moldavia and Wallachia.

Denier. A silver and billon coin, corresponding to the Penny, and current throughout Western Europe from the time of the Merovingian Dynasty.

The name is derived from the Denarius, which it resembled in size and fabric; and the Danaro, Dinero, Dinar, and Dinheiro, are modifications of the same coin, employed according to the country or territory where this type was in circulation.

Its value fluctuated; under Charlemagne's reforms of the monetary system 240 Deniers were ordered to be struck from one pound of fine silver, and the Denier was valued at one twelfth of the Solidus. When the Gros Tournois and later the Gros Parisis appeared, the same ratio of twelve to one was retained for the Denier, and it was styled Denier Tournois or Denier Parisis according to the place of mintage. In the reign of Louis XVI the base silver Denier was worth only one eighth or one tenth as much as the fine silver one of Charlemagne.

Last of all the Denier was struck in copper and its value diminished still more. Frederick the Great issued it in this metal for Upper Silesia in 1746; the copper Denier of France was equal to four Liards, or the twelfth part of the Sol or Sou.

Denier à la Reine. *See* Reine.

Denier Bourdelois. A variety of the Denier struck by Louis XI of France and retained by his successors Charles VIII and Francis I. All the early types appear to have a small shell as a mint-mark.

Denier d'Or. A gold coin of Western Europe which appeared about the time of the Carlovingian Dynasty. It was extensively issued at Melle and occurs in the Anglo-Gallic series, where it corresponds to the Salute and was valued at 25 Sols.

Denier d'Or. Another name for the Mouton (*q.v.*) and generally applied to such types as were struck by the Counts of Bar and throughout Flanders. Louis of Malle, Count of Flanders, by a commission dated April 13, 1357, ordered his moneyer, Andrieu du Porche, to strike Deniers d'or au Mouton for the Seignory of Rethel, with the inscription Ludovicus Comes Regitestensis.

Denier Faible. *See* Lausannais.

Denier Noir. *See* Black Farthing and Zwarte Penning.

Denier Palatin. The name given to a silver coin of the Carolingian series issued by Louis I (816-840) with the inscription PALATINA MONETA. *Conf.* also Moneta Palatina, *infra.*

Denier Parisis. A billon coin belonging to the Anglo-Gallic series, and struck by Henry VI pursuant to an ordinance of May 31, 1424.

Deniers pour Épouser. *See* Arrhes.

Denkmünze. A commemorative coin or medal. *See* Jubileums Thaler.

Denuschka. *See* Denga.

Desjat Deneg. The name given to the Russian base silver coin of five Kopecks,

which was first struck at the beginning of the eighteenth century under Peter I.

Deuce, also written Duce. An English dialect term for two pence. *See* Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor,* 1851 (i. 256).

Deunx, or **Iabus.** A division of the As and equal to eleven ounces. *See* Aes Grave and Deconcia.

Deventergans. A nickname given to the Grosso issued in Deventer by Frederick von Blankenheim, Bishop of Utrecht (1393-1423). This coin bore a poorly executed figure of an eagle which was mistaken for a goose.

Device. This term is used by numismatists to describe the emblem or armorial design on a coin in conjunction with a national motto. Thus the United States uses a figure of Liberty and the words "In God we trust." Great Britain has "Dieu et mon droit," etc.

Devil's Bit. An English dialect term current in Lincolnshire and meaning a threepenny piece.

It is so called because proud people will not give copper at collections in church, and therefore provide themselves with the smallest silver coin.

Dextans. *See* Decunx.

Dhabbu, or **Dhabu.** A copper coin formerly current in the Deccan principality; it was valued at two of the Alamgiri Pice or one thirty-second of a Chandor Rupee. *See* Kori and Pice.

Dharana. A silver coin of ancient India, the same as the Purana (*q.v.*).

The name is from *dhri,* "to hold," and probably means, according to Cunningham, "a handful of sixteen copper Panas." *See* Pana

Dhebua. A rough unstamped lump of copper used in the currency system of Nepal. It was computed at four Dams. *See* Suka.

Dhingalo, or **Dhinglo.** A copper coin of Cutch and Kathiawar, of the value of one sixteenth of a Kori (*q.v.*). Codrington states that "Dhingo" is a Cutch term meaning "fat," and "lo" is a masculine suffix, and he adds, "so Dingalo means something fat, hence the fattest coin. Though at present it is used for a pice and a half, I think it was originally three pice or tambios."

Diamante. A silver coin of Ferrara, corresponding to the Grosso, first struck by Borso (1450-1471) and imitated by several of his successors. It receives its name from a figure resembling a diamond on the obverse. A smaller coin of similar type is known as the Diamantino.

Dibs, or **Dibbs.** A slang term for money and possibly a corruption of "tips," *i.e.,* gifts for service rendered. Horace and James Smith in their *Rejected Addresses,* 1812, *George Barnwell* use the phrase "make nunky surrender his dibs," and Smyth, in *The Sailor's Word-book,* 1867, has, "Dibbs, a galley term for ready money."

Dicciottino, or **Diciottino.** This word means eighteen and it was used in Parma, Milan, etc., during the fifteenth century to indicate the pieces of 18 Danari struck in Savoy.

Dichalkon. A Greek copper coin of the value of double the Chalcus or one fourth of the Obol (*q.v.*).

Dicken, Dickpfennige. A popular name to distinguish coins of thick fabric, and usually applied to the silver issues of Switzerland of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. These pieces were patterned after the Italian Testones but did not have the light weight. The Dicken of Berne, dated 1492 (Frey, No. 369), is a good example.

Dick Thaler, Dick Groschen. A name, like Dicken, employed to designate the thick characteristics of a coin, to distinguish it from the broad type. *See* Breite Groschen, and Gros.

The term Dick Groschen, or Nummi Grossi, was originally applied in the fourteenth century in France, Bohemia, Germany, etc., to coins of the Gros Tournois variety but struck on much thicker planchets.

The Dick Thaler of Tyrol, dated 1484 (Frey No. 260), is one of the earliest of these, and its small and thick fabric was imitated in a number of the German states, as well as in Denmark.

Didrachm, or **Didrachmon.** A Greek silver coin of the value of two Drachms (*q.v.*). It was copied from the silver

Stater of the Persians, and is consequently frequently referred to by this name, though as a monetary unit it was soon replaced by the Drachm. The Didrachm was extensively struck in Corinth and its colonies (*see* Stater, Poloi) and also in the cities of Sicily and lower Italy.

Die. The stamp used in coining. An early reference to it is found in M. Smith's *Memoirs of the Secret Service*, 1699 (App. 19), *viz.*, "to bring or send to him some Deys . . . to coin some mill'd Money."

Digenois. *See* Divionensis.

Dikollybon. A Greek copper coin of the value of half of the Chalcus (*q.v.*). *Conf.* Collybos (*supra*).

Dilitron. Silver coins of two Litra in value were struck at Rhegium in Italy. *See* Litra.

Dime. A silver coin of the United States, the tenth part of a Dollar. This coin, and its corresponding half, were authorized by Act of Congress, April 2, 1792. The half Dime was first coined in 1794 and discontinued in 1873. The Dime was struck in 1796 and is still coined. *See* Disme.

The name is probably derived from the French, *dixième*.

Dinâr. A Muhammadan gold coin, first issued in the latter part of the seventh century. The name is derived from the Roman Denarius. The weight of the early Dinârs was about sixty-six grains, but at later periods the same term was used for gold coins of greater or less weight and size.

The quality of the metal was almost always fine gold, the chief exceptions being the coins struck in Turkey and Morocco, some of which contain a large amount of alloy.

Dinar. A money of account used in modern Persia, and computed as follows:

1000 Dinar = 1 Kran silver
100 Dinar = 1 Senar silver
50 Dinar = 1 Shahi copper
25 Dinar = 1 Pul copper

Dinar. A silver coin of Servia adopted in 1867 when that country followed the Latin Union in its monetary system. It is of the same value as the Franc, Lira, etc., and is subdivided into one hundred Paras. There are pieces of ten and twenty Dinara in gold.

Dinders, also written Dynders. Phillips, in his *History of Shrewsbury* (pp. 199, 200), in referring to Wroxeter, has the following note: "The Roman coins found here are a proof of the antiquity of the place; the inhabitants call them dinders, a corruption of the Roman denarius."

Dinerillo, or **Dineruelo.** A small copper coin struck by Philip III and Philip IV of Spain during the seventeenth century for Valencia and Barcelona. The name is a diminutive of Dinero.

Dinero. The Spanish equivalent of the Denier. It appears to have been introduced about the reign of Fernando III of Castile (1230-1252), and is mentioned as late as the French occupation of Navarre under Henri II d' Albret (1516-1551). The half is called Malla.

Dinero. A silver coin of Peru of the value of one half the Peseta or ten Centavos.

Dinga. A Burmese word signifying a coin. It is probably a corruption of Tanga (*q.v.*). *See* also the *Indian Antiquary* (xxvi. 235-245).

Dinheiro. The Portuguese equivalent of the Denier. The coinage of these pieces begins under Alfonso I (1128-1185) and extends to the latter part of the fourteenth century. *See* Caixa.

Dinomos. The ancient name for the silver piece of the value of two Nomoi struck at times in South Italy, notably at Thurium and Metapontum. *See* Mommsen-Blacas, *Monnaies Romaines* (i. 155). They are known to modern numismatists as Tetradrachms or Distaters.

Diobolon. A piece of two Oboli. *See* Obol.

Dirhem. A Muhammadan silver coin, first issued in the latter part of the seventh century. The name is a modification of the Greek Drachma. The weight of the Dirhem originally was forty-six grains, but both the weight and size have undergone many variations.

Originally the Dirhem was one tenth of the Dinâr, but this relation was not kept up.

The legal Dirhem is a money of account; the actual Dirhem of currency varied greatly in weight, *e.g.*, in 710 the Egyptian Dirhem weighed 64 Habbehs, at other

times 48. The divisions of the Dirhem are into 6 Daniks, or 14 Kirats, or 70 Barleycorns.

Disk. An English dialect term for a half Crown.

Boswell, *Poetical Works,* 1811, has the lines

> "I ask but half-a-crown a line
> The song be your's, the disk be mine."

Disme. A pattern or experimental coin of the United States issued in 1792, with a corresponding half. *See* Dime.

Di-Stater. The double of the gold Stater (*q.v.*). It occurs in the coins struck by Alexander the Great. This name also designated a silver coin equal to two silver Staters.

Ditto Bolo. An obsolete copper coin of the Ionian Islands. The name is probably a corruption of *di oboli.*

Divini, or **Diwani.** The Abyssinian name and equivalent of the Para. *See* Wakea.

Fonrobert (Nos. 4989-5003) enumerates silver coins of San'a, in Arabia, called Diwani, forty of which were equal to one Ghrush.

Divionensis, Digenois, or **Dijonnois.** The name usually applied to the money struck at Dijon, the capital of the ancient Duchy of Burgundy. Silver issues date from the eleventh century. *See* Blanchet (i. 395) and Poey d'Avant (iii. 192).

Dixain. A French billon coin which, as its name indicates, was the tenth part of the silver Franc and later of the Ecu.

In the reign of Louis XII (1498-1515) were issued the Dixain à Couronné and the Dixain du Dauphiné, both of a similar type to the Douzain (*q.v.*). Under Francis I (1515-1547) it received the name Franciscus, probably from the large letter F with the crown above, which is a prominent feature.

In 1791 an essay was struck in bell-metal of a coin to equal one tenth of the Livre, and the prototype of the Decime (*q.v.*). It bears on one side the date in a wreath and on the reverse the word DIXAIN surrounded by the inscription METAL DE CLOCHE.

Djampel, or **Jampal.** A silver coin of the Malay Peninsula of the value of one half the Real. *See* Pitje. The name is also given to the Krishnala (*q.v.*).

Do-am. In the Nepalese system this is half of the Suka (*q.v.*).

Dobla. A gold coin of Spain, introduced about the time of Peter I (1350-1368) and struck at Seville, Toledo, etc. The original type bore on one side a three-turreted castle, but this was followed by the portrait variety under Ferdinand and Isabella (1474-1516). The earlier variety is frequently known as the Dobla Castellana and the other as the Dobla à la Cabeza.

The value of the Dobla, also called Doblon, was two Escudos or one eighth of the Onza. There were multiples, called Doblon de à Cuatro and Doblon de à Ocho, the latter was of course the same as the Onza; it was struck principally for Mexico and other Spanish colonies, and is commonly known as the Doubloon.

Another variety, the Dublone, was issued by Charles V during the Spanish occupation of the Low Countries.

By a royal decree of 1849 the metric system was introduced in Spain, and the money of account was made as follows: One Doblon de Isabel was equal to ten Escudos, or one hundred Reales, or five gold Piastres.

In the Italian coinage the term Dobla is generally applied to the double Ducato di Oro, such as was struck by the Emperor Charles V for Naples and Sicily, etc. *See* Chalmers (p. 395).

Dobla de la Banda. A gold coin of Castile struck by Juan I (1379-1390). It receives its name from the band crossing the shield, which was a feature of the Ordre de la Vanda (Band), an Order of Knighthood instituted by Alfonso XI. *Conf.* De La Torre (No. 6427).

Dobla de los Excelentes. *See* Aguila de Oro.

Doblado. Another name for the Dobla, but usually applied to the gold coin of two Escudos struck in Ecuador in 1835 and later. *See* Fonrobert (8298).

Doblengo, or **Duplo.** A denomination struck by Berenger Ramon IV, Count of Barcelona (1131-1162), and later adopted by the Kings of Aragon. It probably represented a piece of two Deniers in value.

Dobler. A name given to the billon double Gros of the Island of Majorca. It

was issued as early as the thirteenth century and continued in use until the time of Philip V (1700-1746). The general type has on one side a crowned bust between two roses, and on the reverse a cross or armorial shield. The later issues were struck in copper and reduced to the value of two Dineros.

Doblon. A Mexican gold coin, the Onza of eight Escudos. *See* Dobla.

The name is still employed in Chile and Uruguay for the piece of ten Pesos.

Doblone. The name given to a gold coin struck in Bologna in 1529 by the Dominicans at the time of a famine; its value was four Scudi d' Oro. The Papal mint at Rome used the same name for the Doppia da due, also valued at four Scudi d'Oro, which was issued as early as the reign of Innocent X (1644-1655).

In Modena the Doblone was a gold coin of the value of eight Scudi struck by Francis I (1629-1637).

Doblon Sencillo. This was not an actual coin but a money of account in the old Spanish system representing a value of sixty Reales.

Dobra. A gold coin of Portugal which was first issued in the reign of Pedro I (1357-1367) and equal to 82 Soldi.

At the beginning of the reign of John V (1706-1750) appeared the Dobra de oito Escudos, and the Dobra de quatro Escudos, valued respectively at eight and four Escudos, or 12,800 and 6400 Reis. The former coin was commonly known as the Joannes, and in the British West Indies, where they circulated extensively, this was abbreviated into Joe, the latter coin being called the half Joe. The striking of these coins ceased by virtue of a Portuguese proclamation of November 29, 1732. They gradually disappeared from circulation, and in time the half Dobras were improperly alluded to in some places as Joes instead of half Joes.

It should be added that in 1731 a Dobra of twenty-four and another of sixteen Escudos were struck. These large gold coins are illustrated by Aragao (pl. xli. 23, 24) and described by Meili.

In 1750, the Dobra, now reduced to four Escudos, or 6400 Reis, received the name of Peca, and this designation continued until its abolition early in the nineteenth century.

Dobra Gentil, also known as Gentil, a Portuguese gold coin issued in the reign of Fernando I (1367-1383). Like the Chaise d'Or it represents the King seated on a throne under a canopy, and on the reverse a cross formed of five shields within an outer circle composed of eight castles.

Doddáne. Lewis Rice, in the *Mysore Gazetteer,* 1877 (p. 8), states that a silver coin of this name and of the value of two Annas was in circulation in the abovementioned year.

Dodecadrachm. A Greek silver coin of the value of twelve Drachms (*q.v.*). *See* Hexastater.

Dodicesimo. The name given to the one twelfth of the Apuliense (*q.v.*).

Dodkin. A diminutive of Doit (*q.v.*), and usually applied to inferior coins brought into England by foreign traders.

Dodrans. One of the divisions of the As, of the weight of nine ounces.

The reverse of this very rare coin bears an S, as in the Semis, and three bosses in addition. *See* Aes Grave.

Dölpelthaler. A name used in Adam Berg's *Münzbuch,* 1597, to describe the issues of Philip II of Spain for Burgundy and the Spanish Netherlands. The word means "clumsy" and the nickname is applied on account of their coarse and thick fabric.

Doewi. The Malay equivalent of the word Duit. It occurs on the copper coin of Celebes dated A.H. 1250, *i.e.,* 1834-'35.

Dog. *See* Black Dogs.

Dog Dollar, or **Lion Dollar.** The Leeuwendaalder of the United Provinces (*q. v.*).

Dog Dollars. In an act of the Assembly of West Jersey, dated October 3-18, 1693, it is stated that "Dog Dollars not clipt," are worth six Shillings each, being of the same value as Mexican "pieces of eight" of twelve pennyweight.

The Assembly of the Province of Maryland in 1708 passed a law fixing the rates of exchange, and this act mentions Dog Dollars as being the money which was most plentiful in the Province, and with

which the inhabitants were best acquainted; upon them the value of four shillings and sixpence was placed. In the laws of Pennsylvania, these coins are frequently mentioned as the Lion or Dog Dollars, and are rated in 1723 at five Shillings.

Dogganey. *See* Duggáni.

Doit, or **Doyt.** The English equivalent for the Duit (*q.v.*). The name is evidently a corruption of the French *d'huit*, an eighth, this being their value as compared to the Stuiver.

Doits were current in Scotland during the reign of the Stuarts, but their importation was prohibited in 1685. *See* Ruding (ii. 22).

Dokani. *See* Násfi.

Dokdo, or **Dokro.** A copper coin of Cutch and Kathiawar, of the value of one twenty-fourth of a Kori (*q.v.*). Codrington states that it is from the Prakrit Dukkado, or the Sanscrit Dvikrita, meaning "twice done," *i.e.*, twice a Tambio. He adds that "though now used to mean one pice, it must originally have been two pice."

Dolche, *i.e.*, daggers. A name given to the ducal Groschen of Lorraine struck during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The obverse of these coins bore the figure of an arm holding a short sword which was easily mistaken for a dagger or poniard.

Dollar. The derivation is generally supposed to come from the German word Thaler (*q.v.*), and this in its turn takes its name from the silver coins struck about 1525 in the mining region of Joachimsthal in Bohemia.

It is the unit of value of the United States and is worth ten dimes or one hundred cents. The silver dollar was authorized to be coined by an Act of Congress dated April 2, 1792, and the first coins were issued in 1794. They were originally of 416 grains; reduced in 1837 to 412.5 grains. The coinage of the silver dollar ceased in 1904.

The gold dollar was authorized by an Act of March 8, 1849, and abolished in 1890. It is of the weight of 25.8 grains, and was designed by James B. Longacre, the chief engraver of the mint.

Many of the British Colonies now use a silver dollar, called the British Dollar, and based on a metric system. This piece was authorized in 1895 and first struck for circulation in 1896, being intended principally for Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements. It was originally 416 grains fine. The Bank of England dollar of the value of five shillings, and the Bank of Ireland dollar of the value of six shillings were both issued in 1804.

Dollar. A silver coin struck by Charles II for Scotland from 1676 to 1682, and constituting his second coinage. It is of the weight of 429 grains, the same as the Four Merk piece of the preceding issue. There are divisions to one sixteenth of a Dollar.

Donario, or **Donativ.** This, as the name indicates, is a coin or medal issued to commemorate some event and not sold, but distributed on an anniversary. One of Carl Gustav of Sweden struck for Riga prior to his accession in 1645, reads: EX AVREO SOLIDO CIVITATIS RIGENSIS ME FIERI FECIT.

Pietro Virgilio on his accession to the Bishopric of Trent in 1776 coined the Donario in both gold and silver for presentation purposes.

Donativ. *See* Donario.

Dong. Another name for the Sapèque (*q.v.*). A piece of 100 Dong of the Emperor Hiên-Tông of Annam (1740-1785) is described by Lavoix (xxv. 389). Dong and Dong-thien is the Annamese equivalent for the Chinese Cash.

Doppel in German, and Doppio in Italian, means double, and is generally used in conjunction with Thaler, Grosso, etc.

Doppia, from *doppio*, double, is the name of a former gold coin of a number of the Italian States, and the double of some recognized unit.

It appears in Milan in the fifteenth century under the Sforza dynasty as a piece of two Zecchini, and it bore the same value in Malta.

As a coin of two Scudi it occurs in the coinage of Genoa, Venice, Mantua, the Papal series both at Rome and Bologna, etc.

The name is variously written as Doppione and Doppietta, the latter form usually for Sardinia.

Doppia da Due. *See* Quadrupla.

Doppietta and **Doppione.** *See* Doppia.

Doppler, like Doppia, is a general term used to express the double of any recognized standard, *e.g.,* pieces of two Kreuzer, two Thaler, etc.

Dorea, or **Durih.** A money of account of Bombay, etc., computed at six Reis. *See* Mohur.

Dos. A Siamese gold coin of the value of ten Ticals issued pursuant to an order of King Chulalongkorn, dated November 11, 1908. The reverse has the figure of Gamda, with a shield bearing the "Chakra" and trident. Legend, ONE DOS SIAMA RATH (in Siamese), and the date of mintage.

Do Sen. The name given by the Japanese to their coins with central holes that were issued from A.D. 708 to 1868, when the modern coinage began.

Double. The abbreviated name for the French piece of two Deniers. In the Anglo-Gallic series the same term was applied to the double Gros, and in the Irish series under Edward IV to the double Groat, which was current for eight pence. *See* Ruding (i. 284).

The earliest varieties of this coin bear the inscription MONETA DVPLEX and they are found in Brabant under Jean III (1312-1355).

Double. A copper coin of the Island of Guernsey, introduced in 1830, and of the value of one eighth of the English penny. There are multiples of four and eight Doubles. Bronze replaced the copper in 1861.

Double Key. A corruption of Dubbeltje (*q.v.*). Chalmers (p. 382) mentions Double Keys, or Kupangs, as being the Dutch coin of two Stuivers. *See* also the *Indian Antiquary* (xxvi. 335).

Double Lorrain. A variety of the Double Tournois struck by Louis XIII of France in 1635 and 1636. It has on the reverse three lilies and the words DOVBLE LORRAIN with the date. *See* Hoffmann (134, 135).

Double Merk. *See* Thistle Dollar.

Doublon. The French equivalent for Doblon and Doubloon. The name is used on a series of silver tokens ranging from one eighth to one Doublon struck in Paris in 1825 for Guadeloupe. *See* Zay (p. 203).

Doubloon. *See* Dobla.

Doudou. *See* Duddu.

Dough. A slang term for money.

Douzain. A billon French coin, which, as its name indicates, was the *douzième* or twelfth part of the silver Franc and later the twelfth part of the Ecu. It appears to have been introduced in the reign of Charles VIII (1483-1498), and the general type represents on one side a crowned shield with three fleurs-de-lis, and on the reverse a cross with crowns and fleurs-de-lis in the angles. The issues for Perpignan have a P over the cross, and the Douzain pour le Dauphiné has dolphins in the angles. Among the numerous other varieties are the Douzain de Bretagne with the letters R or N on the cross to represent Rennes or Nantes; the Douzain à la Couronne, and the Douzain au porc-épic, the latter with a porcupine under the shield, both of which appeared under Louis XII (1498-1515); the Douzain à la Salamandre issued in the time of Francis I (1515-1547) on which the shield has two crowned Salamanders as supporters; the Douzain à la Croisette of the same monarch, on which the cross appears in a quadrilobe; the Douzain aux Croissants of Henri II (1547-1559), having two interwoven crosses on the reverse; and besides all these there are special issues for Béarn, Navarre, etc. Under Louis XIII specimens occur countermarked with a lis or lily, pursuant to the ordinance of June, 1640.

There is an obsidional Douzain struck for the Low Countries during the French occupation in 1672. *See* Mailliet (lii. 9).

Doyt. *See* Doit.

Dozzeno. The double of the Sesino (*q.v.*), and consequently the third part of the Grosso. It exists as a coin of Friuli in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Drachm, or **Drachmon.** The unit of the silver coinage of Greece, the normal weight of which in the Attic standard was 4.367 grammes, or 67.28 grains.

The name is derived from the Greek verb δράττομαι, *i.e.*, to grasp, to hold, literally a handful, or as much as can be conveniently held in the hand to be put in the scales for weighing.

The multiples of the Drachm are:

Dodecadrachm	=	12 Drachms
Decadrachm	=	10 Drachms
Octodrachm	=	8 Drachms
Hexadrachm	=	6 Drachms
Pentadrachm	=	5 Drachms
Tetradrachm	=	4 Drachms
Didrachm, or Stater	=	2 Drachms

But no single monetary system possesses all of these types.

The Drachm was equal to six Obols or Oboli (*q.v.*).

The first coined piece known to the Hebrews was the Persian Daric (*q.v.*). This is rendered as Dram in the authorized version. *See I Chronicles* (xxix. 7), *Ezra* (ii. 69), and *Nehemiah* (vii. 70-72).

Drachma. (Plural Drachmai.) The unit and basis of the coinage of modern Greece since 1833, and also adopted by Crete in 1901. It is a silver coin of the same value as the Franc, Lira, and other coins of the Latin Union, and is divided into one hundred Lepta.

Drakani, or **Drahkani.** Brosset, in his *Histoire de la Géorgie* (pp. 159, 169), states that this name is given to a gold coin, the same as the Armenian Tahégan (*q.v.*).

Drake. A popular name for the silver milled Shilling of Elizabeth, with a martlet, commonly called a drake, as a mint mark. They were usually struck at the York mint. *See* Murdoch Catalogue (No. 646).

Dram. *See* Drachm.

Dramma. A name given to the large gold coins of the mediaeval dynasties of Central India, notably the Chandellas (A.D. 1015-1150). Detailed descriptions will be found in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,* 1897 (lxvi. p. 306).

Cunningham (p. 3) cites an inscription from Jaunpur of A.D. 1216, where it is referred to as equal to six Vodris, and adds that this "certainly refers to the Greek Drachm of six Oboli."

Dreibaetzner. *See* Baetzner.

Dreier. A common name for the base silver piece of three Pfennige or three Kreuzer which was struck in a number of the German States since the sixteenth century. *See* Sechser.

Dreigröscher. A popular name for the triple Groschen which were struck in Poland, Lithuania, and some portions of Prussia in the sixteenth century. At a later period the Electors of Brandenburg issued Dreigröscher of the value of three Prussian Groschen plus four Pfennige, with corresponding larger coins called Sechsgröscher and Zwölfgröscher. All of the above named were of base silver.

Dreikaiserthaler. A name given to a variety of Thaler struck by the Emperor Ferdinand I (1556-1564) which bear the triple crowned profile busts of himself, the Emperor Maximilian I, and Charles V They are without date.

Dreilander. A name given to the double Gros when the same type was adopted by three districts or territories. Thus Jean IV of Brabant (1415-1427) struck a Dreilander current in Brabant, Hennegau, and Holland. The name is also written Drielander.

Dreiling. A term formerly employed in the North German States, *e.g.*, Holstein, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, etc., to indicate the triple of the lowest existing denomination in use at the time, or the one fourth of some standard like the Groschen.

During the French occupation of Hamburg in 1809 a billon piece was issued with the inscription I. DREILING. An essay of this coin struck in gold appeared in 1807.

Dreipölker. The half of the Dreigröscher, *i.e.*, a piece of one and one half Groschen. It was common in Prussia during the seventeenth century. *See* Poltora.

Dreissiger. A general term for a coin of thirty Kreuzer. *See* Sechser, Zwanziger, etc.

Dreizehner. The popular name for the silver coins of Dortmund, issued during the seventeenth century. They had a figure 13 stamped on them to indicate that their value was one thirteenth of the Thaler.

Drie Duitstuk. *See* Duit.

Drielander. *See* Dreilander.

Dripmy Bit. A corruption of three penny piece; it is an English dialect word used in Devonshire.

Drüttainer, or **Dritteiner.** The name used in Munster to designate the Prussian coin of five Silbergroschen. *See* Kastenmännchen.

Dschingara. A pale gold coin with Arabic inscriptions issued for Gowa in Celebes, A.H. 1078, and later. It was valued at four Koupas. *Conf.* Millies (p. 177), and Fonrobert (Nos. 899, 901).

Duarius. The common name for the base silver two Kreuzer piece struck for Hungary and Transylvania during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Dûb. A Persian word meaning thick, and applied to various Indian coins of the Fels type having a thick or heavy module.

The French equivalent is Dabou, and Zay (p. 287) states that at Yanaon in the French Indies forty-six to forty-eight Dabous are equal to one Rupee.

The Dub with multiples was also issued by the Madras East India Company in 1807 and later. *See* Neumann (19906), and Faluce, *infra.*

Dubbeltje, or **Dubeltje,** meaning twice, or double, is the popular name for the former Dutch coin of two Stuivers.

In the currency of the Malay Peninsula it is equal to two and one half Duits, and is called by the natives Wang Baharu, meaning "small change." *Conf.* Pitje.

The word is still retained in Holland to designate the silver coin of ten Cents.

Dublone. *See* Dobla.

Ducat. Also called Ducato and Dukat. The best known of all gold coins. It is generally supposed to have been first issued by Roger II, King of Sicily, about 1150. This coin bore the figure of Christ, and the inscription SIT TIBI XRE DAT Q TV REGIS ISTE DVCAT, *i.e.,* Sit tibi Christe datus, quem tu regis iste ducatus—"To thee, O Christ, be dedicated this duchy which thou rulest." From the last word of the inscription the coin received its name.

The Ducat was extensively copied by the chief rulers of Europe, and has almost universally retained its fineness. The last country to issue this denomination was Austria.

There are divisions as low as one thirty-second, and multiples as high as pieces of over one hundred ducats. It also occurs in square and hexagonal shapes. *See* Zecchino.

Ducat. A gold coin of Scotland, struck in 1558 after the marriage of Mary Stuart to Francis, the Dauphin of France. Its weight is 118 grains. *See* Bonnet Piece.

Ducat. A money of account in the Venetian Republic during the fifteenth century.

Coryat, in his *Crudities,* 1611 (286), has the following: "Now whereas the Venetian duckat is much spoken of, you must consider that this word duckat doth not signifie any one certaine coyne. But many severall pieces do concurre to make one duckat, namely six livers [? livres] and two gazets," *i.e.,* Gazzetti.

Ducatello. A silver coin of the Republic of Venice, which appeared under the Doge Marco Foscarini (1762-1763). It was evidently intended for foreign trade, and as late as 1823 the Ducatello is referred to in Alexandrian coinage as equal to ten Medini, or one fourth of the Piastre.

Ducato. A coin struck in both gold and silver for several parts of Italy but especially for Naples and the two Sicilies. In order to indicate the complicated relationship of these coins to their multiples and divisions the following table is appended: Ducato d'Oro = 10 Neapolitan Carlini; Ducato d'Argento = 100 Grani; the half of the silver Ducato, of the value of 50 Grani, being also known as the Pataca.

Following the ordinance of April 20, 1818, there were issued the Oncetta, a gold coin of three Ducati, with double, quintuple, and ten Oncetta pieces, and the Ducato d'Argento, of ten Carlini or 100 Grani.

In Sicily the divisions of the Ducato, prior to 1818, has only half the value of those in Naples, *i.e.*—

	Ducato	Pataca	Tari	Carlini	Cinquini	Grani	Tomesi	Quattrini	Piccioli	Cavalli
Naples	1	2	5	10	40	100	200	300	600	1200
Sicily	1		10	20		200			1200	
especially						called				
Palermo						Balocci				

The silver Ducato of Ragusa, struck only in the years 1722 and 1723, had a value of forty Grossetti. *See* Vislino.

Ducato d'Argento. A silver coin of the Danaro size, issued for Naples and Sicily,

Apulia, etc., as early as the twelfth century. Roger II (Ruggiero), Duke of Naples (1105-1130), and King (1130-1154) struck it in concave form in imitation of the Byzantine types, with the reverse inscription ✠ IC XC RE IN AETERN, *i.e.*, Jesus Christus regnat in aeternum. It was issued in Venice under the Doge Girolamo Priuli (1559-1567), with a value of 124 Soldi. In Savoy, Duke Philibert II (1497-1504) struck pieces of the same name, and it is to be found in the currency of other Italian states. It must, however, be remembered that these latter Ducats in silver were approximately of the size of a Thaler or Crown. *See* Romésine.

Ducato di Banco. A money of account instituted by Cardinal Paletti in 1581 by which he decreed that ten Ducati di Banco were the equivalent of twelve ordinary current Ducati. As it was simply a scheme for local profit it never went into effect.

Ducato di Camera. Another name for the Zecchino of the Papal States, which later became a money of account.

Ducaton, also called Ducatone. A silver coin of crown size first struck in 1598 by the Spaniards during their occupation of the Low Countries. The original types had on one side the busts of the Archduke Albert and his wife Elizabeth, but the name had been previously employed to designate the Philippus Daalder (*q.v.*). It was usually computed at thirty Stuivers.

The Ducaton was extensively copied in Savoy, Milan, Parma, etc., and an issue for the Dutch Colonies bears the special colonial mark.

An obsidional Ducaton was issued for Amsterdam in the war against France, 1672-1673. *See* Mailliet (Suppl. iii. 4-6).

Ducats, always used in the plural, is a slang or colloquial term for money.

Whyte Melville, in *Digby Grand* (vi.), has the following: "From spendthrift King John downwards, the Christian has ever pocketed the ducats, and abused the donor."

Duce. *See* Deuce.

Duddu, also variously written Dudu, Doudou, and Tuttu. A copper coin of Southern India, the value of which varied according to the locality. In the Travancore State there are varieties marked Ara Chakram, meaning half a Chakram. *See* Elliot (p. 139), who describes two varieties of the value of four and eight Cash respectively.

In the Madras Presidency these coins were issued early in the eighteenth century, and in Bengal they were computed as equal to the half Paisá.

When the French operated their mints at Pondichery and Karikal, they struck the Doudou, as they called it, with a rude fleur de lis on one side, and a Tamil inscription on the reverse. There is a dated variety of 1836, with the Gallic cock on the obverse. These coins were also valued at four Cash. *See* Zay (pp. 278, 285).

Dütchen. The name given in the provinces of East and West Prussia to the former Silbergroschen equal to one sixteenth of the Thaler. It is very extensively found in the coinages of Bremen, Holstein-Gottorp, Stralsund, etc., at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

See a curious treatise on the etymology of the name by Schröder, in the *Niederdeutsches Jahrbuch,* 1907 (xxxiii.).

Duetto. A copper coin of Florence, Lucca, etc., of the value of two Quattrini. It was issued throughout the eighteenth century and was gradually abolished from the coinage before 1850.

Duffer. An English slang term for a counterfeit coin or non-negotiable money. W. S. Jevons, in his work on *Money, the Mechanism of Exchange,* 1875 (xxi. 289), has the following: "The cheques, bills, [etc.] are regarded by thieves as 'duffer,' with which they dare not meddle."

Duggáni. Lewis Rice, in the *Mysore Gazetteer,* 1877 (p. 8), states that a copper coin of this name, and of the value of half the Duddu, was in circulation in the above-mentioned year.

The Duganih, or Dogganey, probably a variant of the above, was a name sometimes given to the Pice of Bombay, etc., when used as a money of account. *See* Mohur.

Duit, also variously written Duyt, Dute, and Doit (*q.v.*), is a copper coin of the value of one eighth of a Stuiver, issued in the various provinces of the Low Countries

from about 1580 to the beginning of the nineteenth century. According to the *Munt Ordonnantie* of 1586 it was equal to two Penninge.

The Dutch Government also issued Duits in copper and lead for their possessions in Ceylon from 1782 to 1792, and for Java from 1764 to the early part of the nineteenth century. *See* Oord, and Pitje.

The name is retained in the Dutch Indies as a popular appellation for the current one cent copper coin of Holland, and the two and one half cent piece is usually referred to as a Drie Duitstuk.

Duitole Asarfi. A gold coin of Nepal of the value of four Mohurs. *See* Suka.

Duk. The name given to a silver amulet resembling a coin, and current in Annam. It usually bears an inscription on one side, and a figure (rose, swastika, vase, etc.) on the reverse. *See* Fonrobert (2125, 2136).

Dukat. The German equivalent of Ducat (*q.v.*).

Dumare. According to Kelly (p. 232), this was a former money of account used on the Malabar coast and equal to four cowrie shells. Twelve Dumares were equal to one copper Pice.

Dump. A name generally applied to any small coin of unusual thickness, irrespective of the metal or value. Well known examples are the early coins of Ceylon with elephants on the obverse; the thick small half penny of George I of England, issued in 1718; the Bit (*q.v.*) cut out of the Spanish Pesos; and the centre piece of the Holey Dollar (*q.v.*).

Dung-tang, and **Dung-tse,** are names given to the Pa-nying Tang-ka by the Tibetans. *See* Ang-tuk.

Duodeciaere. Another name for the Dodrans, which *see.*

Duplo. *See* Doblengo.

Duplone. A gold coin of a number of the cantons of Switzerland and adopted by the Helvetian Republic in 1800. It represented in value a double Ducat or sixteen Francs, some of the issues reading 16 SCHWEIZER FRANKEN. Quadruples and quintuples were occasionally struck.

Dupondius. A multiple of the Roman As after the first reduction. It bears on the obverse the head of Minerva or Roma, and on the reverse the prow of a galley and the mark II, *i.e.,* two Asses.

The Dupondius continued to be coined under the Roman Emperors but in brass (in contradistinction to the As, which consisted of more or less pure copper). Because in size it was about equal to the As it was distinguished from the latter by placing a radiate crown upon the Emperor's portrait on the obverse. It was discontinued under Trajan Decius and Trebonianus.

Durantingi, or **Durantini.** A mediæval money of Clermont-Ferrand, in Auvergne. Du Cange cites an order of the eleventh century showing that these coins were then in common use. They were probably some variety of Denier or Maille.

Duriglio. The name given to the gold Pezzetta of Philip V of Spain and his successors to the end of the eighteenth century.

Durih. *See* Dorea.

Duro. The same as the Peso (*q.v.*). But the name Duro was used as a designation on an obsidional silver piece struck for Gerona by Ferdinand VII in 1808 (Mailliet xlii. 10).

In the Morocco coinage the gold piece of twenty Rials is called a Duro.

Duro de Plata. *See* Vellon.

Duro de Vellon. *See* Vellon.

Duro Resellado. *See* Resellado.

Dust. A colloquial term for gold dust, hence money. Wilkins, in his play *The Miseries of Enforced Marriage,* 1607 (iv.), has the phrase "come, down with your dust," and Smollett, in *Ferdinand Count Fathom,* 1753 (i. 122), says, "I have more dust in my fob."

John G. Saxe in his poem *Jupiter and Danae* has the line, "open your purse, and come down with the dust." *See* Darby.

Dvoiak. The name given to the Polish silver coin of two Grossi. *See* Szelong.

Dvougrivenik. *See* Grivna.

Dwi. A word meaning "two," and used in conjunction with the Pana (*q.v.*).

Dyak. A silver coin introduced by the Gorkhas into Nepal and equal to two Paisa. *See* Suka.

Dynders. *See* Dinders.

E

Eagle. A base silver coin current in Ireland in the latter part of the thirteenth century. For a time they were accepted in England at the rate of two for a penny, but were prohibited in 1310. W. Heminburgh, in his *Chronicon, circa,* 1350 (repr. ii. 187), says *Monetas . . . pessimi metalli, pollardorum, crocardorum, . . . aquilarum.* *See* Brabant.

Eagle. The standard gold coin of the United States of the value of ten dollars. They were authorized to be coined by an Act of Congress dated April 2, 1792, and were to have a fineness of .916 $^{2}/_{3}$ and a weight of 270 grains. They were issued from 1795 to 1804 with the exception of 1802. In 1838 a new design appeared, engraved by William Kneass, and of a fineness of .900, as provided by an Act of Congress dated January 18, 1837. This issue continued until the year 1907 when it was succeeded by the new design of Augustus St. Gaudens. There are also double, half, and quarter Eagles.

Eagle Cent. The popular name for the cent of small size issued in the United States from 1856 to 1858. It has the figure of a flying eagle on the obverse.

Earnest. Money or goods given to bind an agreement; specifically in law, the payment of part of the price by the buyer of a commodity as a guarantee that he will uphold the bargain.

"If any part of the price is paid down, if it be but a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered by way of earnest (which the civil law calls arrha and interprets to be *emptionis venditionis contractae argumentum*), the property of the goods is absolutely bound by it."—Blackstone, *Commentaries* (ii. 30).

"To constitute earnest the thing must be given as a token of ratification of the contract, and it should be expressly stated so by the giver." Chitty, *Common Law Practice* (iii. 289).

"Argentum Dei, God's money, *i.e.,* money given in earnest upon the making of any bargain." Blount, *Law Dictionary,* 1670.

Easterling. *See* Esterlin.

Ebenezer. A variety of the double Krone or piece of eight Marks struck by Frederick III of Denmark is so called. It was issued to commemorate the unsuccessful attempt of the Swedes to take Copenhagen on February 11, 1659.

The obverse has the King's initials crowned, with the inscriptions DOMINVS PROVIDEBIT and EBENEZER, the latter word referring to the memorial stone mentioned in *I Samuel* (iv. 1 and vii. 12).

On the reverse is a hand grasping at a crown which is being severed from the arm by a sword. The motto reads SOLI DEO GLORIA.

Ebräer, or **Hebräer.** The name given to certain gold and silver coins of Denmark issued by Christian IV from 1644 to 1648 to commemorate the expulsion of the Swedes. The reverse of these coins bears the inscription IUSTUS IUDEX, and between these words occurs the name Jehovah in Hebrew script.

Ecclesiastical Coins. A name given in general to such pieces as were issued by archbishops, bishops, and abbots, to distinguish them from those struck by sovereigns and rulers.

In England ecclesiastical coins were not issued after the reign of Henry VIII.

Eckige Pfennige. A common designation for the mediæval German issues which were not struck on circular planchets. The word means "having corners."

Ecu, corresponding to the Italian *scudo,* meant originally a shield, from the device on the coin. Similarly the Dutch employ the term *Schild,* the Spaniards *Escudo,* etc.

The silver Ecu, or Ecu Blanc, as it is frequently called, appeared under Louis XIII in 1641, and had a value of sixty

Sols. There were also struck a number of sub-divisions. *See* Hoffmann (*passim*). Under Louis XV the value of the Ecu varied at three, five, and six Livres, and under Louis XVI it was made equal to the latter figure.

Ecu à la Couronne, also called Couronnelle. A large French gold coin first issued by Charles VII (1422-1461). It obtains its name from the crowned shield, the principal design on the obverse. It was struck at Paris, Rouen, and Tournay.

Ecu à la Croisette. A variety of the Ecu au Soleil issued by Francis I of France in his second coinage (1540-1547). It has a small equilateral cross on the reverse and was struck at Montpellier, Saint André, Lyons, Paris, and Marseilles. The type was retained by his successor, Henri II.

Ecu à la Croix de Bourgogne. *See* Kruisdaalder.

Ecu à l'Aigle. A silver coin, the one third of the Arends-Rijksdaalder (*q.v.*), and having a value of twenty Groten.

Ecu à la Perruque. A name given to a variety of the silver Ecu of Louis XIV struck in 1686 and later, on account of the elaborate head-dress on the bust portrait.

Ecu à la Salamandre. A variety of the gold Ecu issued by Francis I in his second coinage (1540-1547). It receives its name from the obverse design, two salamanders supporting the armorial shield of France.

Ecu au Bandeau. The name given to a variety of the silver Ecu of Louis XV issued in 1740 and later, on account of the broad band or ribbon which is a prominent feature in the head-dress.

Ecu au Briquet. A variety of the Ecu à la Couronne, having on the reverse alternate lozenges and fleurs de lis in the angles of the cross.

Ecu au Lion. *See* Leeuwendaalder.

Ecu au Porc-epic. A name given to the Ecu d'or of Louis XII of France, on account of the porcupines on the reverse, in the angles of the cross.

In 1522, in consequence of the lack of English coins, several foreign coins of both gold and silver were proclaimed current in England; among these were "crowns named Porpynes, at four shillings and four pence Sterling." Possibly this reference is to a silver coin with a porcupine on it, as Louis introduced a Gros au Porc-epic into his Franco-Italian series, which was issued at Milan.

Ecu au St. Victor. *See* St. Victor Daalder.

Ecu au Soleil. The name given to the variety of Ecu struck by Louis XI (1461-1483) which bears the figure of a small sun over the crowned shield of France. It was also copied by Charles VIII, Louis XII, and Francis I.

Ecu aux Colliers. A name given to a variety of the silver Ecu of Louis XIV struck in 1684 and 1685, on account of the chains or ribbons of the Order encircling the shield.

Ecu aux Lauriers. The name given to a variety of the silver Ecu struck by Louis XV in 1737 and later, on account of the reverse design which represented a crowned shield between two branches of laurels. There are divisions of one half, one fifth, one tenth, and one twentieth.

Ecu aux Lunettes. *See* Louis aux Lunettes.

Ecu Blanc. *See* Ecu.

Ecu de Six Livres. *See* Laubthaler.

Ecu d'Or. A gold coin of France introduced by Philip VI (1328-1350). The earliest types have a figure of the King seated, holding a shield in his hand, and this was imitated by Edward III in the Anglo-Gallic series. Under Charles VI (1380-1422) the new type, with the large shield on the obverse, was struck. This variety was copied in Gueldres by Maria of Brabant (1361-1399).

A Scottish gold coin issued in 1525 and again in 1543 has received the same name. *See* also Chaise.

Ecu du Dauphiné. A gold coin issued by Francis I of France (1515-1547) for Dauphiny, and struck at Grenoble, Crémieu, etc. It differs from the Ecu au Soleil in having the quartered arms of France-Dauphiny on the obverse.

Ecu du Parlement. A variety of the silver Ecu of Louis XIV struck in 1680 and later. It has a bust in armor with peruke and embroidered cravat, and on the reverse a crowned shield.

Ecu Heaume. The name given to any variety of the Ecu on which a helmet appears above the shield. *See* Heaume.

Ecu Pistolet. A gold coin of Geneva issued from about 1562 to 1585. It has on the reverse a radiating sun with the motto POST TENEBRAS LVX. A larger gold coin of the same type but struck in the following century is known as the Quadruple.

Edelrost, *i.e.*, "noble rust." An expression used by German numismatic writers for patina.

Egisthaler. A name formerly used in Hungary for the Convention Thaler.

Eight Brothers' Thaler. *See* Achtbrüderthaler.

Eintrachtsthaler. A name given to such coins as were struck jointly by two or more rulers ostensibly from pure motives of friendship, but frequently a political purpose of unity is also to be served.

The following are the principal ones: for Baden, struck by the Margraves Bernhard and Ernst in 1533; for Saxony, struck by the Dukes Kasimir of Gotha and Johann Ernst of Eisenach in 1598; for Brunswick, struck by Julius Ernst and August in 1599 and 1617; and for Stolberg, struck by Christian Friedrich and Jost Christian in 1704.

All of these have the busts facing or the names of the contracting rulers and frequently a device of clasped hands, etc.

Eiraku Sen. Originally a Chinese copper coin introduced into Japan in the fifteenth century and made the sole lawful currency of Japan in 1573. The piece was coined by the Ming Emperor Cheng Tsu in 1403-1425 and has the inscription YUNG LO TUNG-PAO. Eiraku Tsuho is the Japanese pronunciation.

Ekaba. A name given to a variety of glass beads used as money by the Galla tribes of Abyssinia. Those most esteemed are red with an equatorial zone of white enamel. *See* A. Thomson D'Abbadie, in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (ii. 1839-'40).

Ek-ani. The one eighth Mohur introduced by the Gorkhas in the coinage of Nepal. *See* Suka.

Ekilik. *See* Ikilik.

Electro. An abbreviation of electrotype and used in numismatics to indicate a copy of an original coin or medal by the electrotype process.

Electron, or **Electrum.** A natural alloy of gold and silver employed by the Ionian Greeks at an early period for money. The name seems to be derived from the Greek, ἤλεκτρον, *i.e.*, amber, the color of the alloy resembling this product. It was found in considerable quantities in the river Pactolus in Lydia, and is mentioned by Pliny and Sophocles. The electrum of Asia Minor contained approximately twenty-seven per cent of silver, but coins of Africa and Sicilian coins of Agathocles in this metal contain a larger percentage. The pale gold coins of the Merovingians and the Postulatsgulden of Liège, issued about A.D. 1500 and containing about fifty per cent of silver, are not natural electrum, but a mixture purposely effected.

Eleemosyna Aratri. A tribute or tax mentioned in the *Leges Athelstan apud Lambard*, and consisting of "a penny which King Ethelred ordered to be paid for every plough in England towards the support of the poor." It is also known by the name of Carucage.

Ellilik. A gold coin of the modern Turkish series of the value of fifty Piastres.

Elm Seed Money. *See* Yu Chia Chien.

Embase. To depreciate coins in price or value. Holinshed, in his *Chronicles*, 1577 (iii. 1192), states that "the teston coined for twelue pence and in the reigne of King Edward embased by proclamation to six pence." *See* Debased and Imbasing.

Emól. The salt money of Abyssinia. *See* Amolé.

Encased Stamps. *See* Postal Currency.

Enest. A word meaning "female" and used in Abyssinia to designate the Maria Theresa Thaler. *See* Wand.

Engel. The name frequently applied to any coin with the device of an angel. In Brabant the Brusselaar (*q.v.*) receives this name from the figure of the archangel Michael on the same.

An ordinance of 1404 in the archives of Frankfort a M. orders the striking of Engels, these coins to be valued at one third of the Turnose. *Cf.* Paul Joseph (p. 223).

Engelsgroschen. In the year 1490 rich silver deposits were discovered in the Schreckenberge in Saxony, and two years later mining operations were instituted. From the product of these mines the Elector Frederick III (1486-1525), in conjunction with Dukes Albrecht and Johann, ordered a new variety of Groschen to be struck in 1498. These coins had on the obverse the figure of an angel standing and holding a shield, and received the name of Engelsgroschen or Schreckenberger. Their actual value was four Groschen and twelve Kreuzer, and they were issued for a long period by both the Albertinian and the Ernestinian Lines.

Engelsk. A Danish coin corresponding to the Esterlin. It was current in the latter part of the fourteenth century. *See* Blanchet (ii. 314).

Engelthaler. A silver coin of the same type as the Engelsgroschen but of a larger size and of the value of forty Groschen. It was struck for Juliers, Cleve, and Berg at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Engenhoso. A gold coin of Portugal of the value of five hundred Reis, first issued by Sebastian in 1562. It differed from the older Cruzado in having the date and the words IN HOC SIGNO VINCES in the four angles of the cross. The letters G.A., the initials of the engraver Guimarens, are at the side of the shield. The name of the coin means artistic or novel.

Engi Tsuho. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

Engrailed, when applied to coins, means having an edge or border formed by a ring of dots or curvilinear indentations.

Engroigne. *See* Angroigne.

Enneobol (ἐννεοβόλον) is a sum of nine Obols or 1½ Drachms. A money of account mentioned in inscriptions.

Enrici, or **Enriciani.** The name given to Deniers struck in Lucca, with the name of Henry II (1004-1024), but also used in the early coinage of Milan where there were several rulers named Henry prior to the first Republic (1250-1310).

Enrique. A Spanish gold coin which takes its name from Henry IV (1454-1474) in whose reign it was struck at Madrid, Toledo, and Villalon. It has on one side the King seated on a throne and on the reverse the quartered arms of Castile, etc. There is a half or Medio Enrique of similar type. *Conf.* Henri d'Or.

Ephraimiten. A nickname given to a series of coins of debased silver and gold issued by Frederick the Great in Saxony from 1753 to 1756, during the Seven Years' War.

The King appointed a merchant named Itzig Ephraim as mint-master and he caused these coins to be struck from dies of the year 1753 found in Leipzig. They consisted principally of the August d'Or (*q.v.*) and pieces of eight and four Groschen in silver, and they were so debased that they contained two thirds or more of base metal alloy. They were gradually withdrawn from circulation after the peace of 1763.

Equipaga. A Portuguese copper coin struck for Angola and other African possessions. It is the fourth of the Macuta (*q.v.*). A corresponding half was called Pano.

Ernestus. A silver coin of the Denier type issued by Ernest of Bavaria as Bishop of Liège (1581-1612). *See* de Chestret (533, etc.).

Ernst d'Or. The name given to the gold Pistole or piece of five Thaler struck by Ernst August, Duke of Hanover (1837-1851).

Escalin. A silver coin current in the various provinces of the Low Countries since the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is the same as the Schelling (*q.v.*) but the term Escalin was generally applied to such coins as were employed in the trade outside of the Netherlands proper. Thus the issues of the Compagnie van Verre of Amsterdam struck for Java in 1601 were called Escalins or Reals, and had a value of 48 Dutes. *See* Netcher and *v.d.* Chijs (i. 4). Verkade (199. 4).

Mailliet (cxxxi.) cites an obsidional Escalin struck for Zeeland in 1672.

Escalin. A silver coin issued for Santo-Domingo and Guadeloupe. The type for the former province was struck by order of General Leclerc about 1801. The pieces for Guadeloupe issued during the English occupation of 1810 and 1813 are countermarked

with a letter G crowned, and those under French rule have the initials R. F. for Republique Française. *See* Zay (pp. 227, 230). The Escalin of Curaçao was computed at three Sous.

Escalin à la Rose. *See* Roosschelling.

Escalin au Cavalier. *See* Snaphaan.

Escalin au Lion. *See* Bankschelling.

Escalin au Navire. *See* Scheepjeschelling.

Escoufle. The nickname given to a coin of Flanders of the fourteenth century, of the value of twelve Deniers Parisis. Du Cange, who cites several ordinances showing its value, thinks that it is from the old French word *escouble,* meaning a kite, the eagle on this coin being mistaken for this bird.

Escudillo d'Oro. A gold coin of Spain struck by Charles III about 1770 and continued by his successor, Charles IV. It was valued at ten Reales.

Escudo, meaning a shield, is the Spanish equivalent for the French Ecu, and the Italian Scudo. The term Escudo de Oro is generally applied to the gold Ducat type issued in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the value appears to have been one eighth of the Doubloon.

In the silver series there is an obsidional Escudo of five Pesetas issued for Tarragona in 1809, and another for Lerida of the same date. The silver Escudo was also extensively struck during the Spanish occupation of the Low Countries. Under a law of 1864 the Escudo was made the Spanish monetary basis with a value of ten Reales.

It has now disappeared as a monetary unit in Europe, and the only country where it is still in use is Chile, where the Escudo is a gold coin of the value of five Pesos.

Escudo. A gold coin of Portugal originally issued about 1720 with a value of 1600 Reis, and which receives its name from the large shield on the reverse. It was immediately adopted by the colonial possessions and struck at Rio and Minas.

When the new monetary system went into effect, on May 22, 1911, the unit fixed for the entire territory of the Republic, except the possessions in India, was the gold Escudo, which contains the same amount of gold as the Milreis, and is divided into one hundred equal parts called Centavos, so that one Centavo is equal to ten Reis of the old system. There are multiples of two, five, and ten gold Escudos, and a silver Escudo was struck, bearing the date October 5, 1910, to commemorate the proclamation of the new Republic.

E Sen, or **Picture Sen.** Japanese tokens or charms; they are either made at government mints or privately, and for the most part have pictures on them rather than inscriptions. They are about the size of the old Japanese copper coins and oftentimes passed as money.

Espadim. A gold coin of Portugal issued by Joannes II (1481-1495), and the half of the Justo (*q.v.*). It obtains its name from the device of a hand holding a sword (*espada*). A silver coin of the same type was issued by Alfonso V (1438-1481). *See* Spadin.

Esphera. The name given to a gold semi-Cruzado, issued under Manuel I (1495-1521), and struck at Goa under the government of Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515). The obverse has the word MEA (half) under a large crown, and the reverse shows a large sphere from which the coin derives its name. *See* Teixeira de Aragao (i. 1).

A copper coin of the same name was struck under Antonio (1580) for the Portuguese colonies in India.

Essays, called in French Monnaies d'essai, and in German Probemünzen, are trial pieces, the object of which is to test the die and note the details of the design. They are frequently made of a different thickness and in other metals than the coins subsequently to be struck from the same die. *See* Piefort.

Esterlin. A small silver coin current in the thirteenth century and later. The name is also found written as Easterling, Sterling, and in a mint ordinance issued at Antwerp in 1525 there is a reference to Estrelin.

Their characteristic is a bust or head of the ruler or mint master on the obverse, and a cross with pellets in the angles on the reverse.

The Esterlins were originally introduced into England and were copied in Brabant, Flanders, various parts of France and in Germany. *See* Sterling.

Estevenante, or **Stephanensis.** The name given to money struck in Besançon, the original issues bearing a figure of St. Stephen. The town had a mint as early as the ninth century. The type was imitated in other places, especially in Burgundy, and by the Princes of Orange.

Etampé. *See* Tampé.

Etschkreuzer. *See* Kreuzer.

Etschvierer. *See* Vierer.

Euboean League. *See* League Coinage.

Eulendukaten. A name given to certain gold coins struck by the Emperor Charles VI from 1712 to 1715 from metal obtained from the Eule mine near Prague. A figure of an owl which they bear refers to this incident.

Ewiger Pfennig. The name given to a variety of Bracteate issued by Henry II of Klingenberg, Bishop of Constance (1293-1306). The word means eternal, and was applied to the coin because the type was retained for many years.

Exagium. A piece of circular or rectangular bronze which was employed to determine the standard weight of the Solidus.

Excelente. A Spanish gold coin first issued in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. It is of the size of a Ducat and its value was eleven Reals and one Maravedi or 375 Maravedis. There are quadruples, doubles, and halves of corresponding values. *See* Aquila de Oro.

Excoctum. *Aurum excoctum* is a Latin term for pure gold. *See* also Obryzum.

Exergue. The lower segment usually on the reverse of a coin and separated by a horizontal bar. It frequently contains the date, initials of the designer, and in some instances the place of minting.

Exurgat Money. A name applied to the Oxford Crowns issued in the reign of Charles I, derived from the inscription on these pieces which reads: *Exurgat Deus dissipentur inimici,* from the Book of Psalms (lxviii. 1). *See* Oxford Unite.

E Yen Ch'ien. *See* Goose Eye Coins.

F

Face. The two faces of a coin are the Obverse and Reverse (*q.v.*).

Face. The French term for obverse.

Face. A French slang expression for any coin having a portrait stamped upon it.

Fadge is cited by J. H. Vaux, in his *Flash Dictionary*, 1812, as a slang term for a Farthing.

Falconer's Half Crown. A name given to a variety of half Crown of Charles I, issued by the Scottish mint, and bearing the letter F under the horses' feet. This type was executed by John Falconer, the son-in-law of Nicholas Briot and the warden of the Edinburgh mint.

Falkendukat. The name given to a variety of the gold Ducat issued by the Margrave Karl Wilhelm Friedrich, of Brandenburg-Anspach (1729-1757). It bears on the obverse a hooded falcon, and on the reverse a falconer on horseback. A corresponding silver coin is known as the Falkenthaler.

Falken Schild. The Chaise d'Or struck at Antwerp during the fourteenth century is so called, from Falco of Pistoia, the mint master.

Fals. *See* Fels.

Falsche Münzen. The German equivalent for counterfeit coins.

Faluce, or **Falus.** A copper coin of Madras and vicinity, issued early in the eighteenth century, and of a value of twenty Cash, or Kas.

On a Madras copper of 1801 the obverse has an Arabic inscription indicating its value to be two Falus, and the reverse inscription is partly in English and partly in Telugu, stating a value of two Dubs. The Dub and the Falus may therefore be considered as synonymous.

In 1794 a one forty-eighth copper Rupee was struck by the United East India Company for the Circars, a large district on the coast of the Bay of Bengal to the north of the Carnatic country. In this coin an attempt was made to assimilate the Muhammadan with the Hindu monetary system, as the forty-eighth part of a Rupee is just equal to the piece of twenty Kas.

Falus. The plural of Fels (*q.v.*).

Family Coins. *See* Consular Coins.

Fanam. A word probably corrupted from Panam by Europeans. A name given to both gold and silver coins which are common in the southern part of India.

The gold Fanam is a minute coin circulating in Travancore and on the Malabar Coast.

The silver Fanam probably originated at the Bombay mint in the middle of the seventeenth century. The earliest types have on the obverse two C's interlinked, and on the reverse the figure of a deity, Vishnu or Swami.

In Travancore the silver Fanam has a value of four Chakrams; in Madras it is equal to four Falus.

A silver piece of five Fanams was issued by Denmark, in 1683, for its possessions in Tranquebar. France struck Fanams from the time of Louis XIV to the year 1837 for its possessions in Pondichery, Chandernagor, etc. There are many varieties, for detailed account of which *see* Zay (p. 295 *et seq.*).

The Fanam struck by the French at Pondichery for use at Mahé on the Malabar Coast is the fifth part of a Rupee and is divided into fifteen Biches, *i.e.*, Pice. *Conf.* also Elliot (part IV).

In the coinage of early India the Fanam was a gold coin weighing somewhat over five grains and equal to the tenth part of the Pagoda. *See* Pana and Panam.

Fanon. The French name for the Fanam (*q.v.*).

Farthing. This word was originally feorthing, and the term "fourthling" occurs in the Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospels (Matthew v. 26, and Luke xxi. 2).

At first the Farthing was the fourth part of a silver penny, and it no doubt received its name from the practice of cutting pennies into quarters; specimens of these have been found dating back to the time of Edward the Confessor.

Farthings of silver were first struck under Edward I for England, although John had coined them as Lord of Ireland in 1210. Gold farthings are mentioned in an Act of the ninth year of Henry V, *i.e.*, 1421; and a project for coining farthings in tin was brought up about 1679, and this metal was used for them to a small extent in the latter part of the reign of Charles II.

James I, in 1613, granted a patent to Lord Harington, of Exton, in the county of Rutland, to strike Royal Tokens, each of the nominal value of one farthing. These pieces were nicknamed Haringtons.

The silver farthings were last coined in the reign of Edward VI, and in 1561 a three-farthing piece was ordered to be struck. This was discontinued in 1582.

The copper farthing was originally struck in the reign of James I. In 1635, a farthing token, called the Rose Farthing, or Royal Farthing, was issued; it was coined in copper, but was sometimes composed of two metals to make counterfeiting more difficult. It obtained its name from the rose surmounted by a crown on the reverse.

The proclamation of Charles II, dated August 16, 1672, made the farthing a legal tender only for sums less than sixpence. In the reign of James II the farthings were made of tin, with a square plug of copper in the centre.

During the reign of Queen Anne no copper money was struck for currency, but patterns for farthings were minted. One of these, executed shortly before the Queen's death, gave rise to the vulgar error that only three farthings were issued in this reign. This variety was put in circulation and is not rare.

Half Farthings were struck in 1828 and later, for use in Ceylon; one third Farthings appeared in 1827 to supersede the Grani of Malta; quarter Farthings have also been issued for colonial use.

Farthing. The translators of the New Testament use this word several times, and in each instance the original text indicates a different coin.

In the Gospel of St. Matthew (x. 29) the Greek text reads ἀσσάριον; in St. Luke (xii. 6) the Vulgate has dupondius; finally in St. Matthew (v. 26) and St. Mark (xii. 42), the Greek word is κοδράντης.

Faruki. The name given to the gold Pagoda of Mysore by Tipu Sultan in the year A.M. 1216, *i.e.*, 1787, that is the year following his new system of dates based on the Muludi, the year of the birth of the Prophet.

The name is derived from Omar Faruk, the second Khalifa.

Federal Coinage. *See* League Coinage.

Federn Thaler. A popular name for a Thaler which was supposed to be worth one Groschen more than the ordinary issues. Berthold Auerbach refers to them in his novel *Barfüssele* (p. 245), but does not specify what district they belong to.

Fedgat. A name given to pieces of coarse cotton cloth, about nine inches in width, and eighteen or twenty feet in length, which circulated as money in Ethiopia and other parts of Africa. One piece of this cloth is of the value of sixty pieces of the iron "Hashshah" (*q.v.*).

Fehrbelliner Sieges Thaler. *See* Sieges Thaler.

Fei. The native name for the Stone Money (*q.v.*) used on the Island of Yap.

Feingoldgulden. The name given by German numismatists to the Fiorino d'Oro.

Feinsilberthaler. A denomination struck by William IV of Hanover in 1835 and 1836 and copied by Ernst August in 1838. *See* Schwalbach (88, 92).

Feldthaler, Feldklippe. The general name for a coin struck during the course of a campaign. *See* Mailliet (*passim*). The Dutch have a similar term, Velddaalder, which includes obsidional coins.

Felipo. *See* Filippo.

Fels, plural Falus. The general Arabic name for a copper coin; the name denotes any piece of money accepted by weight, though it is commonly used to indicate a particular copper issue. Possibly the name was derived from the Roman Follis. *See* Pagoda.

The coin is very common in Morocco, where multiples of two and four Falus occur as early as the reign of Muley Soleiman (A.H. 1207-1238). Its characteristic design consists of two equilateral triangles so overlaid as to form a six-pointed star. The type was copied in other Muhammadan countries.

Felus. *See* Kasbegi.

Femtia. The popular name for the Swedish bank-note of fifty Krona.

Fen, or **Fun.** The Chinese name for what foreigners call the Candareen. The modern Chinese silver coins are found with the following values inscribed on them:

7 Mace, 2 Candareens = one Yuan, or Dollar
3 Mace, 6 Candareens = one half Yuan, or Dollar
1 Mace, 4.4 Candareens = one fifth Yuan, or Dollar
7.2 Candareens = one tenth Yuan, or Dollar
3.6 Candareens = one twentieth Yuan, or Dollar

The Fen is used in some instances as the equivalent of the Cent.

In the Sino-Tibetan coinage a Tael of silver is computed at eighteen Fen. The latter coin is valued at one tenth of the Chien (*q.v.*). Pieces of five Fen issued for Kashgar have a square hole in the centre and Chinese characters.

The Chinese rebel ruler, Wu-san-Kwei, of the Tschao-wu epoch (1673-1679), issued the Fen extensively.

Fenice. *See* Phoenix.

Feorlainn. The Gaelic name for a Farthing.

Feorthing. *See* Farthing.

Ferding. A silver coin issued by the Bishops of Dorpat as early as 1528, and by Erik XIV of Sweden, for Reval, in 1561 and later. It also belongs to the currency of the Order of Livonia. The name means one fourth, and four were originally computed to the Mark, but the later issues became so depreciated that they were only worth one half the original amount. *See* Mite.

Ferling Noble. A name given to the quarter Noble, first issued by Edward III. *See* Noble.

Ruding (i. 222) states that in 1346 Percival de Porche, master of the mint, "covenanted to make Mailles and Ferlinges of the alloy of old sterling. The Mailles to be of the weight of the standard of the Tower of London, and 23 shillings and three pence in number to the pound."

Fernandino, or **Ferrandino.** The popular designation for the Neapolitan Ducati struck by Ferdinand I of Aragon (1458-1494).

Ferrarino. A billon coin of Ferrara. *See* Bolognino.

Fert. A gold coin of Savoy struck by Duke Lodovico (1439-1465). It is supposed to have received its name from the initial letters of the motto *Fortitudo Eius Rhodum Tenuit,* which was used by the family since the thirteenth century. Mrs. Bury Palisser, in *Historic Devices,* 1870 (p. 230), demolishes the story of the defense of Rhodes by Amedeus IV (1232-1253).

On a ten Scudi d'Oro of Victor Amedeus I (1630-1637) the legend reads *Foedere et Religione Tenemur.* Both the Scudo d'Oro and the Testone of Carlo II (1504-1553), struck at Nizza, Aosta, etc., have on the reverse a shield dividing the letters FE-RT. *Conf.* also Forte.

Ferto. The one fourth of the Mark (*q.v.*).

Festing Penny. According to Wharton, *Law Lexicon,* 1864, this was "earnest given to servants when hired or retained in service." It was called the God Penny. *See* Earnest.

Fettmännchen. The popular name for the billon pieces of eight and six Heller which appeared from the latter part of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth centuries at Cologne, Trier, Juliers, Cleve, etc. The name is said to be derived from the short, stout figure of some saint or ecclesiastic on the obverse.

Under the Abbesses of Essen (1646-1688) their value was fixed at one one hundred and twentieth Thaler.

Feuchtwanger Metal. A composition resembling nickel, which receives its name from Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger, who endeavored to induce the United States Congress in 1837 to adopt it for the manufacture of the minor coins.

Fewreysen, or **Vureysen.** This is mentioned by Budelius, *De Monetis,* 1591 (pp. 250, 253), as a silver coin worth nine and one half Pfennige. It is no doubt a corruption of the German word *Feuer-eisen, i.e.,* a steel for striking fire, and the coin

referred to is probably the Briquet (*q.v.*). *See* also Azzalino.

Fiat Money. The name given to a paper currency issued by a government but which is not redeemable in coin or bullion.

Fiddle. A slang English stock-exchange term and used for transactions involving the one sixteenth part of a Pound sterling.

Fiddler. An English slang expression meaning a six pence. Grose, in *A Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, 1785, has, "Fiddlers' Money, all sixpences." The term may have originated from the old custom of each couple at a dance paying the fiddler sixpence.

Field. The blank space on either side of a coin not occupied by the head, inscriptions, etc.

Fierer. *See* Vierer.

Filiberto. The popular name for a gold coin, issued by Emanuel Filibert of Savoy (1553-1559), of the value of three Scudi d'Oro. The silver coin of the same was equal to one twelfth of the silver Scudo.

Filippo, or **Felipo.** A name given to the silver Scudo struck by Philip II of Spain and his successors for the Duchy of Milan. There are dated specimens as early as 1598, and halves, quarters, and eighths exist.

The Scudo di Oro of Milan is also occasionally referred to by this name.

Filippone. A base silver coin of Filippo of Savoy, Prince of Achaia (1297-1334); it was valued at one twenty-fourth of the Grosso Tornese.

Filipsdaalder. *See* Philippus Daalder.

Filips Gulden. The name given to a variety of the gold Florin issued by Philip, Archduke of Austria, for Brabant, in the latter part of the fifteenth century. There is a dated specimen with St. Philip with a sceptre and book on the obverse, and the inscription: SANCTE PHE INTERCEDE PRO NOBIS. 1499.

The reverse has an ornamented cross, and PHS DEI GRA ARCHIDVX AVST DX BVR BRA.

There is a half of the same type. *See* Philippus.

Fillér. A copper denomination of Hungary introduced in 1892. It represents the one hundredth part of the Korona.

Fillet Head. The name given to a variety of the United States Cents and half Cents issued from 1796 to 1807 on which the hair of the head of Liberty is tied with a ribbon.

Filthy Lucre. *See* Lucre.

Finances. The revenue of a sovereign or state, or the money raised by loans, taxes, etc., for the public service.

Find. A term applied to a discovery of coins, and corresponding to the French *trouvaille.*

Finif. A Yiddish term for the five-dollar bill of the United States; the word is, no doubt, a corruption of the German "fünf," meaning five.

Finkenauge. *See* Vinkenauge.

Fiordaliso d'Oro. *See* Lis d'Or.

Fior di Conio. *See* Fleur de Coin.

Fiorino. *See* Florin.

Fip. A corruption of "fipny bit," *i.e.*, a "five-penny bit." It was used in the Eastern Middle States for the Spanish Medio or half Real.

Firdung. The one fourth of the Mark (*q.v.*).

Firleyoe Mont. A Danish term meaning "four mints," and applied to coins which were current in the four Hanseatic cities: Lübeck, Rostock, Wismar, and Stralsund.

Fisca. A former silver denomination of the Canary Islands and equal to one sixteenth of the Spanish Piastre.

Fish-Hook Money. *See* Larin.

Fish Money. A name given to a variety of copper coins issued at Olbia, in Sarmatia, which resemble a fish in shape. Authorities differ, however, whether these "fishes," as they are called were true coins or only commercial tokens used in the fish trade, for which Olbia was famous. *Conf.* Babelon (pp. 8 and 83), and von Sallet, in *Zeitschrift für Numismatik,* 1883 (x. 144).

Fitpence. A corruption of fivepence. It is an English dialect term, and is used in Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire.

Fiver. A popular name for the five-pound note of the Bank of England.

Whyte Melville, in *Digby Grand,* 1853 (i.), says: "Spooner . . . loses a five-pound note, or, as he calls it, a fiver"; and Doyle, in *Sherlock Holmes,* has, "I'll lay you a fiver . . . that you will never hear from him again."

Flabbe. A billon coin struck in Groningen from the middle of the fifteenth century, and copied at Deventer Zwolle, and other towns. It had a value of four Stuivers. *See* Langrok.

Flag. An obsolete English slang expression for a Groat or fourpence. Thomas Harman, in *A Caveat or Warening for Vagabones,* 1567 (85), says: "A flagge, a wyn, and a make (a grot, a penny, and a halfe penny)."

Flan. The blank piece of metal which is to receive the impression for the coin. In old French the word is written *flaon,* and it is derived from *flatum.* The verb *flare* is employed to designate the casting of metal into a mold, and the Roman mint-masters were officially termed *III viri* A.A.A.F.F., *i.e., Triumviri auro, argento, aeri, flando, feriundo. See* Planchet.

Flan Brumi. An expression used by French numismatists to indicate a coin or medal struck from a polished die and corresponding to our proof.

Fledermaus, meaning a bat, was the nickname given to the Gröschel of Silesia, and the base silver Kreuzer of Prussia struck at the beginning of the nineteenth century, on account of the supposed resemblance of the eagle on these coins to a bat.

Fleur de Coin. A French term which, when applied to describe a coin, signifies in mint condition. The Italian equivalent is *fior di conio.*

Fleur de Lis. An early French gold coin. *See Franc à Pied.*

Flicca, or **Flica.** A popular name used in Fiume and other parts of Northern Italy for a piece of ten Soldi.

Flimsy. An English slang expression for a bank-note or paper money in general, which name is probably due to the frail nature of paper as compared with metallic currency. Barham uses the term in the *Ingoldsby Legends.*

Flinderke. A money of account used in Bremen and computed at four Groten.

Jungk (p. 100) quotes a system of reckoning based on Peter Koster's work, *Neue Wohlgegründete Bremer Münze,* 1664, as follows:

1 Reichsthaler	=	2 Gulden
		6 Kopfstücke
		16 Dütchen
		18 Flinderken
		72 Groten
		360 Schwaren
		720 Pfennige

Flindrich. A silver coin of East Friesland, Oldenburg, etc., issued during the fifteenth century. It was valued at three Stuber.

Flitter. A very small base silver coin of thin workmanship and resembling the Bracteates. They appeared in Goslar as early as 1620, and later in Hameln, Lippe, Northeim, etc.

Florette. A variety of the Gros struck by Charles VI of France (1380-1422) and which had a value of twenty Deniers Tournois, or sixteen Deniers Parisis. It obtained its name from the three large fleurs de lis on the obverse. *See* Hoffmann (17-21, etc.).

The type was copied in the Anglo-Gallic series by Henry V (1415-1422).

Florin. The gold Florin, according to Villari, was first coined in the Republic of Florence, in the year 1252. The obverse bore a full-length figure of St. John the Baptist, with the legend S. IOANNES. B., *i.e.,* Sanctus Johannes Baptista. On the reverse was a lily, the arms of the city of Florence, and the inscription FLORENTIA, usually preceded by a small cross.

The excellence of the gold made the *fiorino d'oro,* as it was commonly called, speedily current throughout Europe, and the type was adopted by all the principal powers, as well as by other potentates who possessed the right to strike money.

In England the gold Florin was first issued by Edward III in 1343, for Aquitaine. The indenture made states that it was "to be equal in weight to two petit florins of Florence of good weight," *i.e.,* 108 grains, and of the same fineness, namely, 23 carats and 3½ grains pure gold to half a grain of alloy; and the half and quarter Florin in the same proportion. By the proclamation of January 27, 1343, these

coins were described as "one coin with two leopards, each piece to be current for six shillings, another piece of one leopard, and another piece of one helm, being respectively the half and quarter of the larger coin," and they were ordered to be accepted by all persons. It was, however, soon discovered that the coins were valued too high, and they were consequently generally refused; this led to their being discontinued in the following year. The half Florins were commonly called Leopards (*q.v.*).

In France, King Charles V issued a gold coin called the Florin d'Or, which was copied after the Florentine type; it was, however, not very long in use, as, according to Leblanc, it was considered "derogatory to the dignity of the crown, being borrowed."

The gold Florin was also extensively copied in other parts of Italy, as well as in Spain, the Low Countries, and especially in Hungary and Germany. These imitations usually retained the obverse inscriptions of the Florentine type, but to the same were added small marks, letters, figures, crowns, and similar devices; while on the reverse the name of the mint appears in some cases, and the armorial shield of the locality or the mintmaster is frequently substituted for the lily.

Prior to the introduction of the Florin the coinage of the German States consisted chiefly of silver of the denarius and pfennig types, all of which were more or less base. The new coin was, therefore, called the Gülden Penning, or gold Pfennig, a designation which was gradually abbreviated into Gulden (*q.v.*).

Florin. The silver Florin, or *fiorino d'argento,* of Florence was introduced about the same time as the gold coin of the same name, its value being one tenth of the latter. It bore the rhyming Latin verse:

Det tibi florere
Christus, Florentia, vere.

The Florins of Germany and Austria are multiples of 100 Kreuzer, and those of the Netherlands of 28 Stuivers. All these coins are of the same value as the silver Gulden (*q.v.*).

Silver Florins, or two shilling pieces, were issued in England in 1849 with the

The English Florin circulated extensively in Cyprus, but was replaced by a silver coin of 18 Piastres in 1901.

In 1910 and after, a silver coin inscribed ONE FLORIN-TWO SHILLINGS was coined for Australia.

Florin-Georges. A gold coin of France issued by Philip VI of Valois (1328-1350). The obverse has a figure of St. George on horseback slaying a dragon with a spear. The inscription reads: PHILIPPVS DEI GRA FRACOR REX. These Florins were struck at Languedoc, pursuant to an ordinance of April 27, 1346.

Flury. A Florin. *See* Altun.

Flusch. *See* Mahmudi.

Flying Money. One of the names given by the Chinese to their early paper money.

Foghetti. The name given to half Grossi struck in Parma by Pope Adrian VI (1522-1523). They are also known as Pelegrini, from the figure of Saint Thomas in a pilgrim's habit.

Follaro. A copper coin common to a large number of the Italian states, of which the Follis (*q.v.*) was the prototype.

They were issued in Naples before the ninth century, those of Stefanio (821-832) having a figure of St. Januarius. Capua and Salerno struck them about the same time. At Gaeta and Mileto they appear in the eleventh century, and at Messina, Brindisi, and Cattaro before the termination of the twelfth. Those of the last-named town bear the figure of St. Trifon, the patron saint. Ragusa and Scutari issued them before the fourteenth century, but after this period they were gradually superseded by other coins.

Follis. The original meaning of this word was a purse, or a bag containing money Juven. (xiv. 281). After the monetary reform of Constantine the Great this term was employed alongside of the older *sesterces* (which soon disappeared) in accounts, *i.e.*, so many bags of gold (*follis auri*), of silver (*follis argentei*), or of copper (*follis ad denarismum, follis denariorum,* or *follis aeris*). The use of this term was commonest for sums in bronze, and soon the name follis was transferred to the actual coin once contained in the follis or purse. Certain decrees of Constantine

view to establishing a decimal system in the coinage. The piece was greatly objected to, on account of the omission of the letters D. G., or *Dei Gratia,* in the legend, and it received the name of the Godless, or graceless, Florin. Three quarters of a million were struck, all dated 1849. The next issue, in which the omission was remedied, appeared in 1851, and is a broader and thinner coin. The Florin of Edward VII, issued in 1902, shows the figure of Britannia standing on the prow of a vessel, her right hand holding a trident and her left resting on a shield.

the Great and his immediate successors already use *follis* as the name of a bronze coin—the *nummus centenionalis.*

In the Byzantine Empire, from the time of Anastasius, the name *follis* seems to have been applied to the large copper pieces of forty *nummi* first issued by that Emperor.

Its divisions were indicated by Greek letters, as follows:

M = 1 Follis, or 40 Nummi
A = ¾ Follis, or 30 Nummi
K = ½ Follis, or 20 Nummi
I = ¼ Follis, or 10 Nummi (also called Dekanummion)
E = ⅛ Follis, or 5 Nummi (also called Pentanummion)

Later, the name came to be used for a copper coin in general and was adopted by the Arabs as *Fels,* pl. *Falus. See* Babelon, *Traité* (i. 761-771).

Follis ad Denarismum. A purse or sum of two hundred and fifty Denarii of bronze. *See* Hultsch, *Script.* (vol. I, p. 308).

Follis Aeris. See Follis.

Follis Argentei. A purse or sum of one hundred and twenty-five Arguria. From ancient sources we learn that in the Constantinian period a Follis Argentei was valued at one hundred and twenty-five Millarenses, or two hundred and eighteen Siliquae plus eight Nummi of bronze. It was equal to one eighth of the Follis Auri, or nine gold Solidi. Babelon, *Traité* (i. 764, 765) and Hultsch, *Script.* (vol. I, p. 308).

Follis Auri. A purse or sum of seventy-two gold Solidi, equal in weight to a gold Pound (*libra*). The term was also used for its equivalent in silver (one thousand silver Millarenses), or in bronze (six thousand bronze Denarii).

Follis Denariorum. *See* Follis ad Denarismum.

Fond. A variety of the "cut money" and equal to three Mocos or two Shillings and six Pence sterling. It was established in the Windward Islands in 1840. *See* Chalmers (p. 91).

Fondug. *See* Funduk.

Forint. The Hungarian word for Florin. It occurs usually in the abbreviated form Frnt on the Austrian silver issues specially struck for Hungary.

Forli. A former money of account used in Egypt and computed at one sixth of the Medino.

Fort. A rare gold coin struck at Bordeaux by Charles of France, as Duke of Aquitaine (1469-1474). It has on the obverse a lion, two leopards, and two fleurs de lis, and on the reverse the quartered arms of France and England. *See* Blanchet (i. 298). It is sometimes called the Samson d'Or.

Forte. This term, like the Italian *titolo,* is used to indicate the fineness rather than the value, and in this sense it is applied to Portuguese silver coins issued under Fernando I; to those struck in Savoy during the fourteenth century under Amedeo VI, to the issues of the Fieschi Family for Messerano, etc. *See* Fert.

Fortuna Thaler, or **Glücksthaler.** A general term for any Thaler with the figure of Fortuna, such as those struck in Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Mecklenburg, etc.

In 1623 and 1624 Christian IV of Denmark issued Thaler for Glückstadt, which bore the figure of Fortuna, the armorial bearings of the city. These receive the same name.

Fouage. *See* Smoke Farthings.

Fouang. *See* Fuang.

Fourré. *See* Plated Coins.

Fourthling. *See* Farthing.

Fractional Currency. This term is usually applied to an issue of paper money of the United States of America which appeared from 1862 to 1876 inclusive. The values ranged from three to fifty Cents. There are five general issues, as follows:

First issue, August 21, 1862, to May 27, 1863.
Second issue, October 10, 1863, to February 23, 1867.
Third issue, December 5, 1864, to August 16, 1869.
Fourth issue, July 14, 1869, to February 16, 1875.
Fifth issue, February 26, 1875, to February 15, 1876.

Franc. Originally a French silver coin of nearly the size of the Ecu or Crown, the latter coin superseding it in 1642. The Franc was created under Henri III by a decree dated March 31, 1575, which established its value at twenty Sols. The first Revolution created a new silver coin on which the name Franc was bestowed. By an ordinance of March 28, 1803 (7 Germinal, *an.* xi), it was decreed that the Franc was to be nine hundred one thousandths of pure silver, and that gold pieces of twenty and forty Francs were to be struck. At the same time the ratio of silver and gold was made at fifteen and one half to one, and the decimal system was introduced.

The Franc, divided into one hundred Centimes, has been adopted by the French Colonies, Belgium (*see* Frank), Luxemburg, Monaco, Switzerland, etc.

The term also occurs on the gold issues for Sweden in 1868 and on the Austrian gold coins for Hungary in 1880. In both instances an attempt was made to harmonize with the French decimal system but was abandoned.

Beginning in 1904 the monetary system of the Danish West Indies was changed and fifty Franc or ten Daler pieces and twenty Franc or four Daler pieces in gold were issued, as well as two and one Francs or forty and twenty Cents in silver.

Franc à Cheval. The name given to an early French gold coinage dating from John II (1350-1364). The coins received this name from the figure of the King on horseback, the type of the Gouden Rijder. They were copied in the Low Countries, and in Brabant, under Joanna (1355-1405).

Franc à Pied. An early French gold coin which receives its name from the prominent figure of the ruler standing on foot under a canopy. It was also called the Fleur-de-Lis from the large number of these devices which are found on it. It was introduced by Charles V (1364-1380), and was copied in Ligny, Provence, and the Low Countries in general.

Francescone. The name given to the Scudo struck by Francis III of Lorraine (1737-1765) for Florence, Pisa, and other cities of Etruria. Its value was ten Paoli and the designation was retained in the coinage until the provisional government of 1859.

Franchi. The plural of Franc in the Italian language. The word occurs on the modern series of paper money issued for Switzerland. *Conf.* also Frank.

Franciscus. *See* Dixain.

Franco. A silver coin of the Dominican Republic of the value of one hundred Centesimos. It was introduced in 1891.

François d'Or. The name given to the gold double Ducat issued by François III, Duke of Lorraine (1726-1737). *See* De Saulcy (xxxiv. 5).

Frank. A silver coin of Switzerland, struck in Luzerne, Schwyz, and other cantons, and the counterpart of the French Franc. Its usual divisions were one hundred Rappen.

In the recent Belgium coinage those pieces that have Flemish legends have the spelling Frank instead of Franc.

In the Napoleonic kingdom of Westphalia gold coins of five, ten, twenty, and forty Franken were issued from 1809 to 1813.

This spelling occurs on the recent issues of paper money for Switzerland as well as the word Franc, the French equivalent. The note in question bears the triple inscription, CINQ FRANCS, FÜNF FRANKEN, CINQUE FRANCHI.

Franklin Cent. *See* Fugio Cent.

Fransida, plural Fransidor or Fransidorna. An expression used by Swedish numismatists to signify the reverse of a coin or medal. It is a compound word meaning "the side away from the person." *See* Atsida.

Franzi. The name formerly used for the Levant Dollar in Arabia, and probably derived from the portrait of the Emperor Francis on the obverse. *See* Noback (p. 679).

Frazione. A copper coin of Cagliari issued by the Kings of Spain as rulers of Sardinia in the seventeenth century.

Fredericks d'Or. A gold coin of Denmark struck by Frederick VI pursuant to an ordinance of February 3, 1827.

Frelucques. Minor coins of the Dukes of Burgundy frequently referred to as be-

ing in use during the fifteenth century. Du Cange thinks they were of small value, their name meaning a trifle.

Fretin, or **Fretone.** A former base silver coin of France. It is cited in a monetary ordinance issued by Charles VI in 1357 while Dauphin, and another ordinance of 1371 mentions *"huit pieces d'argent autrement Fretin."*

Friedrichsdor. A former Prussian gold coin. Although originally issued by Frederick William I, it receives it name from Frederick II, who struck it in large quantities. It was abolished when the Mark system went into effect.

Frignacco, Frisaco, or **Frisacense.** The name given to the Denari struck by the Patriarchs of Aquileja early in the thirteenth century and copied by the Bishops of Salzburg. Du Cange cites a document of 1278 in which their value is given as equal to thirteen Piccoli of Verona.

Fruste (Latin *frustum*). A term used by French numismatic writers to indicate a coin or medal that has been badly worn from usage.

Fu. The Chinese name for a species of water-beetle. The word has been applied to the copper Cash from very early times.

Fuage. *See* Smoke Farthings.

Fuang, or **Fouang.** A Siamese silver coin, the eighth part of the Tical (*q.v.*). It is equal to two Song Pais (song meaning two or double). The Fuang was extensively copied in Cambodia.

Fuchs. A German slang or popular name for a red copper coin, and formerly frequently applied to the Pfennig. The word means a fox, and the allusion is of course to the color.

Gold Fuchs is used for a Ducat. Thus Langbein, *Gedichte* (ii. 137), has the lines:

"Statt der gehofften goldenen Füchse,
Fand man nur Kupfer in der Büchse."

Fuddea, or **Fuddih.** Another name for the double Pice of Bombay, etc., when used as a money of account. *See* Mohur.

Fuerte. *See* Peso.

Fünfer. A billon coin of Freiburg, Lausanne, and other Swiss cantons, issued originally in the sixteenth century with a value of five Heller, and later five Kreuzer. The name is also applied to the five Kreuzer pieces of Bamberg, Salzburg, Henneberg, etc., and to the five Ferding pieces of Riga.

Fünfzehner. A silver coin of Austria, Tyrol, etc., which receives its name from its value, *i.e.*, fifteen Kreuzer. There is a reference to this coin in the *Chronica* of Melchior Balthasar Kupferschmit, 1668, where he states (p. 882) that attempts were made to introduce counterfeit pieces of this denomination from Turkey into Austria.

Fürstengroschen. A silver coin of the Margraves of Meissen first struck by Balthaser at the close of the fourteenth century. They resembled the Breitgroschen but were somewhat less in value and size.

They were extensively copied in other localities, notably in Hessen, and there is a series of them for Magdeburg from 1570 and later, their value there being twelve Pfennige.

Fugio Cent, sometimes called the Franklin Cent, on account of the motto, "Mind your Business," which was one of the sayings of Benjamin Franklin, was the earliest type of Cent issued by the Government of the United States. It bears the date 1787, and there are a number of varieties.

The obverse shows a sundial with the words FUGIO 1787 and the above-mentioned motto in the exergue. The sundial and motto are copied from the similar design on the so-called Continental pewter dollar struck in 1776. The latter has the initials EG FECIT, hence it is assumed that Edward Getz prepared the dies.

The reverse of the Fugio Cent bears an outer circle of thirteen links in a chain, indicative of the thirteen original states. An inner circle is inscribed UNITED STATES, and this again encloses the motto WE ARE ONE in three lines.

Fuju Jimpo. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

Fumage. *See* Smoke Farthings.

Fun. The denomination of certain of the modern struck coins of Korea. These were first issued about 1886. There are one Fun pieces in brass, five Funs in copper, and quarter Yangs in nickel with the value expressed by 2 Chun 5 Fun. *See* Fen and Candareen.

Funduk, also called Fonduq. A gold coin of the Ottoman Empire, issued early in the sixteenth century, and used not only in Turkey but also in Egypt, Algiers and Tripoli. It corresponds to the Sequin, and originally weighed fifty-four grains, but at later periods has been under fifty.

Under Ahmed III (A.H. 1115-1143) appeared the Toghralu-Funduk on which the toghra or royal cipher was introduced. *See* Fonrobert (No. 5039).

Funeral Pieces. *See* Mortuary Pieces.

Fusil. A silver coin of the Bishopric of Liège issued by Louis de Bourbon (1456-1482). There are corresponding halves and doubles. *See* de Chestret (*passim*).

Fyrk. A copper coin of Sweden which originally appeared under Gustavus Wasa about 1522, and was continued until the beginning of the seventeenth century. Under Gustavus Adolfus it was struck for Arboga, Säter, and Nyköping.

G

Gabella. A silver coin of Bologna, issued in the sixteenth century under Popes Julius III and Marcellus II. It appears to have been a variety of the Carlino. There is a double and a triple, the latter also known as Gabellone.

Gabulus Denariorum. According to Selden, *History of Tithes* (321), this was the legal term for rent paid in money.

Ga-den Pho-dang Tang-ka. See Tang-ka.

Galeazzo. A silver coin of Venice struck by the Doge Alvise Pisani (1735-1741) for Dalmatia and Albania. It had a value of three Lira, and halves and quarters were also issued.

Gall. A former small silver coin of Cambodia. *See* Kelly (p. 216).

Galley Halfpence. A name given to half pennies of base metal and somewhat thinner though larger than the regal issues. The name is said to be derived from the fact that they were brought from Genoa by the galleymen who traded in London, and a spot known as the Galley Key (? quay), in Lower Thames Street, near Tower Hill, was the locality from which they were circulated.

They were declared fraudulent by Acts of Henry IV and Henry V, but continued to be brought into England until their circulation was finally prohibited by statute in 1519.

Gallus Pfennig. A billon coin of the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland, struck by the abbots and by the civic authorities during the fourteenth century. It resembles the Bracteates in fabric and bears the figure of a saint. *See* Blanchet (ii. 264).

Ganza. A former base metal coin of Burma, consisting of copper and tin. It is mentioned by a number of writers early in the nineteenth century as being equal to two or three French Sous. It was abolished about 1840 and the Kabean (*q.v.*) succeeded it.

Gass. A denomination of Maskat, the four hundredth part of the Piastre. *See* Mahmudi.

Gastmael-Penning. *See* Labay.

Gazzetta. A copper coin of Venice which was originally struck for the Colonies and later adopted by the city. Pieces of one and two Gazzette were issued for Candia about 1632, and Mailliet mentions a piece of ten Gazzette struck during the war against the Turks (1646-1650).

For Zante it was struck with the inscription CORFV. CEFAL. ZANTE; and for Zara the pieces of two Gazzette have ISOLE ET ARMATA, or ARMATA ET MOREA.

It is claimed that the first newspaper ever published, which was issued at Venice, obtained its name from this coin, which was the price of a copy, and from which the English word "gazette" is derived.

The Gazzetta was issued for the Ionian Islands as recently as 1801, when those territories were under Russian protection.

Geburtstagsthaler, *i.e.*, Birthday Thaler, is the name given to a large silver coin struck in 1666 to commemorate the eighty-eighth birthday of August, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. The obverse shows a bust of the Duke in a wreath of laurel and the inscription FAVSTVM. IVSTITAE. ET. PACIS. CONSORTIVM.

Gedächtnismünzen. *See* Jubileums Thaler.

Geeltje. A Dutch popular name for a gold coin and derived from "geel," *i.e.*, yellow. *See* Gelbvogel.

In some parts of Holland the term Geelvink, *i.e.*, "yellow-finch," is used for a Ducat or any gold piece.

Gefütterte Münzen. *See* Plated Coins.

Gehelmde Leeuw. *See* Botdrager.

Gehelmdeschelling. A variety of the Schelling struck for the Low Countries at the beginning of the seventeenth century, which receives its name from the device of

a helmet on the obverse. It was issued chiefly in Deventer and Zwolle. *See* Heaume.

Gelbvogel. The popular name in Southern Germany for a gold coin. The word means "yellow bird." *See* Geeltje.

Geld, the German equivalent for money in general.

Gelegenheitsmünzen. A term used both for coins issued occasionally, and to commemorate some special event.

Gelso, possibly a corruption of Guelfo (*q.v.*). A term used in Verona to describe coins of five Soldi issued from *circa* 1349 to 1428.

Genevoise. The name given to the Republican Thaler of Geneva issued in 1794 Its value was twelve Florins, but upon the adoption of a decimal system it was exchangeable at ten Decimes.

Genovino. A gold coin of Genoa introduced in the twelfth century. The type usually exhibits a gateway on the obverse, and a cross on the reverse, with the inscription CONRADVX REX ROMANO. There exist halves, thirds (Terzaroli), and quarters, the latter receiving the name of Quartarola. The Genovino di Oro remained as the current gold coin in Genoa until the termination of the Sforza dynasty.

The Genovino di Argento dates from the sixteenth century and was of the same value approximately as the Scudo.

Gentil. *See* Dobra Gentil.

Genuini. *See* Januini.

Geordie. *See* White Geordie and Yellow Geordie.

George. An English slang term for a coin bearing the image of St. George. Grose, in his *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,* 1785, has, "George, a half-crown piece." *See* Decus (*supra*).

The English Guinea was popularly known as a "Yellow George." Robert Burns, in his *Epistle to Rankine,* 1784 (xii.), says, "An 'baith a yellow George to claim."

George. The name given to the five-dollar gold piece issued in Canada in 1912, from the fact that it bears the head of George V, King of England.

George Noble. A rare gold coin of England which appeared only in the second coinage of Henry VIII, *i.e.,* from 1526 when they were authorized, to 1533 when the divorce of Katharine of Aragon occurred, the latter date being fixed by the letters H and K on the obverse. It was current for six shillings and eight pence, and the half George Noble (of which only one specimen is known) in proportion. About four varieties of the Noble exist, all having the rose mint mark. The reverse legend is a quotation from a hymn by Prudentius, written in the latter half of the fourth century.

Georgius Triumpho. A copper coin, of the half-penny size struck in England in 1783, for circulation in the Colonies of North America. The reverse bears a figure of Liberty with the legend VOCE POPULI (*q.v.*).

Georgsthaler. The name applied in general to any coin of Thaler size on which there is a figure of St. George slaying the dragon.

There is an extensive series of them for Mansfeld during the sixteenth century and later, and they were also issued in Hungary and in Hanover. *See* Florin-Georges.

Gerah. An early Jewish weight standard and equal to one twentieth of a Shekel. *See* Exodus (xxx. 13), Leviticus (xxvii. 25), Numbers (iii. 47), Ezekiel (xlv. 12).

Gerefa. Among the Anglo-Saxons this was the chief officer of the mint. *See* Ruding (i. 15, 137).

Gerlacus. The name given to the gold Gulden struck by Gerlach, Archbishop of Mainz (1346-1371). An ordinance of *circa* 1400 states that this piece was of light weight compared with the Ducat. *See* Paul Joseph (p. 214).

Gersh. *See* Ghrush and Guerche.

Gessnerthaler. A very rare silver coin of Zurich, issued in 1773, and after thirty-six specimens were struck the dies broke. It was designed by the painter and poet Salomon Gessner, and the dies were cut by Balthaser Vorster.

Gettone. The Italian equivalent of Jeton (*q.v.*).

Geusenpfennige are not coins but small medalets bearings the figure of Philip II of Spain. After the compromise of Breda

in 1566 certain of the nobles of the Low Countries were contemptuously referred to as *gueux, i.e.*, beggars. They adopted this nickname and issued tokens with the inscription *en tout fidelles au roy*. The reverses bore clasped hands and a beggar's bag with *jusques à porter la besace.*

Gewere. Du Cange cites an ordinance of 1294 reading *sub annuo censu . . . denariorum Flandrinsium monetae quae dicitur gewere;* but no such coin can be identified.

Ghost's Face Money, or **Ghost's Head Money.** *See* Ant's Nose Coins.

Ghrush. A silver coin of the Ottoman Empire, originally issued under Soleiman II (A.H. 1099). The name recalls the Gros, Groschen, and Groat, and by travellers it was termed Piastre, which however must not be confused with the modern coin of the same name.

The name of the coin is variously written Grush, Gurush, Gersch, etc. The later issues are of billon. *See* Asadi Ghrush and Guerche.

Its value was forty Paras, and the issues for Egypt in billon were equal to forty Medins.

The modern Egyptian nickel coin of five Milliemes is known as a Guersh.

Gianuino. The name given to a variety of the silver Luigino (*q.v.*) of Genoa issued in 1668 and later by the Banco di San Giorgio, under Cesare Gentile. It has on the obverse a crowned shield supported by two griffins, and on the reverse a Janus head with male and female faces.

Gigliato. An Italian word meaning strewn or decorated with lilies. The name was originally applied to a variety of the Carlino (*q.v.*) issued by Charles II of Anjou, King of Naples and Sicily (1285-1309). The reverse of this silver coin bears a short cross surrounded with lilies. The type was copied in Piedmont, Durazzo, by the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta, etc.

The Fiorini d'Oro of Florence bearing the figure of a lily are also called by the same name.

Gigliato d'Oro. *See* Lis d'Or.

Gigot. A copper coin of the value of half a Liard struck at Antwerp, Mons, Reckheim, Bois-le-Duc, and other places in Brabant during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Gildepenningen. The common name for the tokens formerly issued by the numerous guilds in Holland.

Gin Kwan. Early Japanese silver ring money (*q.v.*). The word "Gin" in Japanese means silver.

Ginocchiello, meaning a "Knee-piece," was the common name used in Venice in the fourteenth century for a variety of the Soldino which bore a figure of the Doge in a kneeling position. *See* Papadopoli (i. ix. 14).

Giorgino. A billon coin of Modena issued by Cesare d'Este (1597-1628) and continued until the middle of the eighteenth century. It has a portrait of St. Geminian on the reverse. *See* Luigino.

Girasoli. A nickname or popular name for the silver coin of 160 Sols struck at Mantua when that city was besieged by the Emperor Ferdinand II in 1629-30. The name means a sunflower and both of these objects are depicted on the coin. *See* Mailliet (lxxviii. 2).

Giulio. A Papal silver coin, which under the name of Grosso Largo was introduced in the thirteenth century, and received its more common designation from Pope Julius II (1503-1513). In a tract entitled *A Mittimus to the Jubilee at Rome,* 1625, it is said to be worth eight Soldi.

It was copied at Guastalla under Cesare Gonzaga (1570-1575); at Avignon under Gregory XIII and his successors; at Camerino, Mantua, etc.

Giustina. The name given to a Venetian silver coin originally issued under the Doge Alvise I Mocenigo (1570-1577) and continued by his successors until the latter part of the seventeenth century. The name is derived from the figure of St. Giustina on the coin, on whose name day, October 7, 1571, the battle of Lepanto was fought and the Venetians gained an important naval victory over the Turks. The coin is consequently what may be called a Victory Thaler, which is confirmed by the view of ships on the open sea, and the inscription MEMOR. ERO. TVI. IVSTINA. VIRGO.

There are two varieties: the Giustina Maggiore, of a value of 160 Soldi, with divisions of one half, one quarter, one eighth, and one thirty-second, and a smaller type, the Giustina minore, of 124 Soldi, with similar divisions.

The latter coin was imitated by Cesare d'Este, Duke of Modena (1597-1628), with a value of twenty Bolognini.

Giustino. The name given to a variety of the silver Luigino (*q.v.*) of Genoa issued in 1668 and later by the Banco di San Giorgio, under Cesare Gentile. It has on the obverse a crowned shield supported by two griffins, and on the reverse a figure of Justice seated.

Glass Beads. *See* Borjookes.

Glass Coins. The Nummi Vitrei, or Monnaies de Verre, originated under the Roman Emperors in Egypt, continued through the Byzantine period, and were then adopted by the Arab invaders. Those resembling Arabic coins in size, weight, and inscriptions are nothing else but standard weights issued mainly for the purpose of testing the accuracy of current coins. They were issued by the governors under the Amawee and Abbásee Khaleefehs, but were commonest under the Fatimide rulers and lasted until the Turkish conquest.

Conf. Lane-Poole, *Catalogue of Arabic Glass Weights in the British Museum,* 1891.

Glaubensthaler. *See* Catechismusthaler.

Glaukes. Γλαύκες, or "Owls," the popular name in ancient times for the famous Tetradrachms of Athens which always bore an owl, the emblem of Athene, for their reverse type.

Globe Dollar. The name given to a silver coin introduced by Charles III of Spain (1759-1788) which bears on the obverse the two hemispheres. It was continued to the brief reign of Joseph Napoleon.

Globular Coins. A term generally applied to any coins more or less spherical in shape. The best examples are certain Byzantine coins of a considerable thickness and small diameter, and the so-called "Bullet" money of Siam.

Glockenthaler. A series of seven Thaler, all dated 1643, and struck by Duke August the Younger of Brunswick Lüneburg to commemorate the evacuation of the fortress and city of Wolfenbüttel.

These coins have their divisions of halves and quarters, and with one exception they all bear the picture of a large bell. The first three varieties have the bell without a clapper; the fourth shows only a clapper; the fifth and sixth have the complete bell with the clapper, and the last variety has a view of the city, above which are three hands ringing the bell.

For a detailed account of the inscriptions, circumstances of their issue, etc., *see Blätter für Münzfreunde* (No. 5, 1908).

Gloriam Regni. The name given to silver coins of fifteen Sols and five Sols struck in Paris in 1670 for use in the French colonies in America. The reverse inscription reads GLORIAM. REGNI. TVI. DICENT., which is taken from Psalms (cxlv. 11). *See* Zay (p. 45).

Glove Money. It was formerly the custom in England for clients to send a pair of gloves to the counsel who undertook their causes, and even to the judges who were to try them. These presents usually partook of the nature of a bribe, and it is recorded that a Mrs. Croaker presented Sir Thomas More, the Lord Chancellor, with a pair of gloves lined with angels, which he returned.

A bribe given under these circumstances continued to be called "glove money" long after the gloves had ceased to be a feature in the transaction.

Gluckhennen Thaler. The nickname given to a silver coin of Basle, issued without date but struck in the latter part of the seventeenth century from designs by Friedrich Fechter. It has on the reverse the figure of a hen with a brood of young chickens.

Glücksthaler. *See* Fortuna Thaler.

Gnadenpfennig is not a coin but a medal usually of oval form with a ring or similar attachment for suspension. They were chiefly issued for weddings of princes and the nobility, and are common to Bamberg, Paderborn, various parts of Pommerania, Courland, etc.

Go. A Japanese word meaning five. A Gin Go Momme, *i.e.*, "silver five momme," was issued as early as 1767. *See* Fonrobert (No. 1034).

Gobbi, or **Gobi.** A popular name used in Bologna to describe the Papal Baiocci, many of which were said to have been struck at the Gubbio mint.

Gobog. A species of copper temple money issued in the island of Java. *Millies* (p. 23) calls these pieces medals and compares them with the Chinese temple money. Netcher (p. 141), however, gives a table of equivalents, as follows:

1 Gobog = 5 Kètèng
400 Gobog = 1 silver Dirhem
4000 Gobog = 1 gold Dirhem (? Dinar)

See Kangtang.

Gobrecht Dollars. The name given to a series of United States pattern coins struck in 1836, 1838, and 1839, and of which there are twenty varieties.

They receive their name from Christian Gobrecht, who was assistant engraver at the mint in Philadelphia, and whose name appears on some of the specimens.

Godless Florin. *See* Florin.

God Penny. *See* Festing Penny.

Gösgen, or **Gösken.** A copper coinage of the city of Hameln issued from about 1580 to 1628. *See* Neumann (8198, etc.).

Gold. The accepted standard of value. It was first coined by the Lydians, in Asia Minor, in the sixth century before our era, and has been adopted in the monetary system of nearly every country.

Gold Fuchs. A gold coin. *See* Fuchs.

Gold Thaler. A former money of account in Bremen, the one four hundred and twentieth part of a pound of fine gold. It was equal to seventy-two Groten, and in 1871 silver coins were issued bearing the inscription EIN THALER GOLD, based on the above standard.

Goldy. An English dialect term for a Sovereign. It is common to a large number of counties.

Gontzen Pfenning. Johann Stumpf, in his *Schweizer Chronik,* 1606 (393*a*), states that "Herzog Gontzen von Schwaben . . . schlug ein Müntz mit einem Löwen, die wurde lang hernach genennt Gontzenpfenning."

Good Fors. The name given to a paper currency circulated at the Cape of Good Hope by private individuals "to the great prejudice of trade and public credit." They were prohibited in 1822. *See* Chalmers (p. 233).

Good Samaritan Shilling. A silver piece dated 1652, which was never intended for a coin although it is an imitation of the New England and Pine Tree issues. In the *American Journal of Numismatics* (vii. 40) Dr. Green states that the original was "undoubtedly the work of some English apothecary, who, without any special object in view, stamped the piece with his trade-mark. It is figured in Felt's Account of 'Massachusetts Currency' (plate, p. 38)." The Good Samaritan Shilling attracted attention as early as 1767, when Thomas Hollis wrote about it to the Rev. Andrew Eliot, D.D., of Boston, and in his letter said: "Shilling, No. 10, MASATHVSETS in Pourtraiture of the good Samaritan. Over it FAC SIMILE No Reverse. . . . If the shilling, No. 10 . . . can be procured for T.H. in fair, unrubbed, uncleaned condition, he will be glad of them at any price." To this Dr. Eliot replied: "The portraiture of the good Samaritan no one among us ever heard of. I am persuaded that it was not a current coin; but a medal struck on some particular occasion." It will be noted that the piece Hollis asked for, nearly a century before Wyatt, had "no reverse," and was a *fac simile* copy of an earlier issue.

Goose Eye Coins. The name given to certain debased coins of China struck in the Yung Kuang period A.D. 465. The Chinese name is E Yen Ch'ien.

Gorgoneion, or **Gorgona.** A general term for Greek coins of Olbia, Populonia, etc., which bear a representation of the Gorgon's head.

Gormo, meaning "round coin," is a name given to the Indian Rupee in Tibet; they are valued at three Tang-Kas.

Goslar. *See* Arenkopf.

Gossarius. Du Cange cites an ordinance of 1192 in which *duos gossarios auri* are mentioned, but we can only conjecture what gold coins are referred to in this passage.

Gosseler. A small base silver coin issued in various parts of the Low Countries during the sixteenth century. It was current for the fortieth part of a Daalder.

There are numerous varieties. Some of those struck at Zwolle have an effigy of Saint Michael; others struck at Deventer (1534) bear the figure of Saint Lievin, etc.

Gothic Crown. A pattern by Wyon, struck only in the years 1846, 1847 and 1853, and occurring with both plain and lettered edges. It was never popular on account of the mediæval character of the lettering.

Gottesfreund Thaler. *See* Pfaffenfeind Thaler.

Gouden Kroon. A gold coin of Brabant, struck by Jean IV (1417-1427), and copied in the Low Countries. The obverse shows the quartered armorial shield of Brabant and Burgundy, above which is a large crown, from which circumstance the coin receives its name.

Gouden Lam, also called Gülden Lam, and frequently abbreviated Lam, was the name given to a gold coin of the type of the Agnel (*q.v.*) struck by the Dukes of Holland, Brabant, Gueldres, etc. The larger coin or Mouton received the name of Groot Lam.

The Gouden Lam is mentioned in the monetary records of Vilvoorden, as early as 1330. *See* Van der Chijs (p. 71).

Gouden Leeuw. *See* Lion d'Or, and Leeuw.

Gouden Nobel. *See* Rozenobel.

Gouden Peter. *See* Peter.

Gouden Reaal. *See* Reaal.

Gouden Rijder. *See* Rijder.

Gouden Schild. *See* Schild.

Gouden Torens. *See* Torentje.

Gouden Vlies. *See* Vlies.

Gourde. A French colonial term, and equivalent to the Spanish *gordo, i.e.,* thick. Zay (pp. 203-205) describes jetons ranging from one quarter Gourde to sixteen Gourdes struck in 1825 for Guadeloupe.

The silver coin of this name is now the standard of value in Haiti, and is divided into one hundred Centimes. *See* Piastre Gourda. The piece of twenty-five Centimes is known as the Gourdin.

Go Yo Sen. (Lit. Honorable use, meaning here "for service of the government".) A Japanese Kwanei Sen (*q.v.*) made to pay the workmen engaged in repairing the great temples at Nikko.

Goz. *See* Mahmudi.

Graceless Florin. *See* Florin.

Graici. In the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (x. 476) mention is made of a tax in Bologna in which Graici boni are quoted as equal to eight Danari.

Grain. The popular name for the Grano or one third Farthing of Malta. *See* Chalmers (p. 324).

Gralosken. The name given to Hungarian silver coins of the sixteenth century, which bore on one side the armorial shield and on the reverse the seated Madonna with the infant Savior on her arm. According to Adam Berg, *New Münzbuch,* 1597, one hundred Gralosken were equal to a Thaler.

Gramo. The inscription UN GRAMO occurs on a private gold coin struck in 1889 by Julius Popper at Paramo in the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego. It is probably intended for the weight of the coin and not for the denomination, as the piece is usually called a Peso. A larger gold coin of the same type is inscribed 5 GRAMOS and is known as five Pesos.

Granas, or **Granatas.** Evidently the name of certain gold coins struck in Cracow during the fourteenth century. Du Cange quotes an inventory of 1366 in which they are mentioned.

Granby Coppers. *See* Higley Coppers.

Grand Blanque. *See* Blanc.

Grand Bronze. The popular name for the Roman Sestertius of Imperial times.

Grand Dauphin. *See* Dauphin.

Grand Ecu. *See* Laubthaler.

Grande Plaque. *See* Gros Blanque au Lis.

Grano. A small copper coin which appears to have been originally issued by Ferdinand I of Aragon, as King of Naples and Sicily (1458 to 1494). Its value was the one hundredth part of the Ducato (*q.v.*) and multiples of two, three, five, and ten Grani were struck at later periods. The silver Grano, also called Obolo, was struck by Philip II of Spain, while ruler of Naples and Sicily (1554-1598), and multiples as high as twenty-six Grani appeared in 1686.

In Malta the Grano was struck in copper as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, but its value was much lower than the Sicilian type. In 1825 when the various British silver and copper coins were proclaimed as current in Malta, the Penny was made the equivalent of twelve Grani, and it was recommended that in addition to halfpence and farthings, a coin of the value of one third of a farthing, or a Grano, should be issued, "as many articles of primary necessity are often sold here to the value of one grano." The recommendation was carried out in 1827, when "British grain" were first introduced.

Grave. *See* Aes.

Grave. A billon Portuguese coin issued in the reign of Fernando (1367-1383) and struck at Lisbon and Porto. The obverse has the letter F in a crowned compartment, and the reverse a shield between four castles.

Gray. A slang term for a halfpenny with both sides alike, and used by sharpers.

Mayhew, in his book *London Labour and London Poor*, 1851 (i. 199), has the following passage: "I don't like tossing the coster lads; they're the wide-awakes that way. The thieves use 'grays.' They're ha'pennies, either both sides heads or tails."

Gray Groat. A Scotch nickname for a Groat or fourpenny piece. There is a Scotch phrase or proverb, "Not worth a gray groat," which is used to imply worthlessness.

Grazia, or **Crazia.** A base silver coin common to several Italian states and which probably originated in Florence under Cosmo I (1536-1574). The Medici Family also issued it for Siena and Pisa, and it occurs in the coinage of Lucca and Piombino to the end of the seventeenth century. The name may have been derived from the inscription DEI GRATIA usually found upon it, an early copper issue for Lodi, however, has the words I GRAZIA in two lines.

Greenbacks. The name given to certain legal-tender, non-interest-bearing notes of the United States, because the reverses were printed in green ink.

Green Silver. According to Wharton, *Law Lexicon*, 1864, this was "a feudal custom in the manor of Writtel in Essex, where every tenant whose front door opens to Greenbury shall pay a halfpenny, yearly, to the lord, by the name of green silver or rent."

Gregorina. A gold coin of Pope Gregory XVI (1821-1846) struck in Rome, and of the value of five Scudi. Those dated 1834 are of the greatest rarity as only eleven were made.

Gregorio. A silver coin of Pope Gregory XIII struck at the mint of Bologna, pursuant to an order of December 14, 1574. Its value was one Paolo, and it bears the figure of St. Petronius. A double and half were also issued.

Grenadino. A silver coin of eight Reales, a variety of the Peso, issued at Santa Fé de Bogota from 1847 to about 1850. *See* Fonrobert (8102).

Greschel. *See* Gröschel.

Grif. *See* Grivna.

Griffon. A base silver coin struck in Brabant early in the fifteenth century, and corresponding to the Stuiver of the Low Countries. *See* van der Chijs (*passim*). It receives its name from the figure on the obverse of a griffin holding in its claw a short sword or briquet. The inscription usually reads: DENARIS SIMPLEX NOMINATVS GRIFONVS.

There are corresponding doubles and halves.

Grimellin. A former money of account of Tripoli. The Piastre was computed at thirteen Grimellini.

Gringalet. The popular name for a coin of three Denari struck in Geneva in the sixteenth century by Johann Gringalet.

Griscio. *See* Abuquelp.

Grivna. (Plural Grivenki.) A Russian base silver coin of the value of ten Kopecks, or the tenth part of a Ruble. They were struck at Novgorod, Pskof, Kiev, Novotorjok and other mints, the later issues being in copper. They were originally of an oblong or bar form, and about 1701 the circular shape was adopted. The majority of these coins have ten dots or globules on the reverse, indicative of their value.

The Grif, referred to by Adam Olearius in *Travels of the Ambassadors,* etc., 1636 (p. 97), is the same coin.

For an extensive account of the etymology of the name *see* Chaudoir (p. 17 *et ff*). The corresponding double, *i.e.,* the piece of twenty Kopecks, is called Dvougrivenik.

Groat. This word, and its equivalents in German, Groschen or Grosch, in Dutch and Low German, Groot and Grote, and in Polish, Grosz, is derived from the Latin adjective *grossus, i.e.,* thick; these coins being of a thicker and heavier fabric than the fragile Bracteates that preceded them.

The English silver coin of this denomination and of the value of four Pence is first referred to in Grafton's *Chronicle,* who states that about the year 1227 a parliament was held in London, which ordained that a Groat should be coined, having on one side the King's effigy, and on the other a cross reaching to the edge, "to avoyd clippyng." No specimens, however, are known prior to the reign of Edward III, who, by virtue of the indenture of 1351, coined "grosses" to the value of four sterlings, and "half gros," to equal two sterlings. These coins were copied from the Gros Tournois, or four Denier piece of Tours made by Louis IX of France.

The Groat is continuous in English coinage until the reign of Charles II when the introduction of milled coins led to its abolishment except for the Maundy issues.

A double Groat was struck by Edward IV for Ireland. The Scottish Groats, introduced by David II, originally bore a profile instead of a full face of the ruler. In the reign of James V a one-third Groat was issued.

In 1888 a Groat was issued for British Guiana and it is now current throughout the British West Indies. *See* Gros, Groschen, Britannia Groat.

Grocery. An obsolete English slang term for money of small denominations such as would be likely to be paid at the grocery for purchases.

Bailey, in his *English Dictionary,* 1721, has: "Grocery, . . . small Money as Farthings and Half-Pence."

J. H. Vaux, in the *Flash Dictionary,* 1812, has: "Grocery, half-pence, or copper coin, in a collective sense."

Gröschel, or **Greschel,** a diminutive of Groschen, is the designation for the small silver coins issued for Silesia during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These consisted of one quarter Groschen of the Holy Roman Empire, and later the German rulers continued the practice and struck coins at one quarter and one half of the Kaisergroschen of the respective values of one Gröschel and two Gröschel.

A copper coin with the inscription EIN GRESCHL was issued in 1763-65 by Maria Theresa for Transylvania. *See* Pataz.

Grolla. A billon coin of Turin, issued by Count Edoardo (1323-1329) and mentioned in an ordinance of December 5, 1335. It was valued at one sixteenth of the Grosso. *See* Promis (ii. 12).

Groot. (Plural Grooten.) The Dutch equivalent of the Groschen. At the beginning of the seventeenth century a Daalder was usually computed at sixty Grooten.

Grootken. A small Groot. A billon coin of Utrecht and Brabant of the sixteenth century and later. By an ordinance published at the Hague in 1617, its value was established at sixteen Mites.

Groot Lam. *See* Gouden Lam.

Gros. In Bohemia under King Wenceslaus II (1278-1305) large Denarii were struck to take the place of the Bracteates and similar small coins in use all over Europe, which were insufficient to meet the demands of increasing trade. These new coins received the name of *Nummi Grossi, i.e.,* "thick coins," a term later abbreviated into Grosz, plural Groszi (*q.v.*). They were rapidly copied by other nationalities, and the German Groschen, the English Groat, the Russian and Polish Grusch, and the Grote of the Low Countries, are practically synonymous terms.

Their value in Deniers varied, averaging from four to ten, and sometimes even more. The Gros Tournois (*q.v.*) was the most popular of these, and the Gros Blanque and half Blanque of the Anglo-Gallic coinage were copied after them. The name was frequently abbreviated into Blanque or Blanc (*q.v.*), probably on account of their light color.

The double Gros occasionally received the name Drylander and Vierlander (*q.v.*).

Gros à l'Aigle. A name given to such varieties of the Gros Blanque as have a large eagle on the obverse. Specimens exist for Dinant, a mint of the Counts of Namur.

Gros à la Madone. *See* Mariengroschen.

Gros à la Marie. A variety of the Blanque issued by Mary of Burgundy (1476-1482), so called from the letter M on the obverse.

Gros à Sainte Anne. *See* Annengroschen.

Gros au Cavalier. *See* Cavalier.

Gros au Châtel. The name given to varieties of silver coins issued by Jean II of Brabant (1294-1312) and his successor Jean III (1312-1355). They have on the obverse a well executed castle.

Gros au Lion. A variety of the preceding, struck by Jean III, with the figure of a lion.

Gros au Porc-Epic. *See* Ecu au Porc-Epic.

Gros Blanque. *See* Blanc.

Gros Blanque à la Couronne. A variety of the Blanque distinguished by the prominent crown on the field. *See* Blanc à la Couronne.

Gros Blanque à la Croisette. This variety of the Gros receives its name from a small ornamented cross which is used instead of a cross pattée.

Gros Blanque à la Salamandre. A name given to a variety of the Gros which bears two small salamanders on the field.

Gros Blanque à l'Etoile. A variety of the Gros, so called from a star in the centre of the field.

Gros Blanque au Lis, also called the Grande Plaque, is the name given to a variety of the Blanque, issued by Charles VII of France. It has three lilies on one side, and on the reverse the letters FRAC in the angles of the cross. This coin was struck at Tournay. *See* Hoffmann (12).

Gros Blanque au Soleil. A variety of the Blanque so called from a small figure of the sun on the field.

Groschen. Originally this was the German form of the Gros Tournois (*q.v.*) which it resembled; even the name Turnosgroschen was retained and later abbreviated into Turnose and finally into Groschen.

These coins appeared first in the Rhine Provinces and Saxony, but they were rapidly introduced throughout all Germany. The divisions in the northern part consisted of Pfennige and in south Germany of Kreuzer of which usually twelve, but in some instances, eight or sixteen were considered an equivalent. Their composition, while originally of very good silver, became debased and their corresponding value reached as low as from two to four Pfennige.

In the German money of account the term Schockgroschen frequently occurs. Schock is an old German word, meaning sixty, and it is commonly used in conjunction with small portable articles, such as fruit, eggs, etc. It was applied to these coins on account of the quantity that were an equivalent of the Mark, as a weight; and the term was dropped when the Guldengroschen or Thaler was introduced.

Gros de Nesle. A billon coin of France first struck by Henri II (1547-1559), with an approximate value of fifteen Deniers. It derives its name from Nesle in the Department of Somme, where a regal mint existed since the twelfth century. The name of the coin was frequently abbreviated to Nesle, to distinguish it from other types of the same value.

Gros du Roi. A name given to the Gros Blanque of Charles VII of France which bears three lilies surmounted by a crown.

Gros Heaume. *See* Heaume.

Gros Parisis. A variety of the Gros Tournois which was made one fourth heavier. It was extensively struck by Philip VI (1328-1350) and bears fleurs de lis in the angles of the cross.

Grossello. A silver coin current in Bergamo in 1361 and of the value of half a Soldo. *See Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (i. 313).

Grossetto. The diminutive of Grosso, a base silver coin struck in Venice in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and which replaced the Matapan (*q.v.*), a larger and thicker coin. Its value was four Soldi. The later Grossetti of Dalmatia,

Illyria, etc., were worth only about two thirds of the Venetian.

Grossi Lati. *See* Breite Groschen.

Grossi Praecisi. *See* Breite Groschen.

Grosso. An Italian silver coin, the name of which is an equivalent of the Gros, Groschen, and Groat; in fact the term Gros Tournois becomes the Italian Grosso Tornese.

It appeared in the fourteenth century and some varieties were current until the eighteenth. The value varied, the Grossi of Milan being worth from five to eight Soldi at different periods. There are multiples as high as eight Grossi, and the divisions were the Mezzanino or one half, the Quattrino or one quarter, and the Sesino or one sixth. *See* Matapan.

Grosso Affonsim. A Portuguese silver coin struck in the reign of Alfonso V (1438-1481), and of the value of eleven Dinheiros. For convenience the name is frequently abbreviated into Affonsim.

Grosso Aquilino. *See* Aquilino.

Grosso Clementino. *See* Clementi.

Grosso Guelfo. *See* Guelfo.

Grosso Largo. *See* Giulio.

Grossone. An Italian silver coin issued by the Republic of Pisa both with Imperial and autonomous legends. It is also found in Mantua under Louis III (1444-1478), in the two Sicilies under Ferdinand and Isabella, and occurs in the Venetian coinage of the fifteenth century. The latter variety had a value of eight Soldi, and the Florentine type was equal to seven Soldi.

Grosso Romanino, also called simply Romanino. A Roman Senatorial silver coin struck by the Senator Brancaleone d'Andalo (1252-1255) and continued until about the year 1417. It has on the obverse an emblematic seated female figure representing Rome, with a globe in one hand and a palm leaf in the other.

Grosso Tirolino. *See* Tirolino.

Grosso Veneto. *See* Matapan.

Grossus Albus. *See* Albus.

Gros Tournois. A billon French coin of the value of four Deniers, originally issued by Louis IX about the middle of the fourteenth century, and extensively copied by other nations. It receives its name from the city of Tours, at which place it was first struck.

The general type has on one side a chapel or city gate and the inscription TVRONIS CIVIS surrounded by a wreath of lilies, and on the reverse a cross pattée enclosed by legends in two circles, the inner circle bearing the name of the ruler and the outer one the words BNDICTV. SIT. NOME. DNI. NRI. IHV. XPI., an abbreviation of *benedictum sit nomen domini nostri Jesu Christi.*

In the latter part of the fourteenth century the type was imitated in the Rhine Provinces where it received the name of Turnosgroschen, later abbreviated into Turnose.

The coin enjoyed such a popularity that the term Turnois distinguished money based on the standard of Tours down to the time of Louis XIV.

For an interesting treatise showing that the Gros Tournois is not an imitation of the Dinar issued at Saint Jean d'Acre in the year 1251, *see* Mons. Adrien Blanchet's communication to the *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres,* Paris, 1901. *See* Groat.

The Tournay Groat was the last of the Anglo-Gallic series issued by Henry VIII in 1513.

The Denier, also struck at Tours, and of the same design was generally known as the Petit Tournois.

Grosz. (Plural Groszy or Grosze.) The Polish name for the Gros (*q.v.*). The earliest issues under King Wenceslaus II (1278-1305) were of silver and read GROSSI: PRAGENSES; their popular name being Prager Groschen.

Later the Groszy were made of copper and thirty were equal to a Gulden. By an imperial ukase of 1841 the coinage ceased and the Russian Kopecks took their place.

Grote. (Plural Groten.) The Low German equivalent of the Groschen, and the seventy-second part of the Thaler. It occurs in base silver and copper in the coinage of Bremen, Oldenburg, Jever, etc. There are multiples of from three to forty-eight Groten. The issue of Groten in Bremen can be traced to the period of Arch-

bishop Baldwin (1435-1442). In the year 1800, 360 Groten were equal to one Pistole.

Grouch. *See* Ghrush.

Grueso. The Spanish equivalent of the Gros. There is a series of these for Navarre and Aragon, beginning with the reign of Juan II (1441-1479).

Grusch. *See* Ghrush.

Gubber. This is conjectured by Yule to come from the Persian Dinar-i-gabr, *i.e.*, "money of the infidel." The name was formerly applied in India to the gold coins of Europe.

C. Lockyer, in *Trade of India,* 1711 (vii. 201), says, "they have Venetians, Gubbers, Muggerbees, and Pagodas," and in the same work (viii. 242), "When a parcel of Venetian Ducats are mixt with others, the whole goes by the Name of Chequeens at Surat, but when they are separated, one sort is called Venetians, and all the others Gubbers indifferently."

Güldener. *See* Guldengroschen.

Gülden Lam. *See* Gouden Lam.

Guelfo, or **Grosso Guelfo.** A silver coin of Florence of the value of four Soldi or double the Popolino (*q.v.*). It was struck about the middle of the fourteenth century and continued in use until the period of the Medici Family. It is characterized by the representation of the armorial bearings of a large number of the Florentine nobility, *e.g.*, the Houses of the Acciaioli, Capponi, Guicciardini, Lanfredini, Pandolfi, Strozzi, Venturi, etc.

Guénar, also called Blanc Guénar. A variety of the Blanc, struck by Charles VI of France (1380-1422). Its value was ten Deniers, and the obverse showed the armorial shield of France, while the reverse had a cross pattée with lilies and crowns alternately in the angles. The Guénar Delphinal of the same type was issued for Dauphiny, and there is a corresponding demi-Guénar in both series. It was copied in the Anglo-Gallic series by Henry V (1415-1422). *See* Hoffmann (22-29, etc.).

Guerche, or **Gersh.** A silver coin of Abyssinia, the one twentieth part of the Talari (*q.v.*). Under the reign of Menelik, however, a decree was passed abolishing the decimal system, and making the Guerche the one sixteenth of the Talari. The name is synonymous to Ghrush (*q.v.*), or Piastre. Copper Guerches and their subdivisions were issued by Menelik previous to the silver pieces.

Guilder. The equivalent of the Gulden in the Low Countries. Two and one half Guilders were equal to one Rijksdaaler, and the Guilder is divided into 100 cents. It weighs 154.32 grains. Of the Dutch gold coins the largest is the piece of ten Guilders, sometimes called the Florin, which weighs 103.7 grains. These values also apply to the Dutch possessions in the East and West Indies. The colony of British Guiana, formerly a part of Essequibo and Demerara, used silver three Guilders and smaller denominations struck by George III in 1816, and by William IV in 1832.

The Guilder or Florin of the United Provinces was a silver coin originally struck by Friesland about 1600 and continued in use until the close of the seventeenth century. This is the piece mentioned by Shakespeare in *The Comedy of Errors* (i. 1), and by other contemporary writers.

It had a value of twenty-eight Stuivers, and on the obverse is the bust of a warrior who holds a sword in his right hand. This figure divides the denomination: 28 | ST.

From its value the coin was ordinarily called Acht en twintig; the half was known as Veertienstuiver, and the quarter was called Zevenstuiver.

Guillaume d'Or. *See* Wilhelm d'Or.

Guillemin. The name given to a variety of Denier issued by Guillaume I (1094-1129) and Guillaume II (1150-1220), Counts of Forcalquier in Provence.

The term was also used in Brabant, Gueldres, etc., to indicate coins struck by any one of the numerous rulers named Willem, Wilhelm, or Guillaume. Du Cange cites an ordinance of 1449 reading, "*Deux pieces d'or c'est assavoir ung Guillelmins de vint solz parisis.*"

Guillot. An ordinance of the Parliament of Paris dated in July, 1378, mentions this coin as being one sixth of the Gros Tournois. Another monetary regulation for Le Mans, in the Department of Maine, dated 1466, reads "*quod dicti abitantes Cenomanenses . . . guillotos aut semi*

guillotos, receptione indignos quorum sex unum turonum valebant tradebant."

Guinea. A gold coin of England originally of the value of twenty shillings, and made current by a proclamation of March 27, 1663. It received its name from the gold of which it was made, and which was brought from Guinea by the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading into Africa." As an encouragement to bring over gold to be coined, they were permitted by their charter to have their stamp on the coins. This device was originally an elephant, and after 1675 an elephant with a castle on its back; the stamp was discontinued in the reign of Queen Anne.

Rottier made the dies, and the original issue consisted of five and two Guinea pieces, both of which were discontinued in 1753, and Guineas and half Guineas discontinued in 1813. The Guinea of the latter date is sometimes known as the Military Guinea, as it was struck for the use of the troops then embarking for France.

Quarter Guineas were issued only with the dates 1718 and 1762, and one third Guineas, or seven shilling pieces appeared from 1797 to 1813 inclusive.

In the reign of William III, the Guinea was at first current for £1 8s., but was reduced to £1 6s., then to £1 2s., and finally in 1698 to £1 1s. 6d., at which rate they were received by the officers of the revenue. On December 22, 1717, the Guinea was reduced to 21s., which value it retained until abolished. *See* Spade Guinea.

Guinnois. An Anglo-Gallic gold coin, first issued by Edward III, and which is supposed to have received its name from the territory in which it was struck.

These coins have on the obverse the King walking through a Gothic portico and at his feet two recumbent lions. The reverse has the motto *Gloria in Excelsis*, etc.

A silver and billon coinage of similar type has received the same name.

Gulden. The gold Gulden was a name given in Germany to the Florin (*q.v.*). These coins gradually deteriorated in fineness, whereas those of Hungary and Austria retained their original value and purity and were distinguished by the name of Ducats. The Ducat gradually supplanted the gold Gulden and by the end of the seventeenth century the coinage of the latter was practically obsolete.

Austria and Hungary issued gold coins of eight Gulden (twenty Francs) and four Gulden (ten Francs) in recent years.

Gulden. This silver coin was originally of the same weight and value as the Thaler (*q.v.*). However, in the latter part of the seventeenth century it was reduced in size and made of the value of two thirds of a Thaler or half of a Speciesthaler, which standard it retained with slight modifications until 1871, when the Mark was introduced in Germany.

The terms Gulden and Florin were frequently used synonymously. *See* Florin and Guilder.

Gulden, also called Florin. A silver coin of Austria of the value of sixty Kreuzer until January 1, 1859, and after that it was made one hundred Kreuzer for both Austria and Hungary.

For Lombardy-Venice and the Austrian offices abroad it was divided into one hundred Soldi, and for Bosnia and Montenegro into one hundred Novica.

All of the above coins were superseded in 1892 when the Krone (*q.v.*) went into effect, which cut the previous monetary system into one half.

Guldengroschen. The earliest type is described under Thaler (*q.v.*). The name was applied to the new coin on account of its value being equal to that of the gold Gulden, and because up to the time of its appearance no silver coins were in circulation of a larger size than the Groschen. In Latin documents of the sixteenth century they are generally referred to as Unciales, from their weight, which was one ounce.

The name Guldengroschen was soon abbreviated into Güldener; the coins were popular for a time but were eventually superseded by the Thaler. *See* Florin.

Gulden Penning. *See* Florin.

Gunda. A money of account in the Maldive Islands, and equal to four Cowries (*q.v.*). The name is probably derived from the ganda or rati berry.

Gun Money. A debased coinage issued by James II in Ireland, from June, 1689, to June, 1690. The series consisted of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences. The last two denominations are dated with the month as well as the year.

These coins derive their name from the circumstance that they were principally struck from metal, the product of old cannon. The reverses all bear two sceptres in saltire, through a crown, between the letters I and R.

See an extended description of these coins contributed by Philip Nelson to the *British Numismatic Journal* (i. 187).

Gute Groschen. The name given to certain silver coins current in Hanover, Brunswick, Prussia, etc., during the eighteenth century. The Gute Groschen was computed at one twenty-fourth of a Thaler and must not be confused with the Mariengroschen (*q.v.*), which was valued at one thirty-sixth of a Thaler.

Gutfreitagsgröschel. A base silver coin of Silesia, a variety of the Dreier (*q.v.*). It was struck by the Princes of Liegnitz, and distributed as alms to the poor on Good Friday. Musäus refers to it in one of his legends of Rübezahl.

Gygeades, or Γυγάδαι. A name supposed by some modern writers to have been given to money perhaps issued by Gyges King of Lydia. The passage in Herodotus (i. 14) from which this inference is made is now interpreted differently. *See* Babelon, *Traité* (i. 468).

Gyllen. The Swedish equivalent of Gulden. The Silfvergyllen was originally struck in 1528 and the Ungersk Gyllen, or Ducat, in 1568. In the following year appeared the Krongyllen, a gold coin so called from the crowned shield.

H

Habbeh. A grain, *i.e.*, a Barleycorn is equal to four Aruzzehs, one third Kirat, one eighth Danik; or two Barleycorns are equal to one third Tassuj or one sixtieth Dinar. *See* Danik.

Habitant Tokens. In 1837, through an ordinance passed by the special Council, the four banks doing business in Lower Canada were authorized to issue regular bank tokens. As these bore the figure of a French-Canadian farmer on the obverse, they are known as the *"Habitant"* tokens. They came to be recognized and accepted as a regular provincial coinage. *See* Papineau.

Hacienda Tokens were formerly redeemable at a known value, on presentation to the proprietor who had issued them. They are of various shapes and usually bear devices suggestive of a trademark, from which their place of issue can be determined.

Hacksilber means cut or chopped silver and is a term used by German numismatic writers to indicate the cut and fragmentary coins which constitute a part of a "find." The buried treasure dating from the tenth to the twelfth centuries frequently consists of silver in bars or cakes with a mixture of both cut and perfect coins.

Hälbling, or **Helbling.** This word means a half, and as the Pfennig was the German equivalent for the Denarius, so the Hälbling was originally used to designate the half of this coin, *i.e.*, the Obolus. It occurs among the Bracteates and was the predecessor in Southern Germany and Austria of the Heller, and in more northern Germany of the Scherf.

Häller, or **Haller.** The Swiss equivalent of the Heller (*q.v.*). It was issued in the Cantons of St. Gallen, Zug, etc., and 480 were computed to the Gulden.

Händelheller. The name given to small thin silver coins which were originally struck about the beginning of the fourteenth century at Hall in Württemberg. They are without any inscription and have on one side a cross and on the other a hand, from which the name is derived. They are mentioned in an ordinance of the Emperor Wenceslaus of the year 1385, in which it stated that the cities of Augsburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, and Hall, are the only localities in which these coins are to be struck.

Haha Sen, or **"Mother Sen."** The Japanese name for the first impressions made from the Hori Tané Sen (*q.v.*) or original hand cut Sen, and from which the Tané Sen (*q.v.*) are made. These are naturally very rare and much prized as most of them are cast in pewter. *See* Mu Ch'ien, the Chinese equivalent.

Hahnrei Thaler. The word means a cuckold and it is usually applied to a class of medallic Thaler which have obscene inscriptions.

It is also used to designate a Thaler struck by Philip Reinhard I, Earl of Solms, in 1627 from silver found in the fortress of Wolfenbüttel, and dedicated to Christian IV of Denmark.

Haidari, or **Heideri.** A name given to the double Rupee of Mysore by Tipu Sultan, in 1786, when he adopted his new system of reckoning, based on the Muludi, *i.e.*, dating from the birth of the Prophet. The coin is so called from Haidar, a surname of the first Imam.

Haies d'Or. The common designation for a gold coin of William IV, Count of Hainaut, in Flanders (1404-1417), which was copied from the Ange d'Or, of Philip VI of France.

Halard. A coin cited by Andrew Boorde, in his *Introduction to Knowledge,* 1547 (xiv. 161), who says: "They haue Norkyns, Halardes, Phenyngs, Crocherds, Stiuers."

Halb. The German equivalent for one half and generally used in connection with Thaler, Groschen, etc.

Halbag. *See* Judenpfennige.

Halber. An abbreviated form of the half of some unit of value, and extensively used in Southern Germany for half a Kreuzer, half a Pfennig, etc.

Halbskoter. *See* Skoter.

Halfje. The popular name for the current copper half Cent of the Netherlands.

Halfling. The half of a Silverling or old silver Penny. Sir Walter Scott in *Ivanhoe* has the sentence, " 'Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a halfling' . . . said the Jew."

Half Penny. Probably no other English coin has so many dialect forms. In Yorkshire it is called Awpenny; in Western Yorkshire Awpney and Haupenny; in Devonshire Hapmy; in Cornwall Happeny; in Lancashire Hawpny; and in Cumberland Ho'penny.

Half Shiner. A coin mentioned in the monetary ordinances of Gibraltar and in 1762 fixed at a value of eleven Dollars and two Reales. From this value it must have been the Johannes, which was half the Dobra. *See* Chalmers (p. 298).

Hammered Coins date from a very early period and an interesting account of their manufacture is to be found in the *Kosmographie* of Sebastian Münster, which was printed early in the sixteenth century. The hammered coinage was superseded by the use of the mill and screw. The English hammered silver money was called in during the reign of William III, and the hammered gold coins were declared to be no longer current in 1732-1733. *See* Milled Money.

Hams, also known as Boars' Feet, is the common name for a variety of copper coins, struck by the Gallic city of Nemausus. They are of the shape of a ham, and their exact use has not been determined. *Conf.* the exhaustive treatise on this subject, by Goudard, *Notice sur les Médailles dites Pieds de Sanglier,* Toulouse, 1880-1893.

Han. A Japanese word meaning "one half" and used as a prefix on coins, *e.g.,* Han Shu on the coins of the Lu Chu Islands.

Hana Furi Kin, or "Raining Flowers Gold Coin." Certain thin small oval Japanese gold pieces were called by this name, and were said to have been issued by Hideyoshi for the invasion of Korea in 1592. To this day the word Hana is used for a reward.

Handsel. Earnest money on a contract; a corruption of "hand sale." *See* Earnest.

"Anciently, among all the Northern nations, shaking of hands was held necessary to bind the bargain; a custom which we still retain in many verbal contracts. A sale thus made was called hand sale, *venditio per mutuam manuum complexionem;* till in process of time the same word was used to signify the price, or earnest, which was given immediately after the shaking of hands, or instead thereof." Blackstone, *Commentaries* (ii. 30).

Hanover Sovereign. A name given to a brass medalet, dated 1837, with a galloping rider on the reverse, and the inscription TO HANOVER above. The mounted figure is intended for the Duke of Cumberland, who was very unpopular in England, and the motto signifies that his return to Hanover would be desirable.

Hansatsu. Early Japanese paper currency. *See* Kinsatsu.

Hantpennige. *See* Pfennig.

Hao. The Chinese name for the silver ten-cent piece introduced at Hong Kong under British rule, and later used on the Kwang Tung silver coins. *See* Chiao.

Hape. A Scotch nickname for a halfpenny and common to Lanarkshire.

Nicholson, in his *Idylls,* 1870 (106), has: "Dae ye want the Citeez [Citizen]? Evenin' or Weekly?. It's only a hape."

Hapmy. *See* Half Penny.

Happeny. *See* Half Penny.

Hard Head. A name given to a Scotch billon coin first issued in the third coinage of Mary (1555-1558). The term is a corruption of the French Hardit.

Some authorities refer to this piece under the name of a Lion, from the lion rampant, crowned, which it bears.

These coins, originally of the value of one and one half Pence, were struck to afford relief to the poor, who suffered much loss on account of the lack of small change.

Under James VI the value was raised to two Pence, and indicated by two pellets.

The Hard Head was discontinued in the reign of Charles I.

Hardi, or Hardit. An Anglo-Gallic silver and billon coin issued by Edward III, King of England, and copied by the French Kings as Dukes of Aquitaine. It bears on the obverse a half-length figure holding a sword.

The Hardi d'Or is a similar coin of gold. Edward the Black Prince had them struck at Bordeaux, and Charles de France, the brother of King Louis XI, issued them for Aquitaine from 1469 to 1474.

The name is probably derived from a small copper coin issued by Philip le Hardi, King of France, and later represented by the Liard. Some authorities claim that as its original value was one fourth of the Sol, the name is a corruption of the English word Farthing, corresponding to the one fourth of the Penny.

Hard Times Tokens. A popular name for a series of copper tokens struck from 1834 to 1841, and bearing inscriptions referring to the movement for and against the Bank of the United States.

Harf. An Abyssinian money of account. *See* Wakea and Kharf.

Harington. The popular name for the copper Farthing issued in the reign of James I. The term is derived from the patentee, John, Lord Harington, of Exton. He died in 1614, but the tokens continued in circulation long afterward. *See* Farthing.

Harp. The colloquial name for the Groat and half Groat struck in 1536 and later, by Henry VIII for Ireland, on account of the figure of the harp on the reverse.

In contemporary documents there is mention of 'red harpes,'' being worth three Smulkyns (*q.v.*). *See* also *Numismatic Chronicle* (4th Series, xv. 192-229).

Harpe d'Or. *See* Davidstuiver.

Harps. The name given to a series of copper tokens issued in Canada in 1820, and later. They bear on the obverse a bust of George IV, and on the reverse a large harp, and the date. They were so popular as currency that large numbers of brass counterfeits were made.

Harry Groat. A popular name for the Groat of Henry VIII of England (1509-1547). Shackerly Marmion in his play *The Antiquary*, 1633 (ii.), has the lines: ''A piece of antiquity; sir, 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old Harry groat.''

Harry Sovereign. The designation sometimes applied to the Sovereign of Henry VII of England who first struck this coin in 1489. J. Stephens, in his *Satyrical Essayes*, 1615 (371), writes: ''She hath old harry soveraignes . . . to give away on her death bed.''

Harzgold Dukat. A gold coin of Brunswick and Lüneburg struck by the electors in the eighteenth century and which receives its name from the fact that the metal was obtained from mines in the Harz Mountains. *See* Ausbeutemünzen.

Hashshah. Semicircular pieces of iron, somewhat resembling the knives used by leather-cutters, are current as money in Kordofan and other African localities.

Hashtkáni. *See* Násfi.

Hassa. *See* Toweelah.

Hat Money. According to Wharton, *Law Lexicon*, 1864, this was ''a small duty paid to the captain and mariners of a ship, also called primage.''

The custom appears to have been in force in the seventeenth century, for C. Molloy, in a work *De Jure Maritimo*, 1676 (ii. 9, §6), says: ''Petty Averidge is another small Duty which Merchants pay to the Master. . . . The French Ships commonly term the Gratuity Hat-money.''

Hat Money. *See* Tampang.

Hatome Sen, or ''Pigeon Eye'' Sen. A very small thin coin used at one time in the Lu Chu Islands. A hundred were strung together and a string was worth about ten Japanese Mon (*q.v.*).

Hat Piece. A Scottish gold coin issued in 1591 to 1593, upon which the King, James VI, is represented wearing a high crowned hat.

On the reverse is a lion sejant, holding a sceptre in his paw, above which, in a cloud, are the Hebrew letters for Jehovah. The legend is TE. SOLVM. VEREOR., *i.e.*, ''Thee only do I fear.'' The weight is seventy grains.

It is claimed that this coin was issued "for the purpose of harmonizing the Scottish currency with the English, and to lessen the inconvenience caused by their disagreement."

It must have been counterfeited at a very early period, as Pitcairn, in his *Criminal Trials of Scotland*, 1599 (ii. 99), mentions "False hat-peiceis, pistulettis, and crownis."

Haupenny. *See* Half Penny.

Hausgroschen. A base silver coin struck by Frederick the Great. In course of time it deteriorated in purity to such an extent that instead of the original value, one twenty-fourth of a Thaler, it was finally worth only one forty-second of a Thaler. It was succeeded by the Silbergroschen in 1821.

Hawpny. *See* Half Penny.

Hayaki. Japanese paper currency of the value of one half or one quarter Koban. *See* Kinsatsu.

Hazardinar. A gold coin of Persia which the English called Mildinar, and the Russians Rouble. It was introduced in the second year of the reign of Nadir, *i.e.*, 1738, and had a value of one thousand Dinars.

Head Silver. Wharton, in his *Law Lexicon*, 1864, states that this was the name given to "dues paid to lords of leets; also a fine of £40 which the sheriff of Northumberland heretofore exacted of the inhabitants twice in seven years." It was abolished by a statute of 23 Henry VII c. 7.

Heads or Tails. A phrase used to decide any proposition by tossing a coin in the air; the "head" representing the obverse, and the "tail" corresponding to the reverse.

The custom dates back to ancient times, the Romans using the term "heads or ships." Macrobius, a Latin grammarian of the fifth century, in his *Saturnalia* (i. 7), has: *Cum pueri denarios in sublime jactantes, "capita aut navia," lusu teste vetustatis exclamant.*

In Ireland the expression "heads or harps" was formerly common, the allusion being to the harp on the reverse of the half Pennies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The phrase is common in many modern languages. The French say *à pile ou face;* the Germans, *Kopf oder Flach;* the Scandinavians, *Krona eller Klafve;* the Spanish, *Cara o Sella;* the Italians, *Croce o Testa*, etc.

Hearth Money. *See* Chimney Money.

Heaume, *i.e.*, a helmet. A name applied to any coin on which the helmet is a prominent feature. A silver Gros Heaume was issued by Charles VI of France (1380-1422), and Jean de Horn (1485-1505) copied the type for Liège. Louis de Male (1346-1384), Count of Flanders, struck the Heaume d'Or, the obverse of which shows two lions supporting a helmeted shield under a Gothic dais. *See* Botdrager. The Helmpfennige of the city of Hanover issued in the seventeenth century have similar designs.

Hebräer. *See* Ebräer.

Heckmünzen, Heckpfennige, are terms used by German numismatists to indicate coins that are below the regular standard as to size and fineness.

Hecté. A Greek coin, the one sixth of the Stater (*q.v.*). It was struck both in gold and electrum. The electrum Hectés of Phocaea and Mytilene are the commonest and enjoyed a wide vogue in ancient times, being known as ἕκταὶ Φωκαΐδες.

Heideri. The double Rupee of Mysore. *See* Haidari.

Heilandsmünzen. The popular name for any coins bearing the figure of the Savior. *See* Salvator.

Heitje. A slang term for the current silver coin of twenty-five Cents issued by the Netherlands.

Helbling. *See* Hälbling.

Heliens. The name given to Deniers of Perigord which bear the name of Count Elie II (1006-1017). *See* Blanchet (i. 22).

Heller. Originally a small silver coin which takes its name from Hall, in Württemberg, where it was originally issued in the early part of the thirteenth century. *Conf.* Händelheller.

In the fifteenth century it degenerated to a base silver, and later to a billon coin, and was not only common throughout southern Germany, but was used extensively in Silesia, Pommerania, etc. At a some-

what later period, the Heller became a copper coin altogether. Its value varied according to the locality. Eight Heller were generally equal to a Kreuzer or two Heller to a Pfennig.

It is still retained in Austria and in German East Africa, being the one hundredth part of the Krone and the Rupie respectively.

Hellier. An obsolete form of writing Heller. *See* Poy.

Helmarc. A corruption of Halb Mark. Du Cange cites it as a denomination used as early as 1080.

Helmpfennig. *See* Heaume.

Helsing is defined by Wharton, in his *Law Lexicon*, 1864, as "a Saxon brass coin, of the value of a half penny," but it is doubtful what particular coin can be intended.

Hemiassarion. The Greek name for the half As. Polybius, *Historia* (ii. 15).

Hemichalk. The half Chalcus (*q.v.*).

Hemichrysos is mentioned by Pollux. It is the half Stater of gold and was most commonly struck at Cyrene.

Hemidanake, the half of the Danake (*q.v.*). The ἡμιδανάκη or ἡμιδανάκιον is mentioned by Hesychius and was a Persian coin.

Hemidaric, or half Daric, principally a money of account and so used in the well-known passage in the *Anabasis* of Xenophon (i. 3, 21), where he speaks of the ἡμιδαρεικά.

Hemidrachm. The half of the Drachm (*q.v.*), and spoken of as the Triobol. It was extensively coined in ancient times.

Hemihecté. The half of the Hecté (*q.v.*) and equal to the Obol of gold, or one twelfth of the Stater. In gold it was coined principally at Cyrene; in electrum it appeared at many mints in Asia Minor.

Hemilitrion. The half of the Litra (*q.v.*) of silver and frequently coined at Leontini, Entella, and Syracuse. Later the Hemilitrion in bronze (commonly known by its Latin name of Semis) appeared at many mints in southern Italy and Sicily.

Hemiobol. The half of the Obol (*q.v.*) and the one twelfth of the Drachm. The commonest examples are those of Athens.

Hemisium is quoted by Du Cange as an old form of the half As.

Hemistater. The half of the Stater (*q.v.*) or the Hemi-chrysos (*q.v.*). The ἡμιστάτηρον is mentioned by Pollux and Hesychius.

Hemitartemorion is the one eighth of the Obol or the one forty-eighth of the Drachm. Specimens in silver were struck at Athens, other places coined their equivalents in bronze.

Hemitetarte. The one eighth of the gold Stater (*q.v.*). A very rare denomination.

Henri d'Or. A French gold coin struck by Henri II in 1549, it being the first coin of France with a date. The reverse has the inscription DVM TOTVM COMPLEAT ORBEM. *Conf.* Enrique.

Heptadrachm. The multiple of seven Drachms (*q.v.*). Actual specimens are not known.

Heptobol. The multiple of seven Obols (*q.v.*). This term was often used in Egypt in monetary accounts.

Heregeld. This word occurs as early as the year 1018 in a charter of King Canute. Cowel, in *The Interpreter*, 1607, states that it "is a Tribute or Tax levyed for the Maintenance of an Army." *Conf.* German Heer Geld.

Herescarius. A small coin mentioned in a codex of Folquino.

Herrengroschen. The name usually given to silver coins of the sixteenth century bearing a figure of the Savior. The word means "Groschen of the Master."

Herring Silver. An old English term implying a payment in money for the custom of supplying herrings for the provision of a religious institution.

Herzogsgroschen. The name applied in general to any type of the Gros or double Gros on which the principal feature is the ducal figure. Examples exist for Düren, struck by William I de Juliers (1357-1361), and reading WILHELM DUX-IVLIACESIS and MONETA DURENSI.

Hexadrachm. A Greek silver coin of the value of six Drachms (*q.v.*). It was rarely struck, though specimens from the Carthaginian mint are known.

Hexas. The one sixth of the Litra (*q.v.*). Coins of this denomination were struck in southern Italy and Sicily both in silver and bronze. In bronze it corresponds to the Roman Sextans.

Hexastater. The denomination of six Staters, better known as the Dodekadrachm (*q.v.*).

Hexobol. A multiple of the Obol (*q.v.*) struck in bronze in Egypt under the Ptolemies.

Heymännchen. A nickname given to certain Prussian Mariengroschen struck in Aurich in 1761. They were a temporary money of necessity and were put forth by a mint-warden named Heymann.

Hibernias. A name given to the brass half Pence struck at Limerick during the siege of 1691. These pieces were generally re-struck on Gun-money Shillings and have on the reverse a seated figure of Hibernia holding a harp.

Hieronymus d'Or. A gold coin of Westphalia of the value of five Thaler; it obtains its name from Jerome Napoleon.

Higley Coppers. The name given to a variety of threepence struck by John Higley of Granby, Connecticut, from which circumstance these pieces are also referred to as Granby Coppers. Higley was born in 1673, and the coins are dated 1737 and 1739. There are a number of varieties, one of which was discovered as recently as 1913 with a wheel on the reverse. For details as to this private coinage, *see* Crosby, and Woodford, *Currency and Banking in Connecticut.*

Hip. A slang name for the current silver coin of fifty cents issued for the Netherlands.

Hirschgulden. A name given to the Gulden or two thirds Thaler of Württemberg which has a stag supporting the armorial bearings. The large silver coins of Stolberg which bear a stag standing against a pillar are known as Hirschthaler.

Hirtenpfennig. A nickname given to a uniface copper coin of Buchhorn. The armorial bearings of this city are a beech tree and a horn, and from the latter figure, resembling a shepherd's horn, the name was probably coined.

Histiaika. A name given in ancient times (Ἱστιαϊκά or Ἱστιαϊκὸν ἀργύριον) to the well-known Tetrobols of Histiaea in Euboea. *See* Homolle, *Bull. corr. hell.* (vol. vi. 1882, p. 133).

Hitarc Pfennige. The name given to a type of small silver coins struck in the Archbishopric of Cologne during the twelfth century. They were principally issued under Arnold II von Wied (1151-1156), and Reinald von Dassel (1159-1167). All of the coins have a church with three spires on the reverse.

Ho. A Japanese word meaning treasure. The term is used in conjunction with Tsu, *i.e.*, currency, on coins, forming two of the usual four characters on the obverse. *See* Pao and Tsu and *conf.* Munro (pp. 251, 264).

Hobby Horse, also known as Steckenreiter. The name given to both a gold and silver square coin which the Imperial Ambassador in Nuremburg ordered to be struck in the year 1650, on the conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia. He was tendered an ovation by the youths of the city, who appeared in front of his residence riding on hobby-horses This incident is depicted on one side of the coin and the reverse bears the inscription VIVAT FERDINANDVS III. ROM. IMP.

Hochmuths Thaler, also called Waser Thaler. A silver coin of Zurich struck in 1660.

Hock Money. An obsolete English term for the money collected by various persons at Hocktide. In the *Churchwardens' Accounts* of St. Dunstan's Church in Canterbury, under the date 1484-1485, occurs the following entry: "Ress. by vs the seyde Wardeynes of Hockemoneye at Ester ix. s. xd."

In other old records the word is variously written Hok Money, Hoke Money, and Oke Money.

Hock Tuesday Money. Cowel, in *The Interpreter,* 1607, states that this was "a duty given to the landlord, that his tenants and bondmen might solemnize the day on which the English conquered the Danes, being the second Tuesday after Easter week."

Hoedjesschelling. A variety of the Schelling which receives its name from the figure of a hood on a staff, the latter being held in the claws of a lion rampant. It was issued only for the Province of Zeeland, and the coinage originated in 1672 and extends to about 1720.

Ho Ei Sen. A large round Japanese bronze coin made in 1707 at the value of ten ordinary Sen and withdrawn two years later despite the fact that the reverse inscription reads "For the Everlasting Use of the World."

Hog. The slang name for a Shilling. R. Head, in his *Canting Academy*, 1673, has "Shilling, Bord, or Hog"; Cruikshank in *Three Courses and Dessert* (412), remarks, "What's half a crown and a shilling? A bull and a hog."

Hog Money. The popular name for a series of coins issued for the Bermuda Islands early in the seventeenth century.

It is stated that in 1515 a Spanish vessel commanded by Juan Bermudez, and containing a cargo of hogs, was wrecked on one of these islands, while on its way to Cuba. In 1609 George Somers was appointed Governor of the Colony of Virginia, and on his voyage from England he was cast away on the Bermudas, where he found a large number of wild hogs. He victualled a vessel with them, proceeding later to Virginia. In the same year, 1609, a charter was granted to the Bermuda Company by James I, and it is assumed that from about 1616 to 1624 the first coins consisting of copper shillings, sixpences, three-pences, and two-pences were struck.

These pieces have on one side the figure of a hog, with the inscription SOMMER ISLANDS, and on the reverse a galleon. *See Numismatic Chronicle,* 1883 (p. 117), and Crosby (pp. 17, 18).

Hohlblaffert. *See* Blaffert.

Hohlpfennige. A name given to certain uniface coins resembling the Bracteates but containing a smaller percentage of silver. They were originally issued in the northern portions of Germany, Pommerania, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, etc., and were copied in the Rhine Provinces in the fifteenth century and received the name of Lübische Pfennige. The latter are usually found with a raised edge, by which they can easily be distinguished from the Hohlpfennige.

Hohlringheller. A minute base silver uniface coin of Aix-la-Chapelle, Aremberg, etc., current in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It bears a resemblance to the Hohlpfennige (*q.v.*) but is of much smaller module.

Hok Money, or **Hoke Money.** *See* Hock Money.

Holey Dollar, also called Ring Dollar. In the year 1813 Governor Macquarie of New South Wales procured some £10,000 worth of Spanish Dollars from the centres of which he had circular discs cut. Around the edges of the perforation, which is milled, the words NEW SOUTH WALES, 1813, were stamped, and on the reverse FIVE SHILLINGS, 1813. This coin received the name of the Holey Dollar. The circular central piece was known as a Dump; it was countermarked with a crown and the value, FIFTEEN PENCE. The Holey Dollar was current until 1829. *See Numismatic Chronicle* (Series iii. 3, pp. 119-120).

Homage Coins are such as indicate by their inscriptions that homage or respect is tendered to some ruler. They occur extensively in the German series and are known as Huldigungs Münzen.

Homereus, or Ὁμήρειον. This name, as we learn from Strabo (xiv. 1, 37), was given to certain bronze coins struck at Smyrna which bear the type of Homer seated. Illustrations of these coins will be found in the British Museum catalogue, *Ionia* (Plate xxv. Nos. 15-17).

Hongre. An obsolete form of the Ongaro or Ungaro. Richard Hayes, in *The Negociators' Magazine*, 1740, mentions "a Hongre at 15½ Livres," current at Bergamo; "an Hongre, or Hungarian Sequin, of about 240 or 250 Aspers," used in Constantinople; and "a Gold Hongre at 8½ Livres," current at Bologna.

Hook Money. *See* Larin.

Ho'penny. *See* Half Penny.

Hoppers' Money. A variety of tokens or tallies, made of lead, and paid to pickers of hops in lieu of money. They represented the amount of bushels picked and were redeemed when the work was finished. *See Spink* (xx. 13872).

Ho Pu. The Chinese name for certain copper coins issued by Wang Mang, 7-14 A.D., and meaning exchangeable cloth money.

Hori Tané Sen. The Japanese name for the original hand cut model for a coin, from which carefully made impressions are made for other Sen. They are generally cut in copper, silver or ivory. *See* Haha Sen and Tané Sen.

Horngroschen. The name given to a series of silver coins issued by the Elector Ernst of Saxony, jointly with his brother Albrecht and his uncle Wilhelm (1464-1486). There are numerous varieties of mint-marks for Leipzig, Colditz, Freiberg, Zwickau, etc. Dated specimens exist as early as 1465. *See* Frey (No. 109). There are also Hornpfennige of the same design for various parts of Thuringia including the city of Erfurt. All of these coins obtain their names from the shield on the reverse which is surmounted by a helmet with ox horns.

Horse and Jockey. A nickname for the Sovereign of George III of England, which has on the reverse St. George on horseback in combat with the Dragon.

Hosenband Thaler. A silver coin struck in Dresden in 1678 to commemorate the conferring of the Order of the Garter on the Elector Johann George II of Saxony.

Hsien. A Chinese word used on the Cantonese and Hong Kong coinage of the one Cent denomination. The word is a phoneticism for the sound Cent.

Hsing Yeh. *See* Lai Tsu.

Hua. The Chinese for "exchange." The character is found on some of the ancient coins and the word is used in the sense of exchange for money.

Huan. A Chinese weight of six ounces in which fines were paid. The word also means a ring, and also a round coin in which the field and the central hole is equal. *See* Pi and Yuan.

Huang Kai Tsu. *See* Kua Teng Ch'ien.

Hubertusthaler. A silver coin of the Palatinate issued during the eighteenth century, which bears a figure of St. Hubert, the patron saint of huntsmen. He is generally represented as kneeling before a stag.

Duke Gerhard VI of Jülich founded the Order of St. Hubertus, and it was reorganized by the Elector Palatine Johann Wilhelm in 1709. A smaller coin, called the Hubertusgroschen, was struck at Mühlheim in 1482. *See* Frey (No. 233).

Hudson's Bay Tokens. A name given to four varieties of brass tokens which were issued about the year 1857 and used by the Hudson's Bay Company in its tradings with the Indians. The largest of these tokens is of the value of one beaver skin, and the others are fractions of one half, one quarter, and one eighth. *See* Breton (926-929).

Huitain. A name given to the one eighth Thaler of Geneva issued in 1624 and later.

Huitième d'Ecu. *See* Quart d'Ecu.

Huldigungs Münzen. *See* Homage Coins.

Hun. The Hindustani name for the Pagoda (*q.v.*).

Hunting Dollar. *See* Jagdthaler.

Huo. A Chinese term for money. It is composed of the characters Hua "exchange" and Pei "Cowries" (*q.v.*).

Hussthaler. A general name for all coins of Thaler size which bear a portrait of Johann Huss. They are of a medallic nature and are supposed to have been struck in 1515, a century after the Reformer met his death, but were actually made at a later period.

Hvid. A silver coin current in Denmark, Oldenburg, East Friesland, etc., early in the sixteenth century. Its value was four silver Pfennige. The name may be a contraction of Korsvide (*q.v.*).

Hybrid Coins. A name given to such coins as have an obverse belonging to one type and a reverse belonging to another. *See* Mule.

I

Iabus. Another name for the Deunx (*q.v.*).

Ibramee. A money of account of Cutch and Kathiawar, and computed at eighteen Koris (*q.v.*).

Ichi Bu. *See* Bu.

Icossadrachmon. The common name for the gold coin of twenty Drachmai struck in Greece in 1843 by Otto I, and continued by his successor George I.

Idra, meaning a hydra, was the name given to the Testone of Hercules I, Duke of Ferrara (1471-1505), which bears the figure of this fabled monster on the reverse.

Iesimok. In 1798 there was a project in Russia to make Ecus, *i.e.,* Iesimki, of 54¾ Stuivers, to be used for foreign trade. Only a few essays, however, were struck, and the Iesimok, as this silver piece is called, is very rare. *See* Chaudoir (i. 173).

Ikilik, or **Ekilik.** A silver coin of the Ottoman Empire of the value of two Piastres or eighty Paras. Its weight varies from 390 to 480 grains. The name is derived from iki, *i.e.,* two.

The issues for Tunis, which appeared under Mahmud I (A.H. 1143-1168), are of billon, and valued at only two Paras. *See* Fonrobert (5316).

Ilahi. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, of the value of twelve Rupees. *See* Sihansah.

Imami. A name given to the silver Rupee of Mysore by Tipu Sultan, in 1786, when he adopted his new system of reckoning, based on the Muludi, *i.e.,* dating from the birth of the Prophet. The name was given in honor of the twelve Imams.

Imbasing of Money. Hale, in *Pleas of the Crown* (i. 102), states that this consists of "mixing the species with an alloy below the standard of sterling."

Sir Thomas More in his *Utopia,* 1551, uses the phrase "Enhauncynge and imbasyng of coyne." *See* Debased and Embase.

Imbiamcate. An Italian expression usually applied to such of the Roman bronze coins of the later Empire as were coated with tin to give them the appearance of silver.

Immune Columbia. A copper experimental issue belonging to the colonial series of the United States. They are dated 1785 and 1786, and some varieties have the reverse of the Nova Constellatio (*q.v.*).

Imperial. A Russian gold coin, first struck under Elizabeth in 1745, of the value of ten Rubles. Since 1817 only half Imperials are coined but they retain the name of Imperial. These are worth five Rubles in gold or five Rubles and 15 Kopecks in silver.

Imperial Ducat. A former gold coin of Russia of the value of three and one tenth Rubles. These Russian Ducats appear in the coinage early in the seventeenth century and their issue ends in the reign of Paul (1796-1801).

Imperiale. Frederick II, Viscount of Milan, struck a silver coin of this name in 1225 on the occasion of the marriage of his son Henry. The Danaro of Azzone Visconti (1329-1339) is also so called; it has the inscription MEDIOLANVM in three lines. Barnabo Visconti (1354-1385) struck the Imperiale Nuovo with IMPERIALIS.

The value of these coins gradually declined owing to the impurity of the metal and in 1410 the pieces were only worth one half of the early issues.

Impression. The entire design on both the obverse and reverse of a coin. The word is also used to denote a reproduction of a coin in paper, wax, plaster, etc.

Inchquin Money. A series of necessity money issued in 1642 by Lord Inchquin, Vice-president of Munster.

They consist of the Pistole and double-Pistole in gold, and Crowns, half-Crowns, Shillings, nine Pence, six Pence, Groats, and three Pence in silver. *See British Numismatic Journal* (ii. 333-341).

Incuse Coins. A name given to such coins as present their obverse or reverse types in intaglio. On early Greek coins the design often appears raised on one side, while on the other side it is sunk, or its place taken by a more or less crude punch. The early incuse coins of Magna Graecia usually present the obverse type in intaglio on the reverse. The same is the case with certain mis-strikes of a later period where a similar effect has been produced, because the coin, in the hurry of striking, has remained in the die and has then left its own impress on the succeeding blank or flan.

Indian Head Cent. The popular name for the small cent introduced in the United States coinage in 1858 and struck until 1909. The earlier issues were in nickel, and in 1863 bronze was substituted.

Indio. A silver Portuguese coin of the value of thirty-three Reis, issued in the latter part of the fifteenth century. *See* Fernandes (p. 116).

Infortiati. A term meaning "to strengthen," and applied in a general way to coins of a thick and heavy fabric to distinguish them from those of a lighter and thinner type.

It is used specially for the Denaro of Lucca, current in the twelfth century, to avoid the confusing of this coin with the Denaro Nuovo of the same period. The latter was of thinner fabric and was also known as the Lucchese Nuovo.

Ingot. An amorphous mass of gold, silver, or other metal cast in a mold and stamped with some device to pass for currency. Silver ingots are known of the Greek period and both gold and silver of the Roman Empire. Copper ingots occur in the money of Java, silver ones in Japan, etc.

The name has been recognized since the sixteenth century, for Stanyhurst, in his translation of Virgil's *Æneid,* 1583 (i.), says, "he poincted, where the vnknowne ingots of gould and siluer abounded."

Ingot Money. *See* Yuan Pao, Shoe and Sycee.

Inpierans Golt is gold with a considerable amount of alloy. It is referred to in archives of Frankfort a.M. of 1430. *See* Paul Joseph (p. 172).

Inscription. The letters or words written across the field of a coin, or upon any figure in the device. *See* Legend.

Inspection Note. A peculiar currency of paper, founded upon tobacco valuations. It was introduced in the Province of Maryland in 1763, and still existed to a limited extent at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The system was akin to and based upon that which had existed for some years previously in Virginia, where it bore the name, yet more expressive, of Tobacco Notes. The staple was placed by the producer or owner in the public warehouses for his county, was duly inspected and branded by the proper officer, who gave for it a receipt, specifying the quality and quantity of the deposit; this receipt, or, as it was called, Inspection Note, was a legal tender for all purposes in the county wherein it was issued, and the holders possessed the right of obtaining at any time from the storehouses the amount of tobacco which the face of the note called for. This currency superseded that of the staple, which was then declared no longer to be a legal tender.

Interimsthaler. The name given to a satirical silver coin struck at Magdeburg in 1550 and 1551, during the temporary declarations of peace between the contesting Protestant and Roman Catholic factions. It has on one side the baptism of the Savior, and on the reverse the figures of Christ and a triple-headed monster. One head is that of an angel, the second bears the Papal tiara, and the third a fool's cap.

Ionian League. *See* League Coinage.

Iriden. *See* Regenbogenschüssel.

Irlandes d'Argent. Ruding (i. 278) states that at the Parliament at Drogheda in 1460 it was enacted that "a proper coin separate from the coin of England, was with more convenience agreed to be had in Ireland," and among the proposed coins was one "of half quarter of an ounce troy weight, on which shall be imprinted on one side a lion, and on the other side a crown, called an Irlandes d'Argent, to pass for the value of one penny sterling."

Irmilik. *See* Medjidie.

Iron Coins. There is a tradition that Lycurgus banished gold and silver from Sparta, and compelled the Lacedæmonians to use small iron bars as money, and proclaimed it to be the only legal tender. These bars or spits received the name of ὀβελίσκοι.

At Tegea, Argos, and perhaps Heraea, iron was used in the fourth century B.C., and their types are similar to those of the silver coins of the same localities.

Iron money was employed in China during the Liang dynasty, A.D. 502-556, but was discarded in the latter year when the Teh'en dynasty came into power. An iron four Mon piece was issued in Japan in 1863, and iron coins were also struck by the feudal lords (Daïmios) of Japan for exclusive use in their own dominions.

According to Schroeder (p. 47) iron coins were issued for Annam as early as A.D. 401.

The most recent coinages in iron are the German five and ten Pfennig pieces issued in 1915 on account of the scarcity of copper. *See* Kriegsfünfer.

Isabelina. The name given to the gold coins of Isabella II of Spain.

Isabella. The popular name for the gold coin of 100 Reales struck by Queen Isabella II of Spain pursuant to an act of June 26, 1864.

Isabella Quarter. The popular name for a quarter Dollar of the United States, issued only in 1893. It bears on the obverse a bust of Isabella, Queen of Spain, who gave assistance to Columbus.

Isargold Dukat. A gold coin of Bavaria issued in 1830 and which receives its name from the fact that the metal was obtained from washings in the river Isar. *See* Ausbeutemünzen.

Itzi Bu. *See* Bu.

J

Jack. Evidently the name of an early Irish coin, as at a Parliament held at Drogheda, 1460, for the reformation of the Irish coinage, it was decreed among other measures that "the coin called the Jack be hereafter of no value and void." *See* Ruding (i. 278).

Jack. A slang name for the English Farthing. The use of this term can be traced to the beginning of the eighteenth century; later the name was applied to card counters, resembling in size and appearance Sovereigns and half Sovereigns.

Jacobsthaler. *See* Jakobsthaler.

Jacobus. The popular but not official name for the Unite of James I (*q.v.*). It was retained as late as the nineteenth century, as Macaulay uses it in his *History of England,* 1855 (iii. 585).

Jacquesa. *See* Jaquesa.

Jafari, or **Jafri.** A name given to the eighth Rupee or silver Fanam of Mysore by Tipu Sultan, in 1786, when he adopted his new system of reckoning, based on the Muludi, *i.e.,* dating from the birth of the Prophet. The coin is so called after Jafar Sadik, the sixth Imam.

Jafimske. A Russian silver coin mentioned by Adam Olearius, in his *Travels of the Ambassadors,* 1636 (p. 97). He states that the Russians apply this name to the Rixdollar, and assumes it to be a corruption of Joachimsthaler.

Jagdthaler. A silver coin of Bohemia struck by the Emperor Ferdinand II in 1626, from designs by Hans Rieger, of Breslau. It has on the reverse a city view and the Emperor on horseback riding to the chase, accompanied by a huntsman and two dogs.

Jager. A base silver coin issued in many parts of the Low Countries, but especially Groningen, in the latter part of the fifteenth century. It is sometimes known as the Halve Braspenning. *See* van der Chijs (*passim*), and for the early dated specimens, Frey.

Jakobsthaler. The name given to certain silver coins struck in 1633 and 1634 by Duke Frederick Ulrich of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel from metal obtained from the St. Jakob mine at Lautenthal. They bear a figure of Jacob, the patron saint, in pilgrim's costume, and a view of the town of Lautenthal. The pieces were struck not only as simple Thaler, but also as doubles and sextuples.

Jaku. Ruding (i. 187) states that in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1812 (p. 331) there is a communication from Dr. Pegge, who imagined that he had discovered the gold Penny of Henry III in a Jewish document under the name of Jaku. This he considers as equivalent to pure or sterling. The Jews, he says, "used Denarim and Jaku, just in the same manner as the Christians applied their words Denarius and Sterlingus."

Jalálah. Another name for the square Rupee struck by Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan and his successors. *See* Sihansah.

Jamis Kori. *See* Kori.

Jamodi. *See* Picc.

Jampal. *See* Djampel.

Janauschek Thaler. The name given to the silver Thaler and double with the head of Frankofurtia, designed by A. von Nordheim, and struck for the city of Frankfort a.M. in 1857 and later.

Joseph and Fellner in their work on the coins of this city (No. 1265) state that Fanny Janauschek, the actress, is said to have served as the model, and they add that at one time this Thaler and double Thaler were sold in the United States at high prices under the name of Rothschild Love Dollars, and the public were informed that the figure represented a mistress of Rothschild.

Jane. This word is probably a corruption of Genoese, and it was applied to a coin of very inferior metal brought to England by traders from Genoa.

Spenser, *Faerie Queene* (iii. 7. 58), says: "Because I would not give her many a Jane."

Januini, or **Genuini.** The name given to Denarii struck in Genoa. Du Cange cites ordinances showing that the term was used in 1240 and 1278.

Jaquesa, or **Jacquesa.** A copper coin of Spain which probably received its name from Jacca or Xaca, the old capital of Aragon. It is referred to in ordinances of the fourteenth century, but Engel and Serrure (ii. 824) state that it was originally struck by Sanzio Ramirez I (1063-1094).

The Lira Jaquesa or Lira Aragonese was a money of account used in Spain at the beginning of the nineteenth century and was computed at ten Reales.

Jarimlik. *See* Yigirmlik.

Jaunet. A French nickname for any gold coin in allusion to its color.

Jeneuoser, or **Jenuersch,** are gold coins referred to in ordinances of Frankfort a.M. during the years 1409 and 1430. The coin is probably the Genovino. *See* Paul Joseph (pp. 130, 172).

Jermelik. *See* Yigirmlik.

Jesus Thaler. *See* Schmalkaldischer Bundesthaler.

Jeton. A counter which can be traced in France to the thirteenth century. Some of the earliest types bear the inscription "de la chambre des comptes," and later issues have portraits, fleurs de lis, the makers' names, etc.

The name is derived from the verb "jeter" to throw, to cast. The pieces originally served the same purpose as the Rechenpfennige (*q.v.*). They were first struck in copper, brass, and other base metals, but at a later period when they were intended as gifts, they were frequently made of silver and gold.

Tournay was one of the chief manufacturing places of Jetons during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Jettal, or **Settle.** A money of account formerly used in Kanara and other parts of Madras, and computed at 48 to the Pagoda. *See* Noback (p. 193).

Jetton. *See* Jeton.

Jihadiyeh Beshlik. A silver necessity coin of the Ottoman Empire issued under Mahmud II. Lane-Poole states (*Numismatic Chronicle,* 3d Series, ii. 182) that the "Beshlik here means five Ghrush, and not five Para, and the coin was issued at the low weight of 410 instead of 1000 grains."

Jîlâleh. A silver coin of a square form and equal to the Rupee in value. Its first appearance is in the reign of Akbar (A.H. 963-1014), one of the Moghul emperors of Hindustan.

Jingle Boy. An English slang term for a gold or silver coin, and specifically for a Guinea.

Thomas Day, in his play, *The Beggar of Bednall Green,* 1600 (v.), has: "Come, old fellow, bring thy white Bears to the Stake, and thy yellow gingle boys to the Bull-ring."

Jingo Kaiho. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

Jitney. Originally a token or counter of about the size of the current nickel five Cent piece of the United States, and later the name was applied to the coin itself. The term is now generally used in connection with the normal fare for transportation within town limits.

Jiu Ni Zene. The twelve ancient Sen of Japan. They are as follows:

1.	Wado Kaiho	Issued in	708	A.D.
2.	Mannen Tsuho	" "	760	"
3.	Jingo Kaiho	" "	765	"
4.	Ryuhei Eiho	" "	796	"
5.	Fuju Jimpo	" "	818	"
6.	Showa Shoho	" "	835	"
7.	Chonen Taiho	" "	848	"
8.	Nyueki Jimpo	" "	859	"
9.	Jogwan Eiho	" "	870	"
10.	Kampei Taiho	" "	890	"
11.	Engi Tsuho	" "	907	"
12.	Kengen Taiho	" "	958	"

Joachimsthaler. *See* Thaler.

Joannes. A gold coin of Portugal, first issued in 1722 under John V from which ruler it obtains it name. *Conf.* Dobra; and for an account of its underrating *see* Chalmers (pp. 82, 396).

Joanninus. This term was originally applied to the money issued at Rhodes by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and later to the Grossi struck by Pope John XXII (1410-1415).

Jodocus Thaler. A silver coin of Jever struck by the Duchess Maria (1517-1575). It takes its name from Jodocus, the patron saint, who is figured in armor and holding a flag in his right hand. *See* Madai (1738).

Joe. The common designation for the gold Joannes of Portugal (*q.v.*).

Joe. A paper currency issued about 1809 for Essequibo and Demerara. The Joe was equivalent to twenty-two British Guilders.

Joey. A nickname given to the English silver four Pence. *See* Britannia Groat.

Jogwan Eiho. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

Jora. *See* Zahrah.

Jubilee Money. An issue in both gold and silver struck in England in 1887 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign.

These coins bear an effigy of the Queen modelled from life by Sir Edgar Boehm. The gold pieces consist of the five Pound piece, double Sovereign, Sovereign, and half Sovereign. The largest of the silver coins was the Crown.

Jubileums Thaler. A commemorative coin, struck, as the name indicates, for a jubilee, anniversary, etc. They are also known as Denkmünzen or Gedächtnismünzen.

There are a number issued on the centennials of the Augsburg Confession, 1530, 1630, 1730, and 1830; and in 1755 Frederick III, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, struck a Thaler on the peace of the religions. *See* Madai (4013). In Holland similar pieces have been issued known as Gedenkpennige.

Judenkopfgroschen, or **Judenköpfe.** A nickname given to certain Groschen struck by Frederick II and William III of Meissen in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The bearded head with the peculiar pointed hat on the reverse of these coins, which constitutes one of the ornaments in the Meissen armorial bearings, was taken by the populace as resembling a Jew's portrait. Other nicknames for the same pieces are Bartgroschen and Judenhüte.

Judenmedaillen. This term is applied to a class of gold and silver medals which were the product of Jewish goldsmiths of Prague in the early part of the seventeenth century. They are cast and then re-engraved to give them the appearance of having been made about two hundred years earlier. The obverses bear portraits of Charles VI of France, the Emperor Maximilian I, etc.

Judenpfennige. The name given to a series of counterfeit copper coins which originated in Frankfort a.M. in 1703, and were continued until 1822.

Joseph and Fellner in their history of the coinage of this city give a list of these unauthorized pieces (Nos. 1990-2004). The issues from 1703 to 1807 are stamped 1 Theler; in 1809 appeared the 1 Atribuo, and in 1818 the one quarter Halbag. These are all rated at the value of one Pfennig.

See also Spink (xi. 128) for an exhaustive treatise on the subject.

Jugate. Placed side by side; *i.e.*, accolated or accolled. *See* Bajoire.

Juik, Juk, or **Jux.** A former Turkish money of account computed at 100,000 Aspers, and in some localities at twelve Beutel (*q.v.*).

Julier. The Swiss popular name for the Giulio (*q.v.*).

Juliuslöser. *See* Löserthaler.

Jun Pei. *See* Chun Pei.

Justo. A gold coin of Portugal issued by Joannes II (1481-1495) which had a value of about six hundred Reis. The device on one side is the armorial shield, and on the other the King seated on a throne or standing before it, with the motto IVSTVS VT PALMA FLOREBIT, from which inscription the coin obtained its name. There is a corresponding half, known as Espadim (*q.v.*).

Jux. *See* Juik.

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K

Kabean. The name given to a form of money used in Tenasserim, a former province of Siam and later of Burma. The coins consist of a mixture of lead and tin. R. C. Temple, in the *Indian Antiquary*, 1902 (p. 51), states that 40 Kabean are equal to one Madras Rupee, and 88 are equal to a Spanish Dollar. *See* Ganza.

Kabir, also variously known as Caveer, Kabukt, and Buckscha. An Arabian money of account computed at one eightieth of the Piastre. It was formerly extensively employed at Mocha. *See* Noback (pp. 678-679).

Kaczen Gulden. *See* Katzen Gulden.

Käsperlein. *See* Kasperle.

Kagami Sen, or **"Mirror" Sen.** The Japanese name for a form of counter resembling the old round Sen, but heavier and flat on one side. The designs on these are largely floral. Another name was Ana Ichi Sen.

Kahan. *See* Cawne.

Kahápana. *See* Pana.

Kaird Turner. An obsolete Scotch term for a small base coin made by tinkers. Caird or Kaird means a tinker, and the name is common to Aberdeenshire.

Spalding, *History of Scotland*, 1792 (i. 197), says: "The Kaird turners [were] . . . discharged, as false cuinzes."

Kairien. A name given to certain base gold coins of Egypt. The Kairie Bashireh was valued at ten Piastres and the Kairie Hashreen at twenty Piastres. They were introduced A.H. 1255 or A.D. 1839.

Kaisar. A proclamation of Elizabeth, of October 9, 1560, states "that the crowns named Burgundians, Kaisars, or French Crowns, then current at six shillings and four pence, should go for six shillings and no more." *See* Ruding (i. 338). The reference is probably to the Brabantine Zonnekroon, struck in 1544 (*q.v.*).

Kaisergroschen. A common name for the silver pieces of three Kreuzer, struck in Austria, Silesia, etc. They bore on the obverse the bust of the Emperor and were computed at thirty to the Reichsthaler, or twenty to the Gulden.

Kaiserthaler. *See* Dreikaiserthaler.

Kâkini. Another name for the Vodri (*q.v.*).

Kalá. A silver coin of India and equal to one sixteenth of a Rupee. *See* Sihansah.

Kalenderthaler. A silver Scudo issued by Pope Gregory XIII to commemorate the improvement in the calendar. It bears the inscription ANNO RESTITVTO MDLXXXII.

Kaltis. An early Indian coin mentioned by the Greeks. Cunningham (p. 2) says, "the Kaltis I take to be a gold Hun of the weight of a Kalutti seed, about fifty grains."

Kammerherrenthaler. This word signifies a Chamberlain, and the name is given to the Prussian Thaler of Frederick William III, struck in 1816, on which the inscription reads K. V. PREUSS. instead of KOENIG VON PREUSSEN. A Chamberlain named von Preuss was at the royal court in that year.

Kampei Taiho. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

Kamsa. An early Ceylon copper coin which is frequently referred to by Sinhalese writers. *See* Davids (sec. 12).

Kangtang. The name given to a variety of the Chinese temple money, struck about the sixteenth century.

Millies (p. 38) states that this money was copied in Java and received the name of Kètèng, and Netcher gives it a valuation of one fifth of the Gobog (*q.v.*).

Kani. *See* Tankah.

Kanna Drick. A token struck both oval and octagonal and issued for the miners of Trollhättan (*i.e.*, the "Cap of the Witch") in West Gothland. The Kanna is a Swedish liquid measure and the token was presumably exchangeable for a quantity of some beverage.

Kantem. A copper coin of Bulgaria. *See* Stotinka.

Kapang. *See* Kepeng.

Karkadona, Greek, Καρκάδονα. According to Suidas, this was another name for the Danake or Charon's Obol (*q.v.*).

Karl d'Or. *See* Carl d'Or.

Karlino. *See* Carlino.

Kar-ma-nga. A Tibetan coin of the value of two Annas. *See* Tang-ka.

Karolin. A gold coin somewhat larger than the Ducat, introduced in 1732 by Karl Philip, Elector of the Palatinate, and copied in Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hessen, etc. *See* Carolin.

Karolus Gulden. *See* Carolus.

Kârsha, or **Kârshâpana.** The name of both a silver and a copper denomination in the coinage of ancient India. *See* Pana.

Kas. A copper coin issued by Denmark from the reign of Christian V (1670-1699) to 1845, for Tranquebar. It was similar to the Cache (*q.v.*), issued by France for its colonial possessions.

There are multiples of two, four, and ten Kas pieces, and many minor varieties, for a full account of which *see* Bergsoe, *Trankebar-Monter,* 1895 (*passim*).

Kas, or **Kash.** A small copper coin of Southern India, corresponding to the Cache and the Kasu (*q.v.*). The Dutch and Danes struck it in multiples as high as fifty Kashas for their possessions. *See* Faluce.

Kasbegi, also named Pûl, and Qaz. A copper coin of Persia of the Sufî or Safî dynasty, and valued at one fourth of a Bisti.

The name Kasbegi is not inscribed on these coins, but instead of this occurs the Arabic word Falûs, the plural of Fels, which is supposed to be a corruption of the Latin Follis, just as the Persian denomination of Pûl, applied to the same species of coin, seems to be derived from Obolus.

Under Nasir al din (A.H. 1264-1314) the Kasbegi was made the one tenth of the Shahi, and equal to the Turkish Para. *See* Fonrobert (4305 *et seq.*).

Kasperle. An Austrian nickname for the one fourth Brabanter Thaler or Kronen Thaler, because it represented the price of admission to the Kasperle Theater, a kind of "Punch and Judy" show, popular in Vienna. The Swiss use Chasperli as an equivalent.

Hebel, in his *Alemannische Gedichte* (iii. 142, 149, etc.), mentions "Ein Käsperlein."

Kassenmännchen. A nickname used in Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces for the Prussian piece of two and one half Silbergroschen.

The small bust would account for the derivation of "Männchen," and the first part of the name is probably due to the fact, that the majority of the coins were used to liquidate small payments in the state treasury. *See* Drüttainer.

Kassenthaler. *See* Cassa Thaler.

Kasu. A Kanarese word called by Europeans "cash." This denomination is applied to the small copper issues of Travancore, sixteen of them being equal to a Chuckram. On the modern coinage the word is written in English "Cash."

In the Mysore coinage under Krishna Raja Udaiyar (1799-1868) the word Kasu followed by a numeral is frequently met with; similarly, in the coinage of Madras, the Fels is divided into twenty Kas, the latter word being another form of Kasu. *See* Pagoda, and *conf.* Elliot (p. 59).

Kateryn. An obsolete form of writing Quattrino (*q.v.*).

Katharinengroschen. The name given to certain silver coins issued by Katharina, the widow of Frederick, Margrave of Meissen (deceased 1428), as guardian and trustee for her sons Frederick II and William III. They have in the inscription the three initials, K.F.W.

Katib. *See* Kutb.

Kattersinken. A name which occurs in Adam Berg's *New Münzbuch,* 1597, to designate small base silver Bohemian coins of the sixteenth century. He states that six were equal to a Kreuzer but does not give the etymology of the term.

Katzen Gulden. A gold coin referred to in archives of Frankfort a.M. of 1430, but which has not been identified. It is sometimes written Kaczen Gulden. *See* Paul Joseph (pp. 91, 172).

Katzengulden. A nickname given to the early silver coins of Ueberlingen in the Duchy of Suabia. The armorial bearings consist of a silver lion on a red field, and this design when figured on the coinage resembled a cat. A mint was established here during the thirteenth century.

Kazmi. A name given to the one sixteenth Rupee or silver half Fanam of Mysore, by Tipu Sultan, in 1786, when he adopted his new system of reckoning, based on the Muludi, *i.e.*, dating from the birth of the Prophet. The coin is so called after Musa Kazim, the seventh Imam.

Kebár. Abyssinian beads used for money. *See* Kharf.

Kedjer. A Javanese money of account of the value of one sixteenth Real. *See* Pitje.

Kehlpfennig, or **Kelpenning,** are terms frequently found in the numismatic archives of Brandenburg during the Middle Ages. It has not been determined what varieties of coins are referred to by this name, but it is assumed that they are Bracteates or Hohlpfennige (*q.v.*). *Conf.* also Okelpenning and *see Zeitschrift für Numismatik,* 1908 (196).

Keiat. The name given to the silver Rupee with the figure of a peacock, struck for Burma in 1852. There are divisions of halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths.

Keizerskroon. *See* Zonnekroon.

Kelchthaler. A silver coin of Zurich, struck in 1526. The name means "Chalice Thaler," and it is bestowed on this piece because the metal used in its composition was furnished by the churches.

Kelpenning. *See* Kehlpfennig.

Kenderi. The Dutch equivalent of Candareen (*q.v.*). The Kenderi Perak is a silver coin of the Malay Peninsula. *See* Pitje.

Kengen Taiho. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

Kentèl. Another name for the Gobog (*q.v.*), a variety of the temple money of Java.

Kentucky Cent. This coin is so called because the letter K is on the uppermost of the pryamid of stars. The token was probably struck in England after June 1, 1792, the date of this State's admission to the Union.

Kepeng. Keping, Kapang, or **Kupang.** The name of a copper coin used throughout the Malay States, and reckoned at the four hundredth part of a Spanish Dollar. The word is of Malay origin and means a bit or piece. *See* Netscher and v.d. Chijs (*passim*) and Pitje (*infra*).

Keration. Another name for the Siliqua, which see.

Kerma, Greek, Κέρμα, dimin. Κερμάτιον, was used to designate any monetary fraction, a very small coin.

Kersa. A name (Κέρσα, Κερσαῖον, Κόρσιον) found in Hesychius to designate an Asiatic coin.

Keser. A Turkish money of account. *See* Beutel.

Kesitah. A Hebrew word meaning a lamb; it is translated as "a piece of money," due probably to the fact that the weight was made in that form. *See* Job (xlii. 11), Genesis (xxxiii. 19), and Joshua (xxiv. 32).

Kesme. The name formerly given to the Spanish Dollar or Piastre at Nubia, Kordofan, etc. The money of account is based on the ounce of gold which was valued at sixteen Spanish Dollars, called Puma or Wokye. Half that amount was Nosf-Wokye, and the quarter, or four Dollars, was known as a Miscal (*q.v.*). The names were retained in accounts, although the actual value of an ounce of gold frequently exceeded sixteen Piastres. *See* Noback (p. 761).

Kètèng. *See* Kangtang and Gobog.

Ketip. The Malay and Javanese name for the current silver ten Cent piece of the Netherlands.

Kha-Kang. A Tibetan coin of the value of one Anna. *See* Tang-ka.

Khap-chhe. A Tibetan coin of the value of half an Anna. *See* Tang-ka.

Kharf. A string of beads, used as money in some parts of Abyssinia. This currency is described in detail by A. Thomson D' Abbadie, in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (vol. ii. 1839-1840). He states that the string consists of 120 beads, called Kharaz; three of the beads form a Kebár, and forty Kebár a Kharf. The Kharaz are carried in bags, or tied up in the corner of a cloth. They are marked by a little dark brown

ring and vary in thickness from four to seven millimetres.

Kharrubeh. The grain of the kharrub tree equals one twenty-fourth Mithkal, or one eighteenth Dirhem (or one sixteenth) equals 3 grains of corn [namely, as the Dinar is to the Dirhem, *i.e.*, 10 : 7 : : 24 : $16\,^4/_5$]. As a coin, a subdivision of the Bezant of Cyprus; and a small gold coin struck on Lentil (Holy) Thursday equal to one twentieth Dinar.

Kharub, or **Caroub.** Originally a billon coin of Tunis of the value of half an Asper. Under Abd-el-Medschid, *i.e.*, after 1839, it was struck in copper, but retained the same value.

Khizri, or **Kizri.** A name given to the one thirty-second Rupee, or silver half Anna of Mysore, by Tipu Sultan, in 1786, when he adopted his new system of reckoning, based on the Muludi, *i.e.*, dating from the birth of the Prophet. The coin is so called after Khwaja Khizr, a prophet.

Khodâbandi. *See* Mahmûdî.

Khori. A billon coin of Armenia. It is evidently a variety of the Tram (*q.v.*), but struck in baser silver. *See* Langlois (p. 13).

Kiao Pi. *See* Bridge Money.

Kiao-tze. The early Chinese name for paper money issued by private concerns. It means "Changelings." At a later date these notes were called Chih-tsi or "Evidences."

Kia-tseh-ma. A Chinese word for the so called weight money of peculiar shape used in China from the seventh to the fourth centuries B.C. Its literal translation is "slip weight money."

Kibear, or **Kebár.** An Abyssinian money of account, consisting of beads, and representing one tenth of the Para. *See* Wakea and Kharf.

Kiennes. *See* Chienes.

Kikkabos. Another popular name in ancient times for Charon's Obol (*q.v.*). Eight Κίκκαβοι were supposed to equal the Ψῶθια (*q.v.*), and were therefore the smallest of the so-called Charon's Obols.

Kikkar. The Semitic name for the Talent (*q.v.*).

Kilkenny Crown. *See* Rebel Money.

Kimmeridge Coal Money. *See* Coal.

Kin. A Chinese weight, the pound, which is applied to a cube of gold, each side of which was about an inch square. It is recorded to have been used during the Tchou dynasty, about B.C. 1100.

The Emperor Wang-Mang (A.D. 9-23) re-established it, with a value of ten thousand Chien. *See* Chin.

King George. An English dialect term for a half Penny of the eighteenth century. It is common to Cumberlandshire.

Ralph, *Miscellaneous Poems*, 1747 (96), has the following lines:

"A fortune-teller leately com about,
And my twea guid King Gweorges I powt out."

King Shih Pi. *See* Bridge Money.

King's Picture, The. An obsolete English dialect term for money in general. It is mentioned by W. Carr in *The Dialect of Craven, in the West Riding of the County of Yorkshire*, 1828.

King's Silver. According to Wharton, *Law Lexicon*, 1864, this was "the money which was paid to the King, in the Court of Common Pleas, for a license granted to a man to levy a fine of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another person; and this must have been compounded, according to the value of the land, in the alienation office, before the fine would have passed."

Kin Kwan. Early Japanese gold ring money (*q.v.*).

Kinsatsu. A name given to Japanese paper currency, or "money cards," issued May 15, 1868. For centuries before, every great daimio had issued paper money current only in his *han*. When the Mikado was restored to power and the government reorganized, it followed the example of the daimios and issued scrip in various denominations. The cards were oblong in shape, but varied in size; two thirds of the length bore an ornamental frame containing the value, and the remaining third resembled a coupon, being the two rampant dragons with tails crossed and enclosing an inscription denoting the issuing office.

The previous paper currency consisted of Hansatsu, of which there are a number of varieties since 1694 and which were redeemed for the Kinsatsu, at the rate of one Yen for one Rio; those having a value of one half or one quarter Koban were called Hayaki; and those valued at forty-eight copper Mon were named Zeni.

Kippermünzen. A name given to clipped coins which circulated extensively in many parts of Germany at the beginning of the seventeenth century; and the same term was applied to the debased currency issued from 1621 to 1623.

Thus Kipperzwölfer exist for Corvey, Mansfeld, etc.; Kipper-21-er for Lippe; Kipper-24-er for Brandenburg, Reuss, etc.

Kirat. The one twentieth of the legal Dinar and the one fourteenth of the legal Dirhem, but in practice its relation varies greatly, *i.e.*, it equals one twenty-fourth, and one twentieth Dinar, and one sixteenth, one twelfth, one quarter, and under the Fatimis, one half Dirhem; but this was a gold coin Kirat which is properly equal to one half Dirhem. In 599, under El'-Adil, eleven emiry Kirats were equal to one Dinar. The Kirat is equal to five Habbehs, fifteen Kirats to the Buweryhy Dirhem, and twenty to the Imamy.

The Kirat was the smallest of all the former copper coins of Morocco, being equal in value to one fourth of the Fels.

Kirchenpfennige. *See* Church Tokens.

Kiri Kodama. A word meaning cut crystal jewels or gems, and applied to a variety of beads, supposed to have been used as a primitive money in Japan. *See* Munro (p. 5).

Kistophoros (pl. Κιστοφόροι). *See* Cistophorus.

Kite. A term used in commerce to designate any negotiable paper issued to raise money or to obtain credit. Maria Edgeworth, in her novel, *Love and Law,* 1817 (i. 1), has the phrase, "Here's bills . . . but even the Kites, which I can fly as well as any man, won't raise the wind for me."

Kitharephoroi (Gr. Κιθαρηφόροι). *See* Citharephori.

Kit-tao. A variety of the Knife money (*q.v.*) of the Emperor Wang Mang, and valued at 500 Chien.

Kitze. A Turkish money of account. *See* Beutel.

Kiu-Ma. A Chinese word for weight money used in China from the seventh to the fourth centuries B.C. The word is translated saddle money.

Kizri. *See* Khizri.

Klappmützenthaler. A name given to a variety of the Guldengroschen which was issued by the Elector Frederick III of Saxony in conjunction with the Dukes John and Albrecht pursuant to the mint regulations of May 9, 1500. A later issue bears the name of Duke George in place of Albrecht.

The name is derived from the peculiar head-dress worn by the Dukes, after the fashion of that period.

Kleutergeld. *See* Klötergeld.

Klinkhaert. *See* Clinckaert.

Klippe. A general name for coins struck on a square, rectangular, or lozenge-shaped planchet. They occur in various metals and in many instances are money of necessity.

The etymology is probably from the Swedish *Klippa,* to clip, or to cut with a shears. Some of the early bracteates present the appearance of having been cut with a pair of scissors, and Christian II of Denmark resorted to the practice early in the sixteenth century to such an extent that he received the nickname Kong Klipping.

Klötergeld. J. ten Doornkaat Koolman, in his *Wörterbuch der Ostfriesischen Sprache,* 1882, defines this as small jingling money. The words "Klöter" and "Kleuter" mean to jingle or to ring, and the Dutch have a similar name, *viz.,* Kleutergeld.

Klomp. A popular Dutch name for an ingot of gold. The word means a lump, and is analogous to the German Klumpen.

Klopschelling. *See* Statenschelling.

Knaak. A slang term for the current silver coin of two and one half Gulden of the Netherlands.

Knackkuchen, and **Knapkoeken.** *See* Cnapcoek.

Knife Money, or **Tao,** owes its origin to the practice of using metal knives for purposes of exchange. Its introduction in China cannot readily be determined, but it was during the period of H'wan, about B.C. 650, that the first metal token representing a knife or sword is supposed to have been made. This money could be exchanged for an actual weapon. For a detailed description of these coins the works of Lacouperie and Ramsden should be consulted; the fol-

lowing are, however, the principal varieties:

1. The flat Knife coins of Kan Tan, the capital of the ancient state of Tchao, before B.C. 400, and situated in what is now the province of Tchihli. These are very thin and brittle, with an elongated oval at the end of the handle.

2. The An-Yang issue of large three and four character Knife coins issued for the state of Tsi, between the seventh and third centuries B.C.

3. The Ming series issued by the city of Ming in the state of Tchao during the civil wars in the third century B.C. The handle of these terminates in a ring.

4. The Tsi Moh issue of the third century B.C. These can be grouped into the large and small sizes. The former constitute about thirty varieties with different mint or serial marks. Of the smaller size there are 16 varieties, the obverse inscription is reduced from six to five characters, and the reverse has only one symbol instead of the usual three.

5. The Wang Mang series, taking their name from the usurper Wang Mang, who reigned A.D. 9-23 and issued these coins A.D. 9-14. These pieces are much thicker than all the preceding types and only about half as long. Furthermore, the ring at the end of the handle was replaced by the shape of a thick piece of money with a square hole in the centre. Wang Mang struck two varieties, *viz.*, pieces valued at 500 Chien, called Kit-tao, and pieces with gilt inscriptions, valued at 1000 Chien, and called Tsok-tao.

Mr. E. Torday, in a communication to the London *Geographical Journal* (1911), states that "one of the most interesting points among the cannibal Bakutu of the Belgian Kongo, Africa, is their use of a conventional throwing-knife as currency. The Basongo Meno also use this form of currency, obtaining it from the Bakutu, who are the manufacturers." *Conf.* also Ramsden (pp. 10-13).

Knopfzwanziger. *See* Zwanziger.

Knurling. *See* Nurling.

Koban. A Japanese oval gold coin of a similar design to the Oban (*q.v.*), and of a value of one Ryo, or one tenth of the larger coin. It was introduced in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and Munro (p. 190) states that "it has been surmised that they were intended for the encouragement of trade with the Portuguese. This is quite likely, but I cannot find any definite confirmation of it."

In 1837 there was issued the Tempo Koban valued at 5 Ryos, but in a few years it was discontinued.

The Shin Koban, meaning "New Koban," was a coin of smaller size, though of the same value, issued in 1860.

The word is variously written as the following citations indicate: In Cock's *Diary,* Sept. 17, 1616, he says, "I receved two bars Coban gould with ten ichibos, of 4 to a Coban;" and A. Hamilton, in his *New Account of the East Indies,* 1727 (ii. 86), states that "My Friend . . . complimented the Doctor with five Japon Cupangs, or fifty Dutch Dollars."

Kodama. *See* Kiri Kodama.

Kodrantes, meaning the fourth part, is the Greek equivalent of the Roman Quadrans, and is translated as Farthing in St. Matthew (v. 26) and St. Mark (xii. 42).

Kölnische Mark. *See* Mark.

Köpfchen. *See* Kopfstück.

Körtling. A diminutive Groschen common to many parts of Northern Germany during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. There is a dated one of 1429 for Göttingen. *See* Frey (No. 26).

Adam Berg, in his *New Münzbuch,* 1597, mentions them as struck in Eimbeck, Göttingen, Hameln, Northeim, and Hanover; and he adds that they are small silver coins of the value of three Pfennige or eighty-four to the Gulden.

The name of the coin is probably derived from Groschen, low-German "Grote," diminutive "Grötling;" and by the transposition of the letter r we obtain "Görtling" and finally "Körtling," *i.e.,* a fractional "Groschen."

Koggerdaalder. A silver coin issued in the Province of Friesland from the beginning of the seventeenth century to about the year 1690.

The fixed value was thirty Stuivers, but on special occasions some issues were made in gold of which the ordinary type was equivalent to about ten Ducats, and the multiples in proportion.

A gold treble Koggerdaalder of 1601 was executed by the mintmaster William van Vierssen and probably struck for the Diet held in that year.

A double Koggerdaalder, also in gold, was struck in the same year probably for presentation to the Stadtholder.

Kolhasen Gulden. A gold coin referred to in archives of Frankfort a.M. of 1430, but which has not been identified. *See* Paul Joseph (pp. 91, 172).

Kollybon. *See* Collybos.

Kometenthaler. The name given to a medallic Thaler issued by the city of Strasburg in 1681 when this town surrendered to the French on September 20 of that year. It has on the obverse a figure of a comet which appeared in the preceding year, and which was associated by the superstitious with the calamity which had befallen the city.

Kommassi, or **Commassee.** A former base silver coin of Arabia, principally used in the coffee trade of Mocha, and computed at one sixtieth of the Spanish Dollar. It was later struck in copper and its value depreciated; three hundred and fifty to five hundred being an equivalent of the Spanish and Levant Dollars. *See* Noback (p. 679).

Kona. A silver coin of ancient India, the half of the Kârshâ. *See* Pana.

Kong-par Tang-Ka. *See* Tang-ka.

Konstantin d'Or. *See* Constantin d'Or.

Konventionsmünzen. *See* Convention Money.

Kopeck, or **Copeck.** A copper coin of Russia, the one hundredth part of the Ruble. There are multiples of two, three and five Kopecks, and a division, the half Kopeck.

The Kopeck existed as a silver coin of low standard as early as the sixteenth century, but the copper issues began in the year 1704. The name is derived from Kopiejka, a spear or lance, in allusion to the armed horseman carrying that weapon, a design similar and perhaps copied from the coins of Lithuania.

Kopje, Kopken. *See* Kopfstück.

Kopparplatmynt. *See* Plate Money.

Koppar Slantar. *See* Slantar.

Kopfstück. A popular name for any coin which exhibits the head or bust of some ruler, and in this respect the same as Teston (*q.v.*). The designation is, however, usually applied to the Austrian pieces of twenty Kreuzer or five Batzen, to the Danish twenty Skilling pieces, and to the Bavarian silver coins of twenty-four Kreuzer.

In Gueldres, Loos, and the Low Countries in general, the words Kopje, Kopken, and Köpfchen are used to describe small Deniers which have a head as a prominent feature. *See* Flinderke and Copetum.

Kopy. A Bohemian money of account. The Kopy Grossuw, *i.e.*, Groschen, formed the basis, and was subdivided into two and four sevenths Kopy Missenky. *See* Noback (p. 975).

Kore. A name (Κόρη, pl. Κόραι) erroneously supposed by Alexandrian writers (who have, pardonably enough, been followed by modern authors) to have been given to Athenian Tetradrachms on account of their type, *i.e.*, the head of the maiden Goddess Athene. *See*, for correct account, Willers, *Num. Zeitschr.* (xxxi. p. 318).

Kori. The standard of the currency of Cutch and Kathiawar; it is a small silver coin of the average value of four Annas or one fourth of the Rupee.

Codrington, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1895 (p. 59) has described these coins and gives the following table:

Silver Panchia equal to five Koris.
Copper Dhabu equal to one eighth Kori.
Copper Dhingalo equal to one sixteenth Kori.
Copper Dokdo equal to one twenty-fourth Kori.
Copper Tanbiyo equal to one forty-eighth Kori.

and the Adhada, probably a money of account, equal to one ninety-sixth Kori.

He further cites their equivalents in the Indian series, stating that

8 Koris equal 1 silver Rial.
3 Koris equal 1 Hyderabad Rupee.
4 Koris equal 1 Tutta Rupee.
3¾ Koris and 1 Dokdo equal 1 Surat Rupee.
18 Koris equal 1 Ibramee.

The varieties of Koris for Kathiawar are sometimes known as Jamis Kori, from Sri Jamji, the Rao's name; while those for Porbandar are termed Rana Shahi Koris, from Sri Rana, the name upon them.

Codrington (*supra*) traces the name Kori from the Sanscrit Kunwari.

Korkuraioi Stateres (Κορκυραῖοι στατῆρες). The name by which the silver Staters of Corcyra were known to the Ancients.

Korn. A term used by German numismatic writers to indicate the fineness of an alloy in coinage. It is referred to in this sense in a mint ordinance of 1409, contracted between Baden, Speyer, and the Palatinate. The expression probably arose from the practice of computing two hundred and eighty-eight barleycorns to the Mark, when the latter was a weight and money of account. *See* Schrot.

Korona. A silver denomination of Hungary divided into one hundred Filler. It was established in 1892. A gold coin of 100 Korona was issued in 1907. The Austrian word is Corona, or Krone (*q.v.*).

Korsvide. A Danish silver coin of the fourteenth century, struck at Malmö, Aalborg, etc. Its value was half of the Ortug, and at a later period the name appears to have been contracted to Hvid (*q.v.*).

Korten. A name given to an inferior class of billon and copper coins current in Brabant and Flanders in the sixteenth century. Their value varied from two to three Mytes. The *Ordonnantie* of 1520 (§ 10) refers to "Korten en andere swarte penningen." These coins had on the obverse the letter K crowned, for Karolus, or Charles V. *See* v.d. Chijs (pp. 261, 263, 264).

The French equivalent is Courte Noire.

Kosel Gulden. *See* Cosel Gulden.

Kou. A tin coin of the former Kingdom of Atjeh in Sumatra. Its value varied from 400 to 1000 to the Piastre. *See* Millies (p. 106).

Koupa, or **Kupa.** A gold coin of Celebes issued principally at Makassar and Gowa. It was struck A.H. 1251 in the former territory, and as early as A.H. 1029-1078 in the latter, bearing Arabic inscriptions on both sides. *Conf.* Millies (pp. 176-177) and Fonrobert (Nos. 896, 897, 900).

Koupan. A former money of account at Atjeh. *See* Mas.

Krabbelaar. A billon coin of Brabant, struck pursuant to the *Ordonnantie* of 1536, and of the value of four Stuivers or Patards. It is also known as Crabbelaer and Vlieger, the latter name probably derived from the supposition that the eagle on the obverse was in the act of flying.

Krähenplappart. Among the numerous varieties of the Plappart are some of Zurich with a poorly executed figure of an eagle. This was mistaken by the common people for a crow and the nickname as above was introduced. *See* Blaffert.

Krajczár. The Hungarian name for the Kreuzer (*q.v.*).

Kran. A silver coin of Persia of the value of twenty Shahis, and also subdivided into one thousand Dinars. The Kran is the tenth part of the gold Toman, and there are at present multiples in silver of two and five Kran pieces. The half Kran is known as the Penabad. *See* Toman.

The Kran was introduced by Fath Ali Shah in 1826, and its original weight was 108 grains.

Krapatalos. A humorous name employed by Greek comedians to designate money used in crossing the Styx. *See* Naulum.

Kreditmünzen. A term used in Germany for any coins whose legal or marked value is higher than the actual metallic value of their composition.

Kreisobristen Thaler. A silver coin struck by Christian Ernst, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth in 1664. It has on the obverse a figure of the Margrave on horseback and on the reverse nineteen shields indicative of the various circuits under his jurisdiction.

Krejcar. The Bohemian name for the Kreuzer (*q.v.*).

Kreuzer, also written **Kreutzer.** Originally a small silver coin which appeared in the Tyrol in the thirteenth century, and which obtains its name from a cross which was stamped upon it, a device perhaps copied from the Byzantine coinage. In Latin documents of this period it is referred to as Cruciatus, Crucifer, and Cruciger. The oldest types, called Etschkreuzer or Meraner Kreuzer, bore a double cross, one diagonally over the other.

The Kreuzer of the later type was of copper and circulated extensively throughout all of Southern Germany, Austria, and Hungary. It was usually computed at the

value of four Pfennig or eight Heller. There were, however, two standards, one of which represented forty-eight Kreuzer to the Gulden and seventy-two to the Thaler, and in the other, called the light Kreuzer, sixty went to the Gulden and ninety to the Thaler. By a decree introduced January 1, 1859, the Gulden of Austria was altered from sixty to one hundred Kreuzer.

Among the various multiples are seventeen Kreuzer for Transylvania; obsidional eighty Kreuzer for Strasburg in 1592 (Mailliet, cii. 1); and a piece of seven Kreuzer, 1802, struck for Austria in the war against France (Mailliet, viii. 2).

The Bohemian name for this coin is Krejcar, and the Hungarian form is Krajczár. *See* Zwainziger.

Kreuzgroschen. A name given to the silver Groschen issued during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by the German Orders of Knighthood, on account of the varieties of the Maltese cross which is found in some cases on both the obverse and reverse.

The designation was also generally applied to any coin of this denomination on which a cross was conspicuous. The Groschen of Goslar issued in the fifteenth century is so called from this feature, and one of Meissen receives the same name from a cross over the armorial shield.

Kreuzthaler. *See* Albertusthaler.

Kriegsfünfer. The popular name for the five Pfennig piece struck by the German Government in 1915. They are made of iron instead of nickel, and to protect the iron against rusting the coins have been subjected to a special zinc treatment, called "sherardisiert," named after Sherard, the inventor of the process.

Krishnala, also called **Djampel.** A silver coin of Java, the usual type having an incuse lotus flower on the reverse. A gold coin of the value of twenty-four Krishnalas received the name of Tjaturvinçatimânam. It is more or less globular in form, with an incuse reverse and Devanagari characters. *Conf.* Millies (p. 10), and Fonrobert (301-310).

Krönungs Münzen. *See* Coronation Coins.

Kroiseioi, or **Kroiseios Stater.** The coins said to have been struck by Croesus, King of Lydia, are so called. *See* Herodotus (i. 54).

Kromstaart, also written Cromstaert and Krumsteert, *i.e.*, "crooked tail." A nickname given to a silver coin of Brabant of the original value of two Groten, issued early in the fifteenth century. The obverse shows a lion rampant with a curved tail.

The type was copied in the Low Countries and also in the city of Emden when the latter was under the domination of Hamburg, from 1433 to 1439.

Krona. *See* Krone.

Krone. A silver denomination of the Scandinavian Union and divided into one hundred Öre. It was established for the three kingdoms by the monetary convention of 1875. Sweden retains the name Krona and Norway and Denmark use Krone.

In Iceland the Krone is divided into one hundred Aur.

Krone, plural **Kronen.** A silver denomination of Austria, introduced in 1892 and subdivided into one hundred Heller. It superseded the Gulden or Florin, which system it cut in half. There are multiples as high as one hundred Kronen.

The gold ten Mark piece of Germany was originally called Krone.

Kronenthaler, sometimes called Kronthaler. A silver issue struck in the latter half of the eighteenth century for the Austrian Netherlands. On the reverse of these coins is a decorated St. Andrew's cross in three compartments of which there is a crown, while the fourth has the order of the Golden Fleece.

The name is also given to other coins on which a crown is conspicuous, *e.g.*, the issues of Ladislaus IV of Poland from 1635 to 1645; the German Thaler of Waldeck, Bavaria, etc., of the early nineteenth century, and others. *See* Crocione.

Krongyllen. *See* Gyllen.

Kronigte, also called Crönichte Groschen. A variety of the Kreuzgroschen (*q.v.*) of the Margrave Frederick II of Meissen (1428-1464), which bears a crown above the shield on the reverse instead of a cross.

Kroon. The Dutch equivalent for Krone and Crown. The Bataviasche Kroon struck in 1645 had a value of forty-eight Stuivers, and corresponding halves and quarters were also issued. *See* Gouden Kroon and Zonnekroon.

Kroung Tamlung. The half of the Siamese Tamlung (*q.v.*) and equal to two Ticals.

Krucier, plural **Krucierze.** The Polish equivalent of the Kreuzer (*q.v.*). They were introduced under Sigismund III in 1616.

Kruisdaalder, or **Kruisrijksdaalder.** A silver crown issued by Philip II of Spain, pursuant to an ordinance of June 4, 1567, for Brabant and the provinces of the Low Countries. It receives its name from the obverse design, the cross of Burgundy, which separates the figures of the date. It is also known as the Ecu à la Croix de Bourgogne. *See* van der Chijs (*passim*).

Krumsteert. *See* Kromstaart.

Krysinos. *See* Krysus.

Krysus, or Κρυσοῦς, the Greek name for the Solidus. When heavily alloyed so that it became electrum it was called Κρύσινος.

Kuan, or **Kwan.** The Chinese name for a string of cash. The word now generally used is Ch'uan. Another name is Tiao (*q.v.*).

Kua teng Ch'ien. "Lamp hanging money," the Chinese name for new year's medals or coins, which were generally heavier than the regular issues, and had oftentimes special inscriptions on them. These were distributed among the palace attendants. A popular slang name for these pieces was Huang kai-tsu, "yellow covers."

Kudatama. The name given to certain stone cylindrical shaped objects, possibly used as primitive money in Japan. *See* Kiri Kodama and Magatama for other forms.

Kürassier Thaler. A silver coin of Prussia, struck in 1842 to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the installation of Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia, as commander of the sixth regiment of cuirassiers of Brandenburg.

Kufic Coins. A term applied to such Arabic coins as bear Kufic inscriptions. The Kufic writing of the Middle Ages obtains its name from the city of Kufa in the Province of Irak Arabi, and is easily distinguished from the modern Arabic by its thick and angular characters.

Kugildi. A term found in both Scandinavian and early German statutes and implying a fixed sum in payment for healthy cows of three to ten years of age. *See* Amira, *Nordgermanisches Obligationenrecht,* 1882, 1895 (i. 443, ii. 522), and Ridgeway, *Origin of Metallic Currency,* 1892 (*cap.* 1-3).

Kuhplapperte. *See* Blaffert.

Kuna. *See* Skins of Animals.

Kupa. *See* Koupa.

Kupang. *See* Kepeng.

Ku Pu. The Chinese name for the wedge shaped metallic currency. *See* Pu. Other names are Ch'an Pi and Ch'an Pu. Pus are known in English as Spade Money.

Kutb. A name given to the copper two and one half Cash piece of Mysore, by Tipu Sultan, in 1792, after the adoption of his new system of reckoning. This system was begun in 1786, and was based on the Muludi, *i.e.*, dating from the birth of the Prophet. The name of the coin in Arabic means the Polestar.

Marsden (ii. 725) translates it as Katib.

Kwacho. One of the many Japanese synonyms for a coin. It means "Disguised Butterfly." *See* O Ashi.

Kwammon Gin Sen. *See* Mu-Mon Gin Sen.

Kwan. This term ordinarily implies a Japanese weight equal to one thousand momme, or about eight and a quarter pounds. Munro (p. 58) states that in A.D. 810 a quantity of coin (probably Sen), amounting to 1040 Kwan were cast from the copper remaining in the mint, and he adds that the expression Kwan probably refers to one thousand pieces, which would indicate that it was a money of account. *See* Ryo and Quan.

Kwan. *See* Kuan.

Kwanei Sen. Probably the most popular coin minted in Japan. It was first made at Mito in the 3rd year of Kwan-ei (Permanent Liberality), 1624, and was not dis-

continued until 1859, a period of two hundred and thirty-three years. It was made in nearly all of the provincial mints, usually in copper or bronze but sometimes in iron. Collectors in Japan recognize over a thousand varieties of this coin.

Kwart. A Dutch word meaning one fourth, and used in combinations, *e.g.*, Kwartdaalder, etc. The name Kwartje is still used to designate the current silver coin of twenty-five Cents.

Kwartnik. The name given to the base silver one fourth Groschen of Poland. It appears to have been introduced about the period of Casimir the Great (1333-1370) and continued in the coinage until the middle of the fifteenth century.

Kyranaion. A gold Stater bearing the types of Alexander the Great was issued at Cyrene by Ptolemy I, and called κυραναίον πτολεμαίου.

Kyrmis. An enormous copper coin, about forty-four millimetres in diameter, issued for Baghcheserai, in the Crimea, by Shahin Gerai (A.H. 1191-1197) before its annexation to Russia. *See* Valentine (pp. 96-98).

Kyzikenoi (Κυζικηνοὶ στατῆρες). *See* Cyzicenes.

L

Labay, or **Labbaye.** A silver coin of Brabant issued by Wenceslaus and Johanna (1355-1405) of the value of one fourth of a Groot. A Dobbele Labbaye, also called Nummus Epularis and Gastmael-Penning was struck in 1429. *See* v.d. Chijs (*passim*).

Lac. A money of account used in India and representing one hundred thousand Rupees. *See* Crore.

Lafayette Dollar. A silver coin of the United States issued in 1900 as a memento of the Paris Exposition and a mark of good will and appreciation to France for the services rendered during the Revolutionary War by General Lafayette.

These coins were sold by popular subscription, and the proceeds were used toward paying for the erection of a statue of Lafayette in Paris. The issue consisted of fifty thousand pieces.

Lai Tzu, or **Hsing Yeh.** In China certain light coins issued by Fei Ti, A.D. 465 were thus called. The words mean the leaves of the Linnanthemum nymphoides, which are very light and float on the surface of the water.

Lakshmi Pagoda. A name given to a variety of the Pagoda (*q.v.*) which bears on the obverse a female figure, one of the Hindu deities.

L'al Jaláli. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan of the value of ten Rupees. *See* Sihansah.

Lam. *See* Gouden Lam.

Lammpfennig. A variety of bracteate struck by the Abbey of St. Gallen, Switzerland, during the fourteenth century. It receives its name from the figure of the Paschal Lamb on the obverse.

Landmünze, or **Landesmünze.** The name given to German copper or base silver money which circulated only in the province or state where it was struck, to distinguish it from coins which were current throughout an entire kingdom or empire. The initials L. M. are frequently found on these pieces.

Landsberger Pfennige. The name given to certain small silver coins struck by Frederick II; Margrave of Meissen (1428-1464). They resemble bracteates and were divisions of the Groschen. They obtain their name from the figure of the shield of Landsberg, and the inscription LAND. Another name for the same pieces is Brückenpfennige, as they are supposed to have been used for paying toll over the bridge near Dresden.

Langrok, *i.e.*, "long cloak." A nickname given to the double Flabbe, or piece of eight Stuivers issued in Groningen from about 1589 to the middle of the seventeenth century. The allusion is to the figure of St. Martin, who is habited in a long cloak.

Lappen, meaning "rags," is a common nickname for paper money in Germany, and, according to the colors on the reverses of the various denominations, they are distinguished as blaue Lappen, braune Lappen, etc.

Larding Money. Blount, in his *Law Dictionary*, 1670, states that "in the Manour of Bradford, in County Wilts, the Tenants pay to the Marquis of Winchester, their Landlord, a small yearly Rent by this Name."

Wharton, in the *Law Lexicon*, 1864, adds that it "is said to be for liberty to feed their hogs with the masts of the lord's woods, the fat of a hog being called lard."

Largo. *See* Giulio.

Lari. A copper coin of the Maldive Islands issued A.H. 1331, *i.e.*, 1913, and struck at Male. It bears the Arabic inscription SULTAN MUHAMMAD SHAMS AL-DIN ISKANDAR. There is a piece of four Laris of the same date.

Larin, or **Lari.** A species of wire money of Persia, which obtains its name from the province of Lâristán, and which was formerly chiefly current on the coasts of the Gulf of Persia. Sir John Chardin, who travelled extensively through Persia from 1664 to 1677, states that these coins were

made until Lâri was conquered by Abbâs the Great of Persia (1582-1627) and he estimates their value at two and one half Shâhis.

These coins usually occur in silver, but specimens in gold exist, and are very rare. They were extensively imitated, both in Ceylon and at Bijapúr. The former are first described by Robert Knox, who was kept a prisoner for twenty years, from 1659 to 1679, in the Kandian provinces of central Ceylon. He says: "There is another sort [of money] which all people by the King's permission may and do make, the shape is like a fish-hook, they stamp what mark or impression on it they please; the silver is purely fine beyond pieces of eight; for, if any suspect the goodness of the plate, it is the custom to burn the money in the fire, red hot, and so put it in water, and if it be not then purely white, it is not current money."

Professor Wilson, in his remarks on fish-hook money, contributed to the *Numismatic Chronicle* (vol. xvi), describes some pieces of silver wire, not hooked, which were coined in imitation of the Laris, at Bijapúr by the Sultan Ali Ádil Sháh, who reigned from 1670 to 1691. They bear on both sides legends in Arabic characters; on one side the Sultan's name and on the other "Zarb Lari Dangh Sikka," *i.e.*, "Struck at Lari, a stamped Dangh." They are of the same weight as the Ceylon hooks, *viz.*, about one hundred and seventy grains troy.

The Ceylon types are known in Sinhalese under the name of Ridi, *i.e.*, silver.

For a detailed account of the Larins, the reader is referred to the treatise by Rhys Davids (sec. 68-73), Codrington (p. 118), and Allen, *Numismatic Chronicle* (series iv. xii. 313).

Lat. The name given to a copper ingot or bar, used as money in the Lao States in Northern Siam. Their value varied from sixteen to sixty-four to a Tical.

Lateres. Both Varro and Pliny refer to Roman coins of the shape of a tile or a brick by this name.

Latrones. The Latin name for Tesserae (*q.v.*).

Laubthaler. The name given to a French silver coin struck in the eighteenth century and so called on account of the branches of laurel which surround the shield of fleurs de lis. In France this coin is called the Grand Ecu or Ecu de six Livres. Under Louis XVI there were varieties counterstamped for Berne in Switzerland. The type was copied in Prussia.

Lauenpfennige. *See* Löwenpfennige.

Laurel. A variety of the Unite (*q.v.*) of James I, of England, so called on account of the laureated head on the obverse.

Laurentiusgulden. The name given to certain gold coins issued by the city of Nuremberg from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. They bear the figure of St. Lawrence and a gridiron on which he is supposed to have been martyred.

Lausannais, or **Livre Faible.** A former money of account used at Neuchatel, Switzerland, which was computed at twelve Gros, or one hundred and forty-four Deniers Faibles.

Lawenpfennige. *See* Löwenpfennige.

Laxsan. *See* Bahar.

Le. *See* Li.

Lead was used for trial pieces, tokens, and counterfeit money from very early times. Among the known specimens prior to the Christian era are some belonging to the Kings of Numidia. In the second and third centuries A.D. leaden coins were issued in Egypt, especially at Memphis, and in the first and second centuries in Roman Gaul.

This metal was also employed for striking obsidional coins, of which there is a series, consisting of one Sol to forty Sols, issued at Woerden when that city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1575-1576. *See* Mailliet (cxxv. 1-9).

There is an extensive series of Duits in lead struck by the Dutch in the eighteenth century for their possessions in Ceylon and Java.

In the Danish issues for Tranquebar the leaden pieces originated under Christian IV in 1640. *See Indian Antiquary* (xxiv. 22).

Leaden tokens passing as half Pennies were issued to a considerable amount in England during the reign of Elizabeth; under James I all leaden tokens of private traders were abolished. *See* Nummi Plumbei.

Erasmus, in his *Adagia*, mentions *Plumbeos Angliae* in use in the latter part of the reign of Henry VII; and Budelius, *De Monetis*, 1591 (p. 5), states that these leaden tokens were still in circulation in his time.

League Coinage. The general term used to designate such coins of the ancients as were put forth by a federation of states or cities in order to ensure a certain amount of uniformity so far as types, weight, and fineness were concerned.

The principal one of the Leagues was the Achæan (*q.v.*).

The Ætolian League issued gold, silver, and bronze B.C. 279-168, and the coins usually have on the reverse a figure of Ætolia, copied from a statue dedicated at Delphi in commemoration of victories over the Gauls and Macedonians.

The Arcadian League was established by Epaminondas against Sparta after the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, and under its auspices the city of Megalopolis was founded. At this place the coins of the League were struck.

The coinage of Bœotia was largely a federal currency from the earliest times, and the Bœotian shield is a characteristic feature on the issues. This may possibly refer to the shield of Athena Itonia in the temple of Coroneia, which was the meeting-place of the League. This type disappears after B.C. 288 and the League was dissolved by the Romans B.C. 146.

The cities of Chalcidice established a League B.C. 392 with Olynthus as headquarters. The coinage is uniform with types relating to Apollo. It was dissolved *circa* B.C. 358, when Philip II of Macedonia captured Chalcidice.

The federal coinage of Eubœa was issued at Eretria. It lasted from B.C. 411 to B.C. 336 and nothing was struck during the Macedonian occupation. After the defeat of the Macedonians at Cynoscephalae B.C. 197 the federal coinage was revived until this League was also dissolved by the Romans, B.C. 146.

The Ionian League was a very ancient alliance and originally consisted of the cities of Clazomenæ, Colophon, Ephesus, Erythræ, Lebedus, Miletus, Myus, Phocæa, Priene, Chios, Teos, and Samos. Smyrna was added about B.C. 700. Under Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius the above thirteen cities issued bronze coins in celebration of a festival they jointly held.

An alliance between the rulers of the various Lycian cities gave rise to the Lycian League, B.C. 168, and lasted until A.D. 43, when the Emperor Claudius organized Lycia with Pamphylia as a Roman province.

Leal. A name sometimes given to the Portuguese Bazarucco (*q.v.*). It is usually found with a large sphere within a circle as the reverse design. There is a corresponding half known as Cepayqua.

Gerson da Cunha, in *Contributions to the History of Indo-Portuguese Numismatics*, 1880 (pp. 11, 22), states that the Cepayqua was struck by Albuquerque at Goa as early as 1510.

Leang. *See* Liang.

Leather Money. Leather was used as currency by the Lacedaemonians, and Plato states that leather money was employed by the Carthaginians in his day, and that it was probably the earliest currency of that people. These citations, however, probably refer to the skins of various animals, and the stamped leather which it is claimed was used by the Romans before the introduction of a copper coinage by Numa Pompilius was perhaps an entire skin or pelt rather than a distinctive coin.

There is no doubt, however, that in more modern times nations have adopted a leather coinage which frequently served the function of necessity money, and which was made redeemable for a metallic currency. In the year 1241 the Emperor Frederick II issued leather coins when he was besieging Faenza for seven months, and these were later exchanged for gold Augustali which had the value of one and a quarter gold Gulden. The coins issued by the Emperor contained his portrait impressed in silver on the leather.

More than a century earlier, *i.e.*, in 1124, Dominicus Michieli, Doge of Venice, issued obsidional coins of leather cut from horse hides for the beleaguered city of Tyrus. This coin received the name of Michieletta from its originator. In 1360, John II, King of France, authorized the making of small leather coins with small golden

threads sewn or stamped upon them; this he was compelled to do as his treasury was depleted on account of a ransom of three million livres paid to the English nation. Stamped leather coins were issued by Leyden in 1574, when the city was besieged by the Spaniards under Valdez; they bore as a device three shields and a stag, with the letters S. M. and H. S.

The Russians at an early period used skins of animals for currency and later they employed irregular discs and strips of leather rudely stamped. The word "rouble" is derived from the verb to cut, and some varieties of Russian copper money are called Puli, from *poul,* leather; these words are probably derived from the primitive leather currency in use in that country. *See* an exhaustive paper on this subject contributed by William Charlton to the *British Numismatic Journal* (iii. 311).

In 1910 a roll of circular leather tokens was discovered in the archives of the market at Aschbach on the Danube in upper Austria. These tokens bore the crest of Philip Eder of the guild of masons and stone-cutters at Eferding (near Aschbach) and the date 1804. Leather strips were also found from which these tokens were cut. Mr. Franz Hirmann, the founder of the museum at Aschbach, has discovered among the records that at the time of the French occupation the masons and stone-workers were employed by the French in the construction of intrenchments, and were paid by the master of the guild with these leather coins which represented the value of one Groschen. *See* also Ruding (i. 131, 346).

Lebetes. A fragmentary inscription recently found in Crete assesses the payment of certain fines at so-and-so many Λέβητες, or "Cauldrons." It was therefore by this name that certain silver Staters of the fourth century B.C., all countermarked with a device representing a Cauldron (Λέβης), were known in Crete. Svoronos, *Bull. Corr. Hell.* 1888. (vol. xii.).

Lebongo. A name given to a currency made of straw, which was in use in the Portuguese colony of Angola. Each piece was of the value of five Reis. It was superseded in 1693 by a copper coinage.

Leeuw, *i.e.,* Lion. A gold coin of Brabant, Flanders, and the United Provinces. It was struck by Anthony of Brabant pursuant to an ordinance of 1408. The Gouden Leeuw, as it is sometimes called, was also issued by Philip the Good (1430-1467) in Flanders and later at Mechlin.

The coin receives its name from the lion on the obverse, who is in an upright position, and is sometimes depicted holding a flag or banner in his claws. *See* Lion d'Or.

Leeuwendaalder. This, and the Leeuwengroot are of the same type as the preceding and are struck in silver. The former is of crown size and is also known as the Ecu au Lion. It was issued from 1576 to the close of the seventeenth century.

Legal Tender Notes, also known as United States Notes. The name given to a series of paper money first issued by an Act of Congress of the United States in 1862. They have been issued in denominations from $5.00 to $10,000.00, and are a Legal Tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Leg Dollar. The popular name in the seventeenth century for the new type of Rijksdaalder introduced about 1662 for the Province of Utrecht. On the reverse is a Knight standing with only one leg visible, the other being hidden behind an armorial shield.

Legend, from the Latin *legere,* the words running around the coin inside of the border. *See* Inscription.

Legierung. A term used by German numismatic writers to indicate an alloy, especially of silver and copper, or silver and nickel. The etymology is probably from the Italian *legare,* to bind.

Legionary Coins. A name given to certain Roman gold and silver coins which were issued in honor of the Legions. The earliest known were struck by Mark Antony, and the last by Carausius. They usually have the inscription LEG.

Legpenninge. *See* Rechenpfennige.

Lei. *See* Leu.

Leicht Geld. A term formerly used in Hamburg and applied to Pistoles, Speciesthaler, etc., which circulated at a slight depreciation. *See* Noback (p. 320).

Leijcesterdaalder. A silver coin of Crown size issued for Gueldres, West Frisia, Zeeland, etc., pursuant to an ordisance of August 4, 1586, and continued until about the middle of the seventeenth century. It bears on the obverse a reputed half-length portrait of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and on the reverse the armorial shields of the six Provinces (on some specimens seven), that opposed the Spanish rule. From the latter circumstance it is also known as the Unierijksdaalder.

Lemocia, or **Lemona.** A billon coin of the Vicomtes de Limoges and copied from the Barbarin (*q.v.*) of Saint Martial. It takes its name from Lemovicas, the mediæval name of Limoges.

Guido VI, Vicomte of Limoges (1230-1263), substituted his own portrait on his coinage, but the pieces were rejected and the regular Bretagne type restored. *See* Blanchet (i. 275).

Lenticular Coins. A name given to such coins as are shaped like a lentil or a lens, *i.e.*, thicker in the centre and gradually tapering towards the edge, as in the earliest emissions of the Roman Aes.

Leone. A Venetian silver coin struck by Francesco Morosini (1688-1694) for use in the Levant. It was copied by his successor, Silvestro Valier (1694-1700).

Alvise II Mocenigo (1700-1709), issued a similar coin for Zara of a value of eighty Soldi.

The above coins are called respectively Leone Morosino and Leone Mocenigo, and obtain their names from the large figure of a lion on the reverse. There are divisions of halves, quarters, and eighths of the same design.

Leonina. A name given to the gold two Zecchini piece of Pope Leo XII (1823-1829).

Leonine, or **Lionine.** A base silver coin, so called from the figure of a lion. *See* Brabant and Mitre.

Leonzino, or **Leoncino.** Another name for the Tallero of Francis I, Duke of Modena (1629-1658), and to that of his successor, Alfonso IV (1658-1662). Its value was four Bolognini.

Leopard. An Anglo-Gallic gold coin struck by Edward III of England in 1343. It was of the value of half a Florin, and obtained its name from the crowned leopard on the obverse, though Ruding states that this animal was in reality a lion.

The legend on the reverse was DOMINE. NE.IN.FVRORE.TVO.ARGVAS.ME. *See* Florin.

Leopold d'Or. The popular name for the gold coin of twenty Francs issued by Leopold I, King of Belgium (1831-1865).

Leopoldino. The silver Scudo issued by Pietro Leopoldo I, of Lorraine, and Grand Duke of Tuscany (1765-1790), is so called. In the mint regulations of 1823 its value was fixed at ten Paoli, or six and two thirds Lira, while the ordinary Scudo was equal to seven Lira.

Leopoldo. The name given to the gold Ducat issued by Leopold, Duke of Lorraine (1697-1729); and also to the silver Piastre of Leopold II, Duke of Tuscany (1824-1859).

Lepton. Originally this was not a coin, but simply the smallest practical weight applied to gold and silver. After the introduction of copper money in Greece and Asia Minor the Lepton became an actual coin.

At Athens seven Lepta went to the Chalcus (*q.v.*). In the eastern portion of the Roman Empire it was used to distinguish the local copper coins from the imperial issues. But, generally speaking, the word Lepton was the term used for a small copper coin and consequently varied greatly, according to time and locality.

It was later equal to one half of the Chalcus (*q.v.*), as is confirmed from a comparison of a passage in Polybius (ii. 15) with the well known quotation from the Gospel of St. Mark (xii. 42). From Polybius we learn that the Assarius was equal to half an Obolus, or four Chalki. The Roman Quadrans was therefore equal to the Chalcus, and as St. Mark says that the Quadrans contained two Lepta, the Lepton must have been exactly one half of the Chalcus.

The word Mite was employed by the translators of the New Testament simply because the coin was so very small in size, and it retained this meaning for a long period. Hyll, in his *Arithmetick*, 1600 (iii. 1), says, "Four Mites is the aliquot

part of a peny, viz. 1/6, for 6 times 4 is 24, and so many mites marchants assigne to 1. peny." Jeake, in his *Arithmetick*, 1674 (77), states that sixteen Mites are equal to a Farthing.

Coverdale, in his translation of the New Testament, 1535, renders the Gospel of St. Mark (xii. 42) as follows: "And there came a poore wyddowe, and put in two mytes, which make a farthinge."

Lepton (plural Lepta). A copper coin of modern Greece, the Ionian Isles, and the Greek Republic under Capo d'Istria. It is the one hundredth part of a Phoenix, or Drachma. The five Lepta piece is also called an Obolos. The word Lepton means thin or fragile.

Lesher Referendum Dollar. *See* Referendum Dollar.

Leu, or **Lev.** A silver coin of Bulgaria and Roumania adopted in 1867, when these countries based their monetary systems on the Latin Union. One hundred Bani are equal to one Leu. The plural is Lei, and the name of the coin is synonymous with Lira or Livre. Similarly in Bulgaria, one hundred Stotinki are equal to one Lev (plural Leba).

Levant Dollar. The name given to any coin which is employed in the Levant trade, but especially to the Maria Theresa Thaler of 1780. This piece is always struck with this date for commercial purposes, and is accepted in Zanzibar, Abyssinia, Madagascar, and many other countries. Its weight is a trifle over 433 grains, and its original fineness has been retained. In some of the African and Asiatic sections this coin is known as the Tallero del Levante, and in others as el Real. *See* Ernest and Wand.

Frederick II of Prussia issued Levant Dollars in 1766 and 1767 for trade with the Orient. These have his bust on the obverse and the motto SUUM-CUIQUE on the reverse.

Levy. A corruption of "eleven pence," and the popular name for the Spanish Real in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey.

Lewekin. In an ordinance dated July 14, 1424, and reprinted by Paul Joseph (p. 155), a coin of this name is mentioned as being equal to one twelfth of a Groschen.

Lewis. *See* Louis d'Or.

Leycesterdaalder. *See* Leijcesterdaalder.

Li, or **Le.** A Chinese weight, also the one thousandth part of the Tael of silver, and of the recent Chinese Dollar or Yuan. The Li is synonymous to the foreign term Cash. The copper Li is supposed to weigh one tenth of a Tael and it is so expressed on coins of Shun Chih (1644-1661) of the Manchu dynasty. Recent patterns of some of the copper coins have values of one, two, and five Li. The Japanese Rin is equal to the Li and the same character is used.

Liang. The Chinese ounce, called by Europeans Tael (*q.v.*). Some of the earliest round Chinese coins were inscribed Pan Liang (*q.v.*), or Half Ounce. Although the word Liang is seldom seen on coins the word has been used as a value on paper money from the tenth century. Certain coins of Hsien Feng (1850-1861) have the word Liang impressed on them as a weight.

Liard. Originally a base silver coin, the value of which is difficult to determine as it was generally struck without any marks of denomination. Some early French varieties had a value of three Deniers, but with the decrease in worth of the latter coin the Liard decreased correspondingly and under Henry IV it was struck in copper and became the fourth part of the Sol.

The name is probably a corruption of *li ardito,* the Gascon form of the Hardi or Hardit (*q.v.*).

Liardo. A base silver coin struck in 1720 by Antonio Grimani, Prince of Monaco. Its value was two Denari.

Libella. A Roman silver coin mentioned by Varro and stated by him to be equal to half the Sestertius. The half of the Libella was called the Sembella, and the half of the latter coin, or one fourth of the Libella, was known as the Teruncia, the last named coin being little more than a grain and a half in weight.

Some authorities have doubted the existence of these smaller coins altogether, and suppose them to be either copper divisions of the Denarius, or merely money of account. Gronovius states that when Varro wrote there was no such coin as the Libella, but that the term signified the tenth part of a Denarius.

Libertina. A silver coin of Ragusa, issued from 1791 to 1795, with a value of two Ducati or eighty Grossetti. It was copied after the Maria Theresa Thaler and received its name from the inscription LIBERTAS on the reverse.

Libertini. The popular name for the Quattrini, struck in Siena in 1526, to pay the soldiers and repair the fortifications of the city, after the siege by the troops of Clement VII.

Libra. The unit of the gold standard of Peru, adopted in 1897. It is divided into ten Soles, each of ten Dineros, each of ten Centavos.

Libralis. *See* Aes Grave.

Licht Thaler. The name given to a variety of silver coins struck by Julius, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1568-1589). They represent the wild man holding a candle or torch in his right hand. There is a half and quarter Thaler of the same design.

Ligurino. The name given to a variety of the silver Luigino (*q.v.*) of Genoa, issued in 1668 and later by the Banco di San Giorgio, under Cesare Gentile. It has on the obverse a crowned shield supported by two griffins, and on the reverse a bust, inscribed "Liguria."

Lily Root Money. The name given to a variety of Chinese metallic currency on account of its resemblance to the root of a lily cut in half. These pieces are described in detail by Ramsden (*pp.* 28-29).

Lima Type. The word Lima, which occurs on certain coins of George II of England, indicates that these pieces were coined in great part from silver captured by the two British privateers, "Duke," and "Prince Frederick." This capture occurred on July 10, 1745, when the above mentioned vessels took two ships belonging to St. Malo, which were returning from Lima.

Another explanation, given by Snelling, that the silver formed part of the cargo of the great Mexican treasure-ship from Acapulco taken by Anson, June 20, 1743, is obviously unsatisfactory, because the above-mentioned inscription indicates that the metal was of Peruvian and not Mexican origin.

The Crowns occur only with the date 1746, but there are half Crowns, Shillings, and six Pences dated 1745 and 1746.

Lincoln Cent. The popular name for the copper Cent of the United States of America, first issued in 1909. It bears a bust of Abraham Lincoln on the obverse, from designs by Victor D. Brenner.

Lingot. A term used by French numismatic writers to describe a cast bar of metal adapted for monetary purposes and sometimes stamped with a numeral of value, etc.

Linsen Dukaten. The nickname given to the one thirty-second Ducats of Nuremberg and Regensburg, because they resemble lentils in size.

Lion. A gold coin of Scotland, first struck in the reign of Robert II (1371-1390) and continued until 1588. It received its name from the rampant lion over the shield of Scotland on the obverse. The reverse has a figure of St. Andrew extended on a saltire cross, hence the name "St. Andrew" frequently given to these coins.

The weight was originally thirty-eight grains, but later it varied considerably. A larger coin of nearly double the size, but of the same type, received the name of Demy (*q.v.*).

A Scotch billon coin has received the same name. *See* Hard Head.

Lion. A billon coin of the Anglo-Gallic series, first issued by Edward I.

It derives its name from the representation, on the obverse, of a lion passant guardant, which was the heraldic bearing of Aquitaine. This device was previously incorporated by Henry II, with two lions passant guardant, the arms of Normandy, thus forming the coat since borne by the English Kings. *See* also Leeuw.

Lion à la Haie. *See* Tuin.

Lion Dollar. *See* Leeuwendaalder and Dog Dollar.

Lion d'Or. A gold coin of France which appears to have been struck only in the reign of Philip VI (1328-1350). It resembles the Ecu d'Or of the same ruler, the only difference being the figure of a lion lying at the foot of the throne, from which it obtains its name.

The type was copied in Flanders and the Low Countries, receiving the name of Gouden Leeuw.

Lion Heaume. The name given to a variety of the gold Florin issued in Flanders by Louis de Male (1346-1384). It has on the obverse the figure of a helmeted lion under a Gothic archway and the inscription LVDOVICVS : DEI : GRA : COM' : Z DNS : FLANDRIE. with FLANDRES in the exergue. *See* Heaume.

Lion Shilling. Lion Sixpence. A name given to the Shilling and Sixpence of the third type of George IV, issued in 1825. These have on the reverse a crowned lion standing on a crown, with the rose, thistle, and shamrock below.

The Shilling of Edward VII bears the royal crest, a lion standing on a crown, and recalls the earlier type.

Lira, plural Lire, and derived from the Latin word *libra,* a pound, was originally a money of account in Venice. Payments of Lira di Grossi, while made in the latter coins, were based on their weight irrespective of their number. The Doge Nicolo Tron (1471-1473) introduced the so-called Lira Tron, which bore his bust on one side and the lion of St. Mark on the reverse. It was divided into twenty Soldi of twelve Denari, and was copied by some of his successors.

When Italy adopted the Latin Union standard the silver Lira was made the unit and placed on a par value with the Franc. It is divided into one hundred Centesimi. The Lira is used in the Italian colonies, in Lombardy, Venice, and in San Marino.

Lira. *See* Pound Turkish.

Lira Aragonese. *See* Jaquesa.

Lira Austriaca. *See* Svanzica.

Lira Jaquesa. *See* Jaquesa.

Lira Mocenigo. *See* Mocenigo.

Lira Tron. *See* Lira.

Lirazza. A base silver coin of Venice issued at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and current until the termination of the Republic. Its value originally appears to have been thirty Soldi, but the later specimens declined to equivalents of fifteen, ten, and five Soldi, and frequently have the value indicated on the reverse in Roman numerals. *See* Traro.

Liretta. A Venetian base silver coin introduced by the Doge Nicolo Sagredo (1675-1676) and copied by a number of his successors to the end of the Republic.

For Zara the Venetians issued pieces of four, eight, eighteen, and twenty Lirette during the eighteenth century.

Lirona. A base silver coin of the Venetian Republic, originally issued pursuant to an act of January 5, 1571, under the Doge Alvise I. Mocenigo. It bears on the reverse the numeral X, to indicate its value of ten Gazzette. This method of inscribing was at a later period used for the Lirazza (*q.v.*).

Lisbonino. The double Moeda de Ouro of the Portuguese monetary system, and commonly known as the Moidore. It was the fifth of a Dobrao, and originally worth four thousand Reis, but raised to four thousand and eight hundred in 1688. *See* Portuguez.

Lis d'Argent. A silver coin of France struck by Louis XIV of the value of twenty Sols. The reverse has a cross composed of eight letter L's, with fleurs-de-lis in the angles. The motto is DOMINIE.ELEGISTI. LILIVM.TIBI. There are halves and quarters of ten and five Sols, respectively.

Lis d'Or. A corresponding gold coin with the same motto and a device representing two angels supporting a crowned shield. Both coins appear to have been issued only in the years 1655 to 1657, although essays appeared in 1653. The Italians gave it the name of Fiordaliso d'oro, and Gigliato d'oro.

Litra. The bronze basis of Sicily, corresponding to the Roman Libra or Pound. It was also represented by a silver coin of three Hemioboli, and under the standard of Tarentum, the one tenth of the Stater, weighing 0.87 grammes.

The divisions of the Siculo-Italiote bronze Litra are the following in corresponding terms of the Roman As:

λίτρα = As, or 12 ounces
δεκώγκιον = deunx, or 10 ounces
ἡμιλίτριον = semis, or 6 ounces
πεντώγκιον = quincunx, or 5 ounces
τετρᾶς = triens, or 4 ounces
τριᾶς = quadrans, or 3 ounces
ἑξᾶς = sextans, or 2 ounces
οὐγκία = uncia, or 1 ounce

The multiples are the

πεντηκοντάλιτρον = 50 litrae
δεκάλιτρον = 10 litrae
πεντάλιτρον = 5 litrae
δίλιτρον = 2 litrae

The majority of these were struck in bronze or silver, sometimes even in gold.

Livonese. A silver Russian issue struck by the Czarina Elizabeth for Livonia and Esthonia, pursuant to an ordinance of October 25, 1756. They consisted of pieces of ninety-six, forty-eight, twenty-four, four, and two Kopecks, but were soon withdrawn from circulation. *See* Noback (p. 923).

Livornino, also known as the Livornina delle Torre. A silver Piastre, struck for Leghorn in 1656 by Ferdinand II de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and by his successors, Cosimo III, and Gian Gastone. It has a view of the fortress of Leghorn on the reverse.

Livre. Originally the money of account in France, and computed at twenty Sous of twelve Deniers each. However, by reason of the debasement of the silver coinage this ratio could not be maintained and it sank rapidly in value, and was finally abolished in 1803 when the Franc system was established. The ratio of silver to gold was then made at fifteen and one half to one, and the decimal system was introduced.

Livre Faible. *See* Lausannais.

Livre Tournois. A silver coin of France, six of which were equal to the Ecu. It was generally known simply as the Livre and must not be confused with the money of account of the same name.

It was abolished in 1803 when the Franc system was adopted.

Locha. A popular name of the Cuartillo or nickel 12½ Centimos of Venezuela.

Locumtenensthaler. The name given to a medallic Thaler of the Elector Frederick III of Saxony (1486-1525), issued in 1518 and later, on account of the inscription IMPERIQVE.LOCVMTENES.GENERAL., a title conferred on him by the Emperor Maximilian I.

Löserthaler, or **Juliuslöser** are large silver coins of the value of from two to sixteen Speciesthaler, issued by Julius, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1568-1589), and made from the product of his silver mines.

These coins owe their origin to an ordinance of the Duke to the effect that every one of his subjects, according to their rank and station, was to redeem one of these coins (Löser, *i.e.*, redeemer), and be prepared to account for the same whenever demanded. They could pawn them in case of necessity but were not allowed to sell or exchange them. By this arrangement the Duke was always kept informed as to the amount of silver money in his dominions which he could levy upon in case of necessity. The latter exigency never arose, nevertheless these coins are scarce, although a large number were struck.

They were made at Heinrichstadt, and bear on the reverse the ducal armorial shield supported by two wild men. *See* Wildemannsthaler.

Lösungs-Dukat. Lösungs-Thaler. The name given to a gold and silver coinage struck by Gustavus Adolphus for Würzburg in 1631 and 1632. The name means "Redeemer," and the coins receive their designation from the inscription "Gott mit uns," on the reverse.

Löwenpfennige. This name is given to a variety of Bracteates, generally the twelfth part of the early Groschen, issued in Saxony, etc., in the early part of the fifteenth century. They obtain their name from the shield on which is a lion rampant. An ordinance of 1482 for the mintmaster Augustin Horn of Zwickau reads "die Pfennig soltn schlecht mit dem Geprege eins Lawen usw. slahen."

These coins were also called Lauenpfennige, and the type was copied by the city of Brunswick. The latter have the letter B above or at the side of the shield. The Löwenheller of Ludwig III, Elector of the Palatinate (1410-1436) have a crowned lion rampant, and are of somewhat smaller size.

Lo-han Cash. A Chinese coin issued in the reign of Kang Hsi (1662-1722), and said to have been made from melted down Lo-han images. It can be distinguished from the other coins of this reign by the different form of the character hsi.

Long Cross Type. The name used to describe a series of English silver Pennies first struck by Henry III in 1248. They have on the reverse a long double cross extending to the edge of the coin. *See* Short Cross Type.

Lord Baltimore Pieces. An issue of silver Shillings, Sixpence, Fourpence, and a copper Penny for the Province of Maryland in 1659. For varieties and details *see* Crosby.

Lord Lucas Farthings. A name given to certain pattern Farthings bearing the words QVATVOR.MARIA.VINDICO., *i.e.*, "I claim the four seas," which legend is said to have given offence to Louis XIV. Lord Lucas referred to them in a speech in the House of Lords, on February 22, 1670-1671, when he complained of the scarcity of money, as follows:

"Of his now Majesty's coin there appears but very little, so that in effect we have none left for common use but a little lean coined money of the late three former princes. And what supply is preparing for it, my Lords? I hear of none unless it be of copper farthings, and this is the metal that is to vindicate, according to the inscription on it, the dominion of the four seas."

The "supply" appeared in 1672, when a copper currency for general use appeared, and the Farthing became a legal tender. *See* Ruding (ii. 14).

Lorrain. *See* Double Lorrain.

Lorraines. A name given to the Testoons, issued in Scotland in 1558 and 1560 from the large crowned monogram F M (*i.e.*, Francis and Mary) between two Lorraine crosses, which these coins bear on the reverse.

Lot. The one sixteenth of the Mark (*q.v.*).

Lott, or **Solot.** A Siamese copper coin, the half of the Att. *See* Tical.

Lotterie Dukat. An undated gold coin of Pfalz-Sulzbach, struck by the Elector Karl Theodor (1742-1777, and in Bavaria until 1799). It has on the reverse the figure of a nude Fortuna standing on a globe and the inscriptions INDVSTRIÆ-SORS above, and HAC FAVENTE below.

Lotus Coins. *See* Padma Tanka.

Louis, or **Louis d'Argent.** A French silver coin, first struck by Louis XIV in 1643. It is generally known by its size and its equivalent in Sols. Thus the largest is the Louis de 60 Sols, from which there is a graduated series of Louis de 30 Sols, de 15 Sols, de 5 Sols, de 30 Deniers, and de 15 Deniers.

The Louis de Cinq Sols was specially struck for the Oriental trade, and was extensively imitated. *See* Luigino.

Louis aux Lunettes. A nickname used to designate a type of Louis d'Or, struck by Louis XVI in 1777 and later. The two shields of France and Navarre on the reverse were supposed to resemble a pair of spectacles.

The Ecu aux Lunettes was of the same design. *See* Brillenthaler.

Louis aux Palmes. The name given to a variety of the Louis d'Or of Louis XVI which has on the reverse a crowned shield in a frame of palm leaves.

Louis d'Or. A gold coin of France, first struck by Louis XIII in 1640, when the reformation of the currency took place, and continued until the Revolution of 1789, when the twenty Franc piece took its place. Its original value was ten Livres, but this fluctuated and in the reign of Louis XVI it went as high as fourteen Livres. There are divisions and multiples as high as an octuple Louis d'Or.

The *London Gazette* of 1674 (No. 904) mentions "Lewises of Gold . . . Escalines of Gold."

Louisiana Cent. A name given to the copper Sous inscribed COLONIES FRANCOISES and dated 1721 and 1722, because they were intended for almost exclusive use in the French colony of Louisiana, which at that time included nearly all the territory between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains.

Lovenaar. A silver coin of Brabant, struck in 1488 during the minority of Philip the Good. The reverse inscription is taken from the Book of Psalms (cxxi. 7), and reads: FIAT.PAX.IN.VIRTVTE.TVA.

Love Thaler. *See* Janauschek Thaler.

Lucati. The popular name for the Fiorini, with the figure of St. Martin, struck in Lucca under Republican rule (*circa* 1200-1342).

Lucchese Nuovo. A Denaro of Lucca, current in the twelfth century. *See* Infortiati.

Lucre. An expression meaning a gain in money, and usually employed in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy. Alexander Pope has the line,

"The lust of lucre, and the dread of death,"

and Byron, in *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (xii.), has:

"Who racked their brains for lucre, not for fame."

The translators of the New Testament make use of the following terms: "Not greedy of filthy lucre," I Timothy (iii. 3); "A bishop must be . . . not given to filthy lucre," Titus (i. 7); "Teaching things which they ought not, for filthy lucre's sake," Titus (i. 11); "Feed the flock of God . . . not for filthy lucre," I Peter (v. 2).

Lucullei. The name given to gold coins struck in Greece under Sylla. *See* Blanchet (p. 5).

Lübische Pfennige. *See* Hohlpfennige.

Lügenthaler. The name given to a Thaler struck by Henry Julius of Brunswick-Lüneburg, in 1596 and 1597. It has on the reverse an inscription HVETE.DICH. FVR.DER.TADT.DER.LVEGEN . WIRDT . WOL . RADT.

For an extended account of the origin of this coin *conf.* Madai (No. 1111).

Luigi. The common name for the gold coin of ten Scudi, struck in Malta by Emanuele Pinto (1741-1773) and his successors. It was of the same value as the Louis d'Or. *See* Beato Luigi.

Luigino. The common nickname for the silver coins of five Sols, or one twelfth Livre, originally struck by Louis XIV in 1643. They received this title in Italy, to which country they were sent in large quantities for use in the Levantine trade. *See* Louis.

Luigino. A silver coin of Genoa issued in 1668 and later by the Banco di San Giorgio, under Cesare Gentile. It has on the obverse a crowned shield supported by two griffins, and on the reverse a figure of St. George on horseback. From the latter circumstance it is sometimes called Giorgino. Its value represented 24 Soldi.

The Luigino was also issued by the Spinola family of Ronco, Tassarolo, and Arquata; by Violante Lomellini for Torriglia; and by the Malaspina family for Fosdinovo (1667-1677). It was copied from the half Ecu or piece of five Sols struck at Trevoux. *See* Timmin, and *conf.* Poey d'Avant (viii. 109).

Lundrenses. Ruding (i. 193-194) cites an ordinance of 1279-1280, empowering William de Turnemire of Marseilles, the master of the mint, to make Farthings throughout England. They were called Lundrenses, probably on account of the inscription LONDONIENSIS on the reverse.

Lundress. W. Lowndes, in his *Amendment to the Silver Coinage*, 1695 (p. 17), states that "A Sterling . . . was once called a Lundress, because it was to be Coined only at London."

Lunga. *See* Moneta Lunga.

Lu'ong Bac. *See* Nén.

Lupetta. *See* Cervia.

Lushburger. A name given to a silver Penny imported from Luxemburg into England, in the reign of Edward III and forbidden in the latter country.

Langland, *Piers Ploughman*, 1377 (xv. 342), says, "In lussheborwes is a lyther alay (? alloy) and yet loketh he like a sterlynge."

Chaucer, in the prologue to the *Monk's Tale* (74) states "God woot no lussheburgh payen ye;" and Cowell, in *The Interpreter* 1607, mentions Lushoborow, "a base coine vsed in the daies of King Ed. the 3. coined beyond Seas to the likenes of English money."

Ruding (i. 222) states that in 1346 "many merchants and others carried the good money out of the realm, and brought in false money called Lussheboumes, which were worth only eight shillings the pound or less."

Lutherthaler. These are medals rather than coins, and the name is applied to pieces struck in 1661 at Eisleben, and in 1717 to commemorate the bi-centenary of the Reformation. They usually have a bust of Luther on the obverse.

Lycian League. *See* League Coinage.

M

Maccaroni Pieces. *See* Macquina.

Maccochino. *See* Macquina.

Mace. The name given by foreigners to the Chinese Ch'ien (*q.v.*) or Tsien, the tenth part of a Tael or Liang. In the modern struck Chinese silver coinage the following pieces bear the name Mace:

7 Mace 2 Candareens or Dollar (Yuan)
3 Mace 6 Candareens or half Dollar
1 Mace 4.4 Candareens or fifth Dollar

See Tael and Yuan.

Mace. A gold coin of Atjeh. *See* Mas.

Macelinus. Du Cange states that this is an old name for the Marabotin.

Mach. The Annamese word for a tenth of a string of Cash. *See* Quan.

Macquina, or **Macuqina.** A Spanish word meaning a clipped coin. *See* Cob.

Chalmers states that in Jamaica "the Mexican quarter dollars were called Maccaroni pieces, . . . which may be a representative of Maccochino, a word still used in Venezuela to denote cut money, and the name Maccaroni was transferred to the British Shilling rated as a quarter Dollar, and was in vogue in British Honduras." *See* Moco.

Macuta. A Portuguese copper coin issued from the middle of the eighteenth century for Angola and other African possessions. The coin has a value of fifty Reis, and the multiples from two to twelve Macutas are in silver. All of the preceding coins are frequently counterstamped. The low denominations are in copper.

The name is probably derived from the Makua or Makuana, one of the tribes behind Mozambique. *See* Fernandes (p. 266).

The Macuta was the basis of the monetary system in Sierra Leone in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Bonneville, *Traité des Monnaies,* 1806, defines it as "monnaie de compte, ou plutôt une manière de compter en usage parmi les nègres de quelques endroits des côtes d'Afrique, particulièrement à Loango sur la côte d' Angola." *See* also Chalmers (p. 208).

Mada. A gold coin of ancient India, the one fourth of the Pagoda. *See* Pana.

Madonnenthaler. The name given to any coin on which the Virgin and Child is depicted, but specially applied to the issues of Hamburg during the seventeenth century on which the Madonna seated or standing is a prominent feature.

Madonnina. Another name for the Lira struck at Genoa during the eighteenth century. The obverse has a figure of the Madonna and on the reverse is a crowned shield supported by two griffins. There is a corresponding doppia Madonnina and mezza Madonnina.

In Bologna a silver coin of the value of six Bolognini received the same name. It was issued in the sixteenth century under Papal rule.

Madonnina. A Papal copper coin of the value of five Baiocci, struck by Pius VI (1775-1798). There are varieties for Ascoli, Civita Vecchia, Fermo, Gubbio, Macerata, Perugia, Tivoli, Montalto, Matelica, Viterbo, San Severino, Ronciglione, etc. The half was called the Sampietrino, both coins receiving their designations from the figures represented thereon.

Madridja. A nickname given to the Spanish Dobla in Morocco (where this coin formerly extensively circulated), on account of its origin. *See* Noback (p. 243). It represented a value of ten Miscals or Metsquals. Fonrobert (5696).

Maerra Peninga. This term occurs in the Anglo-Saxon laws of Aelfred, and is translated "larger pennies." Ruding (i. 110) thinks that with at least equal propriety, "it might have been rendered 'pure,' or as it would now be called, 'lawful money.' "

Mag, possibly an abbreviation of Magpie (*q.v.*). An English slang name for a half Penny. It is thus defined by G. Parker, in *Life's Painter,* 1781 (p. 129).

Dickens, in *Bleak House* (xxiii.), uses the phrase "It can't be worth a mag to him," and Henry Kingsley, in *Ravenshoe*

(i. 9) says, "As long as he had a mag to bless himself with, he would always be a lazy, useless humbug." *See* Maggy Robb.

Magatama. A piece of jade or agate in the shape of a tiger's claw, and supposed to have been used as a primitive money in Japan. *See* Munro (p. 5).

Magdalon. A gold coin issued at Tarascon and other mints of Provence. It was struck by Renatus of Anjou (1434-1480) and by his successors. It bears a figure of St. Mary Magdalen and the double cross of Lorraine.

Maggy Robb, or **Maggie Rab.** According to Jamieson, *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language,* this was a popular name for a bad half Penny. He defines Magg as a cant term for a half Penny with the plural Maggs. The latter word is used in Lothian to designate the gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they carry any goods.

The same authority cites an Aberdeenshire saying, "He's a very guid man, but I trow he's gotten a Maggy Rob o' a wife."

Magister Thaler. A silver coin of Sachsen-Weimar, struck in 1654 to commemorate the rectorship of the University of Jena, which was conferred on Prince Bernhard. *See* Madai (No. 1491).

Maglia. The Italian equivalent of the Maille (*q.v.*) At Casale under Giovanni III (1445-1464), was struck the copper Maglia di Bianchetto. For detailed accounts of this issue *see Rivista Numismatica,* 1867 (ii. 3), and *Revue Belge,* 1866 (xi. 3).

Magpie. An English slang term for a half-penny. Dickens, in *Oliver Twist* (viii) has: "I'm at low-water-mark myself, only one bob and a magpie." *See* Mag.

Mah. A money of account in Abyssinia, twenty-two being equal to an Ashrafi (*q.v.*).

Mahallak. A brass coin of El-Harrar, a province of Abyssinia, issued A.H. 1284 and after. *See* Valentine (p. 82). It was the one-twentieth part of the Gersh, or Ghrush. The same name was given to the first silver coin struck at El-Harrar by Menelik. It has a value equal to the Egyptian Piastre.

Mahbub. *See* Mathbu and Zer-mahbub.

Mahbubia. The name given to the handsome silver Rupee introduced into circulation in Hyderabad in 1904. It receives its name from Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the Nizam of the Deccan, "as a compliment to the ruler who declined to abrogate his currency privileges." The term Mahbubia Annas is also applied to the copper coinage of this rule.

Mahmûdî, also called Khodâbandi. A Persian silver coin of the Sufî or Safî dynasty. Its value was one half Abbâsi or two Shahis. It is also known as the Sad-Dinar.

At Bassorah, in Asia-Minor, a money of account formerly prevailed based on the Persian system, as follows:

1 Toman = 100 Mahmûdî or Mamûdîs.
= 1,000 Danims or Danimes.
= 10,000 Flusch.

According to Noback (p. 652), the Mahmûdî was also a former copper coin of Maskat, and the twentieth part of the Piastre or Spanish Dollar. It was subdivided into twenty Gass or Goz.

Maille, from a French word signifying a mesh or a link in a suit of armor, is from its probable resemblance, applied to a small billon or base silver coin. The Maille Tierce or demi Gros and the Maille Tournois were issued under Philip IV of France (1285-1314). The Maille Blanche appeared under Charles IV (1322-1328), and other varieties are the Maille Noire, Maille Parisis, Maille Bourgeoise, and the Maille d'Or, the latter a gold coin struck in 1347 by Jehan Bougier of Arras, for the Bishopric of Cambrai.

The Maille was also common in Flanders, and there are special issues for Lille, Antwerp, Brussels, and other towns, which resembled small Deniers.

Maillechort. *See* Argenton.

Maille Noble. A name given to the half Noble first issued in the reign of Edward III. *See* Noble and Ferling.

Maiorchino. The popular name for the Grosso issued in the island of Majorca. It is subdivided into eighteen Piccoli.

Majhawala. Another name for the gold Mohur of Nepal of the weight of half a Tola. The word means "a middle coin." *See* Suka.

Majorina, or **Pecunia Major.** A name given to the largest size of bronze coin issued by Diocletian after his monetary reform. After Diocletian the piece was issued only intermittently, notably by Julian and Valentinian.

Make. An obsolete English dialect and slang term for a half Penny. *See* Flag.

In an old poem of 1547 entitled *The Hye Way to the Spyttel House* occurs the line:

"Docked the dell for a coper meke."

Sir Walter Scott, in his novel *Woodstock* (xxxvi.) has, "I take it; for a make to a million."

Malaque. A silver coin introduced by Albuquerque, Governor General of Malacca, in 1510. *See* Caixa.

Maley Groschen. *See* Maly Groszy.

Malkontentengulden. A series of coins struck in Hungary under Francis Rakoczy during the rebellion against Austria, from 1703 to 1711. They were issued from 1704 to 1706.

Malla. The smallest of all the Spanish copper coins. Its value was one half of a Dinero, and it circulated in Majorca and Barcelona as early as the fourteenth century. The name appears to be the Spanish equivalent for Maille.

Malschilling. A silver denomination of Anton Günther, Duke of Oldenburg (1603-1667, and copied by Adolf, Count of Bentheim-Tecklenburg.

Maluco. The name given to a cast piece of eighty Reis, struck for the island of Terceira in 1829 during the war against Don Miguel. These coins were made from metal obtained from the bells of the convents. *See* Mailliet Suppl. (72 i.), and Fernandes (p. 312).

Maly Groszy, or **Maley Groschen.** The word *maly* in Polish means small, and this name was given to certain diminutive Groschen issued in Bohemia under Rudolf II in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Eighty-four were equal to one Gulden Thaler.

Mame Gin. *See* Cho Gin.

Mamûdî. *See* Mahmûdî.

Man. The old Annamese word for a Quan (*q.v.*) or string of Cash.

Manah. The Babylonian form of the Mina (*q.v.*).

Mancanza. The name given to a Neapolitan gold coin of the value of forty Carlini or four Ducati. It was struck by Charles III in 1749, and later by Ferdinand IV. Its weight is two thirds that of the Oncia.

Mançeau, or **Mançois.** See Mansois.

Mancoso, or **Mancuso.** A term supposed to have been derived from the Latin *manus* and consequently applied to such coins as exhibit the figure of a hand. A Solidus Mancusus of silver is mentioned at the time of Charlemagne as being equal to thirty Denarii Nuovi, and an ordinance of the Abbey of Sesto at Friuli, dated 778, refers to XX *mancoseos auri.*

A Denaro Mancuso is found in the Papal coinage under Benedict IV (900-903), and John XII (955-964). In the Byzantine series the Soldo Mancuso occurs under Constantine V and Leo IV (751-775), and it was copied in Beneventum by Luitprand, a contemporary ruler (751-758). All of the preceding coins have a hand as a prominent figure.

The Mancus d'oro was also struck by Raimond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona (1130-1162) who married Petronilla, Queen of Aragon. This coin has the inscription BARKINOT, implying Barcelona. *See* Blanchet (i. 312).

Finally in the Lucchese coinage the name Mancoso occurs as early as 1551, and is used for the half of the Scudo d'Oro.

Mancus. An Anglo-Saxon money of account mentioned in payments as early as the ninth century. An annual tribute of 365 Mancuses was made to the Pope for the maintenance of the English school in Rome, the lighting of St. Peter's, etc. This tribute does not, however, imply 365 coins.

Mancuso. *See* Mancoso.

Mandat. *See* Assignat.

Maneh. An early Jewish weight standard, the value of which is defined in Ezekiel (xlv. 12). *See* Mina.

Mangir, or **Manghir.** A copper coin of the Ottoman Empire, introduced by Murad I (A.H. 761-792). It ranged apparently at first from eight to sixteen to the Akcheh, and eventually became of equal value with it.

The Mangur, as it is sometimes called, finally became the fourth part of the Asper or the four hundred and eightieth of a Piastre.

It was introduced in Egypt under Soleiman I (A.H. 926-974). *See* Fonrobert (5006).

Manilla, or **Manille.** A species of ring money, resembling a horseshoe, which was formerly current in the Grand Bassam, Southwest Nigeria, and other sections on the West Coast of Africa. Specimens occur in iron, tin, and copper. *See* Zay (p. 246-247).

Mankush. An Arabic word, the past participle of the verb *nakash,* to engrave. It is incorrect to say that it means a coin, although it is occasionally found in poetry applied to coins as the "engraved" pieces.

Mannen Tsuho. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

Manoel. A later name for the Cruzado (*q.v.*).

Manouvrier Note. The name given to a rare variety of the five Dollar note of the Confederate Government, issued at New Orleans, La., in July, 1861. It receives its name from the engraver, Julius Manouvrier, a Frenchman who was in business in New Orleans until about 1875.

Mansois. A billon coin struck by Henry V of England in the Anglo-Gallic series (1415-1422). The reverse inscription, MONETA DVPLEX, indicates that it was a variety of the double Tournois.

The name is variously written Mançois, Mançeau, Manseau, Monsoys, and in Low Latin Manseus. *See* Ruding (i. 260).

Mantelet d'Or. Another name for the Petit Royal d'Or, struck by Philip III of France (1270-1285). *See* Royal d'Or.

Marabotin Alfonsin. The gold Dinar struck by Alfonso VIII of Castile in imitation of the Almoravide Dinars. These coins have the inscriptions in Arabic and the letters ALF at the bottom.

Marabotins. The contemporary name in Europe for the gold coins of the Almoravides, struck in Spain and Morocco during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. *See* Maravedi.

Maradoe. According to Kelly (p. 214), this was a former Chinese money of account and computed at six hundred Cash.

Maravedi. This coin corresponded to the gold Dinar and the Marabotin, which was struck in Spain by the Moorish dynasty of Almoravides (El-Murábitin). The coins of the Christian rulers of Spain are copied to some extent from their Moorish predecessors, and even the names are retained.

The Maravedi appeared in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella and became the unit of the Spanish copper coinage. Multiples of two, four, six, and eight Maravedis were issued, and frequently the values were altered by means of countermarks. Its nominal value, however, was one thirty-fourth of a Real. *See Rassegna Numismatica* (x. 53-56).

Marc. The French, Spanish, and Italian equivalent for the Mark as a weight and a money of account. The Castellano (*q.v.*) was based on the fiftieth part of this weight. In 1093, Philip I of France donated nine Marcs of silver for the restoration of a church which had been destroyed by fire.

Marca Argenti. *See* Mark.

Marcello. A silver coin of Venice which receives its name from the Doge Nicolo Marcello (1473-1474), who introduced it. It was retained until the middle of the sixteenth century.

Originally its value was ten Soldi, but later issues were struck of four, six, and eight Soldi, as well as one of five Soldi for colonial purposes.

The Marcello bears on the obverse a figure of the standing or crowned Christ, and on the reverse the kneeling figure of the Doge, in the act of receiving a banner from St. Mark.

The type was copied at Mantua as early as 1529 and was retained under Francesco I Gonzaga (1540-1550). In the coinage of Modena during the sixteenth century the Grosso of five Soldi was also copied from the Marcello.

Marchesino. The name given to a variety of the Bolognino, struck at Ferrara during the fourteenth century, while the city was under the rule of the House of Este, called Marchesi di Ferrara.

Marchetto. A copper coin of Venice, introduced by the Doge Giovanni Bembo (1615-1618), and continued until the latter

part of the eighteenth century. There is a corresponding mezzo Marchetto.

The name is derived from the figure of St. Mark, which occurs on the coin.

In Bergamo at the beginning of the nineteenth century trading was carried on in Marchetti, *i.e.*, in Lira of twenty Soldi.

Marchiones. *See* Marques.

Marengo. The name given to a gold coin struck in the mint of Turin after the battle of Marengo, which occurred on June 14, 1800. It bears the head of Minerva and on the reverse the date L'AN 9 or L'AN 10, *i.e.*, 1801 or 1802. The value was twenty Francs, and it was designed by Amadeus Lavy, the mintmaster at Turin. This coin is also known as the Marenghino.

Margaretengroschen. The name given to some silver coins of the fifteenth century, struck by Frederick II, Margrave of Meissen, which bear the letter M in addition to the ordinary inscription. Authorities are agreed that this represents Margaret, the wife of Frederick, to whom were accorded certain minting privileges.

Margengroschen. *See* Mariengroschen.

Maria. The popular name for a Spanish silver coin struck by Charles II (1665-1700). On the reverse was a large letter M with an A crossing the same and the value. There is a Maria of four Reales and another of eight Reales.

Maria Theresa Thaler. *See* Levant Dollar.

Mariengroschen, or **Gros à la Madone.** A silver coin originally issued at Goslar in 1505 with a value of eighty to the Mark, and consequently inferior to the Bohemian Groschen, which were computed at sixty to the Mark. These coins received their name from the figure of the Virgin and Child on the reverse. In Adam Berg's *New Müntzbuch*, 1597, they are called Margengroschen, and their value is stated to be equal to ten white Pfennige.

The type was copied in Hanover, Brunswick-Lüneburg, and many parts of Westphalia. During the seventeenth century this coin was legalized at one thirty-sixth of the Thaler, or one twenty-fourth of the Gulden, and numerous multiples and divisions were struck.

The name was retained long after the original design was abandoned, *e.g.*, there exist pieces for Brunswick-Lüneburg of twelve and twenty-four Mariengroschen with the running horse design.

Marienthaler. This coin, like the Groschen of the same name, receives its title from the figure of the Virgin and the Child on the reverse. They were originally struck at Hamburg, Goslar, and Hildesheim, were copied in Hungary and were issued in Bavaria as late as 1871.

Marigold. An obsolete slang name for a Guinea, and probably given to the coin on account of its yellow color, which is a distinctive feature of the flower. Abraham Cowley, in his play, *The Cutter of Coleman Street*, 1663 (ii. 3), says: "I'll . . . put five hundred Marygolds in a Purse."

Marjáse. The Hungarian name for the Austrian seventeen Kreuzer pieces.

Mark, or **Marca Argenti.** The Mark as a gold and silver weight is mentioned in Germany as early as the eleventh century. In the *Nibelunglied*, composed between 1180 and 1190, there is mention of *zehen marc von golde*, Richard I of England was ransomed for ten thousand Marks, and Shakespeare in *The Comedy of Errors* (ii. 1 and iii. 1) speaks of "a thousand marks in gold." It was extensively employed in Cologne during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and the Kölnische Mark in 1524 was made the accepted weight standard throughout Central Europe.

As a money of account it was used for the payment of large sums where the small silver coins of different sizes and fineness were simply weighed. *See* Usualmark.

The divisions of the Mark were:

The one fourth, called Vierdung, Viertling, Firdung, or Ferto.

The one sixteenth, called Lot.

The one thirty-second, called Setin, and

The one sixty-fourth, called Quentin, or Quentchen.

These divisions were uniformly recognized, though the weight varied in different localities.

Mark. The unit of the currency of Germany. It was introduced as a silver coin pursuant to an ordinance of December 4, 1871, and divided into one hundred Pfennige.

There are multiples of two, three, and five Marks in silver, the latter denomination being now abolished. In gold there are multiples of five, ten, and twenty Marks.

The ten Mark piece was originally called a Krone, and the silver coin of three Marks replaced the Thaler.

Mark. A silver coin which appeared early in the sixteenth century in Scandinavia, Livonia, Holstein, Hamburg, Lübeck, Mecklenburg, etc., and which represented approximately a half Thaler.

In Sweden it was struck as early as 1512 and retained until the beginning of the eighteenth century. In Denmark its value was sixteen Skilling and it was in use to the reign of Frederick VI (1808).

A Mark was issued in Livonia in 1573 for payment of the garrison of Pernau.

Mark. *See* Nova Constellatio.

Mark Banco. *See* Banco.

Markka (plural Markkaa). A silver coin of Finland, issued in 1865 and subdivided into one hundred Pennia. Finland has had a gold standard since 1877, and its coins are based on the system adopted by the Latin Union. Multiples exist in gold of ten and twenty Markkaa.

Mark Newby Coppers. *See* St. Patrick's Money.

Marmussini. A money of Milan mentioned as early as 1473, and later regulated at seven to a Grosso to conform with the coinage of Savoy. *See* Promis (ii. 34-35).

Marqué. A name given to a class of billon coins struck by France for use in its colonies. Their dates range from about 1738 to 1744, and they were received at various values. Thus in Canada they represented a double Sol of twenty-four Deniers and a Sol of half that value; in the Isles of France and Bourbon they corresponded to three Sols; in the Antilles to two Sous and six Deniers, etc. *See* Sol and Tampé, and *conf.* Zay (pp. 65-70), and Wood, in *American Journal of Numismatics* (xlviii. 129-136).

Marqué Blanc. The name given to the billon coin of French Guiana of the value of ten Centimes, struck in 1818. As they contained twenty per cent of silver they presented a whiter appearance than the Noirs or older Marqués.

Marques. Hugo, Comte de la Marche, established a mint at Bellac in 1211 and struck coins called Marques, or Marchiones, bearing a figure resembling a half moon. *See* Blanchet (i. 287).

Marti. The popular name for the Cuban gold coin of the value of five Pesos issued in 1915. It bears on the obverse the head of José Martí, the Cuban patriot, who died in 1895 at the early age of forty-two years.

Martinsgulden. *See* Albansgulden.

Martinsthaler. *See* Bettlerthaler.

Marzellen. This term was formerly used in Germany to designate coins with the figure of St. Mark. The Diet of Augsburg, on June 19, 1589, established their value at nineteen Kreuzer.

Mas. A gold coin of the former Kingdom of Atjeh in Sumatra. It can be traced to the latter part of the sixteenth century. Sir John Davis, in his *Travels,* 1598, states that

1600 Caixas	=	1 Mas, or Mace.
400 Caixas	=	1 Koupan.
4 Koupans	=	1 Mas, or Mace.
4 Mas	=	1 Pardaw.
4 Pardaws	=	1 Tayell, or Tail.

Netscher states that he has never seen the Koupan, Pardaw, or Tayell, and considers them moneys of account. *Conf.* also Millies (p. 72).

Másaka. A coin of Ceylon which is referred to in commentaries written as early as the fifth century. It appears to have been of both metal and wood, though no specimens are now in existence. *See* Rhys Davids (sec. 13).

Masenetta. A silver coin of Ferrara of the value of one Grossetto, with the figure of St. Maurelius on one side and a corn-mill on the reverse.

It was introduced in the fifteenth century either by Duke Borso (1450-1471) or by his successor, Ercole I (1471-1505). For detailed accounts of the origin of the name and the curious devices, *see Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (xviii. 560).

Mashrabi. *See* Mushtari.

Maskat Pice. *See* Baisa.

Massa. A Latin term denoting a Flan or Blank (*q.v.*).

Massa. A copper coin of Ceylon, specimens of which have been discovered dating back to the middle of the twelfth century. It was probably a later form of the Másaka (*q.v.*), and was copied by a long line of the native rulers.

Massachusetts Cent. This well-known coin first appeared in 1787 and the corresponding half Cent in the following year. It was evidently the intention to issue coins of larger denominations also, as mention is made in *Fleet's Pocket Almanack* for the year 1789 that "a mint is erected on Boston Neck, for coining of gold, silver, and copper, of the same weight, alloy, and value as is fixed by the Resolve of Congress of the 8th of August, 1786. Copper only has as yet been coined, viz: Cents and Half-Cents." *See* Crosby.

Masse d'Or. A gold coin of France struck only by Philip III (1270-1285) and his successor Philip IV (1285-1314). It has on one side a figure of the King seated on a throne and holding in his hand a long sceptre or mace (Fr. *la masse*) from which it receives its name.

Masson. A silver coin of Lorraine and Bar, which receives its name from Mons. Masson, the Director of the Mint in 1728 and 1729. *See* De Saulcy (pl. xxxiii. 1).

Masumma. *See* Mazuma.

Matapan, or **Grosso Veneto.** The name given to a variety of the Grosso (*q.v.*) which was first struck by Enrico Dandulo, Doge of Venice, from 1192 to 1205. The etymology of the word is uncertain, but it is known that the Venetians took part in the fourth Crusade in the year 1204, the result of which was the annexation by Venice of several islands and territories in the Aegean Sea, among them being Morea. As the Venetians retained possession of this section for some time, and probably established mints there, the name may be connected with Cape Matapan in Morea.

The Matapan usually has on one side a figure of the Doge receiving a banner from St. Mark, the patron saint of Venice, and on the reverse a figure of Christ seated on a throne.

These coins were extensively struck up to the beginning of the fifteenth century, and were copied by the Balkan States. The Matapan was succeeded by the Grossetto (*q.v.*).

Mathbu, or **Metbuo.** A gold coin of Morocco, which appears to have been introduced about the period of Muley Ismail ben Scherif (A.H. 1082-1140), and discontinued in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Its value was one and a half Rials or twenty and a quarter Ukkias.

Matica (plural Maticaes). A currency adopted by Portugal for Mozambique. *See* Barrinha.

Matier. *See* Matthiasgroschen.

Matsuri Sen. A form of the Japanese E Sen (*q.v.*), sometimes known as "Festival" Sen. They are cast in such a way that several pieces form a group often very picturesque. They are made to stand upright or to set in a holder and are used for shrine offerings or ornaments.

Matthiasgroschen. A name originally bestowed on certain varieties of the silver Groschen of Goslar, struck in 1464. They bore on the obverse a bust of St. Matthew, the patron saint of the city, whose body it was claimed was brought to Goslar by the Emperor Henry III in the year 1040.

These coins were of the value of six Pfennige, and they were extensively copied in Hildesheim in 1663, in Hanover, etc., where their value was subject to considerable fluctuation.

The terms Matthier, Matier, or Mattier, are abbreviated names for coins of similar type struck for Ravensberg by Frederick William of Brandenburg. They were of the value of four Pfennige, or one half of a Mariengroschen, and were used in Brunswick as late as the nineteenth century.

Maundy Money. This money was first issued in 1670, to conform to the old custom of distributing the royal bounty to certain poor persons on Maundy or Holy Thursday. The name seems to be derived from the maund or bag in which they were carried. The coins consist of silver Fourpence or Groats, Threepence, Twopence or half Groats, and Pennies; they are not intended for currency but are, nevertheless, legal tender.

In the reign of Victoria a considerable number of the Threepences and half Groats were exported to Jamaica and used as currency there. *See* Wire Money.

The practice of distributing coins to the populace dates from the time of the Roman emperors, where such pieces, called Missilia, were thrown to the public on days of festivity, during the performances at the circus, etc. In the German series, coins specially struck for distribution during commemorative exercises receive the name of Auswurf Münzen, *i.e.*, "money to be thrown out."

Maximilian d'Or. A gold coin of Bavaria, a variety of the Pistole or five Thaler. The name is principally applied to the issues of Duke Maximilian III (1745-1778).

Mayili. A Kanarese word which is supposed to signify a token. The term Mayili Kasu followed by a numeral, and meaning "Token Cash," is found on the copper coins of Krishna Raja Udaiyar, the ruler of Mysore (1799-1868).

Mayon. *See* Salung.

Mazuma, or **Masumma.** This word is American Yiddish for money; Yiddish being a patois of Polish, Russian, German, and Hebrew, and American Yiddish being made up of the same languages plus English. The word comes from the Polish-Yiddish word, Masummen, which in turn is derived from M'Zumon, being literally "Means of Sustenance." The latter is from the verb Zoman, *i.e.*, "to feed."

Meaia, or **Meaja.** An obsolete Spanish word, meaning a medal.

Mealha. A billon coin resembling the Denier, and which appears to have been struck only during the reign of Alfonso I of Portugal (1128-1185).

Mechelaar. A silver coin of Brabant struck in 1485 and later. Its value was one and a half Grooten, and the corresponding Dubbele Mechelaar was generally known as the Penning van drie Grooten. *See* Heylen (p. 64).

Medaglia, Medaille. The corresponding names in Italian and French for a medal.

Medal. A piece coined for the purpose of commemorating some historical event, or as an award for personal merit. It is never intended to pass for money.

Various derivations of the word are given. Scaliger derives it from the Arabic *Methalia,* a sort of coin with a head upon it, and Vossius states that it comes from *Metallum,* metal. The most probable etymology, however, is from the Italian *medaglia,* a term which can be traced to the fourteenth century, and which was applied to a coin outside of circulation, and valuable only for its historical or artistic features. *See* Schauthaler.

Medalet. A small medal.

Medallion. A name generally given to very large pieces which occur in the Roman series, and which were struck by Imperial authority in gold, silver, and bronze. It is not definitely settled whether they were used as actual currency or intended as commemoration pieces. *See* Stevenson (*s.v.*).

Mediacula. An obsolete Italian term signifying a medal. Poey d'Avant (iii. 179) cites it from the mint records of the Abbey of Cluny, and from ordinances of William, Duke of Aquitaine, A.D. 1019.

Mediano. This term was used in Milan to describe the half Soldo of six Danari.

Mediatino. A name given to the double Danaro, struck in Verona from 1259 to 1329.

Medino. A copper coin of Egypt, the fortieth part of the Ghrush, the twentieth of the Yigirmlik, and the fifth of the Beshlik.

A billon coin of twenty Medins is cited by Mailliet (Suppl. 23, 5) as having been struck during the French occupation of Cairo, 1798-1801.

Medio. A Spanish word meaning one half, and not infrequently applied to the half Real. It was extensively used in North America during the colonial period, and to some extent after the War of the Revolution. Its value represented six and a quarter Cents.

Medjidie, or **Irmilik.** A silver coin of the modern Turkish series of the value of eighteen and one half Piastres, though often reckoned at twenty Piastres or eighty Metalliks.

Megg. A nickname for a Guinea. Thomas Shadwell, in his play, *The Squire of Alsatia,* 1688 (i. 1), says: "Meggs are Guineas, Smelts are half-guineas." *See* Decus.

Mehnder-Mulie. Kirkpatrick, in *An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal,* 1811 (pp. 217-218), states that in 1793 "the silver eight-anna piece, now called Mohr and Adheeda, was formerly denominated Mehnder-Mulie, after the Prince who first struck it (*i.e.,* Mahendra Malla, A.D. 1566), and by treaty established it in the neighboring Kingdom of Tibet."

Meke. An obsolete dialect term for a half Penny. *See* Make.

Mencalis. Du Cange states that this is the name of a Spanish coin which occurs in documents written in Latin.

Menelik. The name given to the Talari issued by Menelik, King of Abyssinia. These coins were struck at Paris.

Menudo, frequently called Menut, an obsidional copper coin, struck at Vich during the French occupation in 1645; at Barcelona in 1643; and in Civita Vecchia from 1642 to 1646. *See* Mailliet (cxx. 12-15, Suppl. 11, No. 12), etc.

These appear to have been copied from a regular type issued by Philip II and Philip III of Spain.

Meraner Kreuzer. *See* Kreuzer.

Méreau. Originally a moneyer's pass or token, which originated in France. At a later period it was used for the identification of members at council meetings, religious festivals, etc.

M. Blanchet, in his *Numismatique du Moyen-âge et Moderne,* Paris, 1890, reproduces on the cover of the *Atlas* a moneyer's pass in silver of the mint of Lyons, bearing on the obverse a crowned bust of Francis II. The Paris Cabinet des Médailles preserves similar méreaux of the mints of Grenoble, Crémieu, Lyons, Avignon, and Trevoux. That of Avignon, which is the latest in date, was issued in the name and has the arms of Cardinal de Bourbon (Charles X), who was at the time Legate of the Holy See to the Comtat Venaissin.

The work of de Fauris de Saint-Vincens describes one of these silver passes, bearing the name of Louis XII, with the title of Comte de Provence, which has on reverse an initial A, evidently indicating the mint of Aix.

De Courtois *Revue Numismatique,* 1848, (p. 66) illustrates a méreau of small module, issued by the moneyers of Tarascon.

Merk. A Scottish coin which owes its origin to the mediaeval Mark, which was originally a weight, next a money of account, and lastly a coined piece.

The Merk first appears in the Scottish series of money, as a coin, in 1591, where a "Balance Half Merk" of James VI is mentioned. *See* Patrick, *Records of the Coinage of Scotland* (i. introd. and pp. 118, 177, 253, ii. pl. 9). These were followed by the Thistle Merk (*q.v.*) of 1601 and later.

The value of the Merk continued to be two thirds of the Pound (*i.e.,* 13s. 4d.), but when James VI ascended the English throne the Scottish money had so deteriorated that it compared to the English as one to twelve. The Double Merk was also known as the Thistle Dollar. *See* Noble.

Messir, or **Mishir.** A gold coin of the modern Turkish series of the value of twenty-five Piastres.

Messthaler. The name given to the silver coins struck by the Bishops of Sitten, in Switzerland, on which are usually depicted a figure of St. Theodolus before an altar.

Metallik, or **Metallique.** The name given to a variety of low grade silver Turkish coins, which constituted a large part of the ordinary circulation, chiefly in Asia Minor.

The largest of these Metalliks when composed of fifty-two parts of silver and forty-eight of copper, is known as the Altilik, and has a value of five Piastres. When, however, the same sized coin contains only twenty-five per cent of silver, it is known as the Beshlik, and is only equal to two and one half Piastres. As the smaller Metalliks are in the same ratio, the greatest confusion formerly prevailed, which, however, was remedied in 1911 upon the introduction of the nickel coinage.

Metbuo. *See* Mathbu.

Metsqal. *See* Miscal.

Metzblanken. The name given to the Breitgroschen of the city of Metz, struck during the fifteenth century.

Mexican Dollar. Originally this was the popular name for the silver coin of eight Reales which was struck in Mexico and largely used in the Orient. It is mentioned in this sense as early as the beginning of

the eighteenth century. Although the coin is no longer issued the name has survived to the present day and is now applied in the Far East to the Mexican Peso, which circulates for the exact amount of silver that it contains, and consequently has a fluctuating value. *See* Chopped Dollar.

Mezza. An Italian word meaning one half, and applied to coins to indicate the half of some recognized unit.

Mezzanino. An Italian silver coin of half the value of the Grosso (*q.v.*). It was first issued under the Doge Francesco Dandolo of Venice (1326-1339).

A copper Mezzanino was struck at Ragusa in 1795 and 1796, of the same value as the Venetian type.

Michaels Gulden and **Michaels Pfennige.** The name given to two denominations struck by the Abbots of Beromünster in the Canton of Luzerne. They obtain their name from the figure of the archangel Michael slaying a dragon, which occurs on the reverse of these coins.

Michalati. Certain Byzantine Solidi struck in the name of the Emperor Michael bore this designation, which was probably only a popular term.

Michieletta. The name given to a series of leather obsidional coins issued for the city of Tyrus, in 1124. The name is derived from Dominicus Michieli, Doge of Venice (1117-1130), who introduced them. *See* Leather Money.

Mihon Sen. *See* Shiken Sen.

Mihrábi. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, valued at nine Rupees. *See* Sihansah.

Mikron. *See* Obolos.

Mil. A copper coin of Hong Kong, first issued in 1863. It has a round hole in the centre for stringing purposes. The inscriptions are bi-lingual, English and Chinese, and its value is one tenth of the bronze Cent. The Chinese call it Tsian.

Milan d'Or. The name given to the gold coin of twenty Dinara issued in Servia by Milan I in 1882.

Mildinar. *See* Hazardinar.

Milesimo. A former copper denomination of the Philippine Islands; the one thousandth part of the Spanish Escudo.

Miliarensis, or **Milliarensis,** Gr. Μιλιαρήσιον, a silver coin, introduced by Constantine the Great, which at first had the value of one fourteenth of a Solidus, and obtained its name from being the one thousandth part of the pound of gold. It was coined continuously from Constantine to Justinian I. After the latter's reign the Miliarensis was raised in weight to equal the one twelfth of the Solidus and the value changed from one and three quarter Siliquae to two Siliquae (*q.v.*).

Military Guinea. *See* Guinea.

Milk Penny. *See* Old Milk Penny.

Mill. The constructive unit of the monetary system of the United States. It is a money of account and equal to the one tenth of the Cent or the one thousandth part of the Dollar.

Millarès. The name given to certain square silver coins struck by the Almohades in Spain and Northern Africa during the twelfth century. They appear to be the successors of the Miliarenses (*q.v.*).

The name Millarès, however, is more frequently used for the imitations of these half Dirhems made by a number of Christian cities in Spain, Southern France, and Italy for purposes of trade with the Arabs. For an exhaustive treatise on the subject *see* Blancard, *Le Millarès,* 1876, and Engel and Serrure (iii. 456).

Millarès. The modern French name for the ancient Miliarense (*q.v.*).

Milled Money. A name given to such coins as were made by the employment of the mill and screw process which superseded the hammered coins (*q.v.*).

Folkes states that "the maker of this milled money is reported to have been one Philip Mastrelle, a Frenchman, who eventually, however, fell into the practice of coining counterfeit money, and was convicted, and executed at Tyburn, on the 27th of January, 1569." Kenyon states that the "new process of coining, by means of the mill and screw, was introduced into England from France, apparently by a Frenchman called Eloye Mestrell." Hawkins, on the other hand, asserts that "the name of the Frenchman is unknown and the whole history of the process and its employment is involved in singular obscurity."

One thing, however, is certain, and that is that from 1561 to 1575 milled coins were made in England, but as they did not win entire approval, they were discontinued and not revived until November 5, 1662, when a warrant was issued for coining by the mill altogether.

Shakespeare alludes to the milled Sixpence in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (i. 1).

For an exhaustive treatise on the early minting operations by mill and screw, *see* Mr. W. J. Hocking's monograph entitled *Simon's Dies in the Royal Mint Museum, with Some Notes on the Early History of Coinage by Machinery*, contributed to the *Numismatic Chronicle* (4th Series, vol. ix.).

Millieme, also called **Ochr-el-guerche.** A nickel coin of modern Egypt of the value of four Para, or the one tenth of the Piastre. There are multiples of two and five Milliemes in the same metal.

Mill-sail Type. Many Greek coins of the Archaic period have for their reverse type a square design composed of six or eight lines radiating from a common centre to the corners and sides of the square. The resulting six or eight triangular compartments are alternately raised or depressed, giving somewhat the appearance of a swastika or mill-sail and from whence is derived the modern name for the design.

Milreis. The money of account for Portugal and Brazil. One thousand Reis are called Milreis, and one million Reis is known as a Conto di Reis.

The word is derived from *mille, mil,* a thousand, and *real, rey,* a King. The Rei of Manuel (1495-1521) was a small copper coin of low value which was abolished in the sixteenth century, but multiples were retained, some of which received specific names. Thus the Tostao was one hundred Reis; the Cruzado four hundred, the Coroa five thousand, etc.

A nominal gold standard has been in use in Portugal since 1854 and the gold coins consist of five and two Milreis, *i.e.,* five thousand and two thousand Reis respectively. In silver the Milreis consist of one thousand Reis, and there are smaller coins of silver and bronze, the lowest being a piece of one Real.

Portugal imposed her monetary system on Brazil but cut the value of the unit in two. As a consequence the silver Milreis of Brazil represent a value of half of the Portuguese, and the nickel coins of 400, 200, and 100 Reis, adopted in 1906, are in the same proportion.

Mimigardeford Deniers. The oldest silver coins of Munster are so called. The city received this name when founded by Charlemagne A.D. 803, and retained it until 1041, when the title Monasterium was adopted.

These Deniers have on one side a church with three towers or steeples, and the inscription + MIMIGARDEFORD, or + MIMIGERNEFORDE.

Mina, or **Manah.** An early weight standard employed by the Babylonians and Greeks, and one sixtieth of the Talent (*q.v.*). The Greek Mina was equal to one hundred Drachmai, and the Babylonian and Persian Mina or Manah was divided into one hundred Sigloi.

Mining-pieces. *See* Ausbeutemünzen.

Minnespänning. A term used by Swedish numismatists to indicate a token or medalet issued to commemorate some special event. The word *minne* means memory.

Mint Condition. This term when applied to coins or medals means that they are in the highest degree of preservation, or absolutely bright and perfect as when issued by the mint.

Mint-Marks. Abbreviations of words on coins to indicate the place where the coin was struck. They are usually to be found on the lower part of the coin or in the exergue, but instances occur where they are placed above the head on the obverse.

Minuto. The name given to a small billon coin issued in Genoa in the thirteenth century during Republican rule. It was in use until about the year 1700, after which time it was struck in copper. The latter type was copied in Cagliari, Savoy, etc.

Minutulus, or **Argenteus Minutulus,** another name for the Argenteus (*q.v.*).

Compare Lampridius, *Sev. Alex.* (xxii. 8). Also *see* Siliqua.

Miobolo. An obsolete copper coin of the Ionian Islands. The name is probably a corruption of *medio obolos,* and is applied to the half Obolos.

Mirliton. The name given to a variety of the Louis d'Or struck by Louis XV. It has on the reverse two interlaced cursive Ls, with a crown above and a palm-branch on each side.

Mirror Sen. *See* Kagami Sen.

Miscal. A unit of weight for bullion, prevalent in all Muhammadan countries. It is the equivalent of twenty-four Nakhods or Peas, and the Nakhod is equivalent to four gandums or grains of wheat. The Committee for the Reform of the Currency in Egypt experienced great difficulty in determining the exact weight, and finally decided to set aside the miscal and adopt the metric system.

Mr. H. L. Rabino contributed an interesting paper on the coins of the Shahs of Persia to the *Numismatic Chronicle* (series iv. vol. 8) from which the following is extracted:

"When the Imperial Bank of Persia started operations in Persia in 1890, it had to import capital in bar silver to be coined in Tehran. A standard weight had to be fixed. Hajji Muhammad Hassan, Amin ez-Zarb, late Mint-master to the Persian Government, and Mr. Rabino, chief manager of the Bank, after a series of experiments with the Mint and Bank weights, established the proportion between miscals and ounces troy as 250 miscals = 37 ounces troy, or 1 miscal = 71.04 grains. This has ever since been recognized as the equivalent of the miscal for bullion transactions.

"I must add that when the Customs Administration were preparing the New Commercial Convention they had no knowledge of this standard, having at the time no control over the Mint, and after weighing the heavy weights in use in their administration, they fixed the equivalent of the batman Tabrizi of 640 miscals as 2.97 kilogrammes. This equivalent is confirmed, so to say, by treaty. On taking charge of the Mint the Customs found an established standard weight for bullion, which they maintained.

"There is consequently now in Persia a legal weight for bullion, the miscal of 71.04 grains; and a legal weight for merchandise, the miscal of 71.61 grains."

The Miscal, also called Metsqal and Mitsqal, is a silver coin of Morocco, introduced by Muhammad Abd-Allah ben Ismaïl (A.H. 1171-1205). Its value is ten Dirhems. *See* Kesme.

In recent years the Chinese have struck in Turkestan bi-lingual silver coins of five, three, two, and one Miscals.

Mise. An obsolete term for the double Albus or Weisspfennig. It originated from the fact that this was the amount of the stake or entrance money for playing the game of lotto formerly controlled by the Hessian government. *Conf.* the French *Mise.*

Mise Money. An obsolete payment of money by way of contract to purchase some particular exemption. Blount, in *Ancient Tenures,* 1679 (p. 162) states that "The tenants shall pay him a certain sum of money called Mise-money, in consideration whereof, they claim to be acquit of all fines and amerciaments, which are recorded at that time and in Court Rolls and not levyed."

Mishir. *See* Messir.

Misqal, or **Misqali.** Another name for the Sanar (*q.v.*) in the coinage of Afghanistan. *See* Miscal.

Misri. *See* Zer-mahbub.

Missilia. *See* Maundy Money.

Mistura. A general name for Italian billon or base silver coins, but more especially applied to the early issues of Asti, Cremona, Fano, the Papal coins of Avignon, etc.

Mitad. This word is found very frequently on tokens of Latin America, and designates a half Real.

Mite. The *Domesday Book, circa* 1086 (i. 268), mentions the term *minuta,* from which comes the English word mite.

Ruding (i. 217) says, "a mite, in moneyer's weight is the twentieth part of a grain, and an indenture of the 17th year of Edward III mentions *un mytisme de carate.*" *See* Lepton and Myte.

Mite. The expression "a Mite" is used mainly to indicate an extremely small unit of monetary value. In arithmetical books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it is mentioned as the lowest denomination of English money of account.

Caxton, in his *Dialogues,* 1483 (p. 51), has, "A peny, a halfpeny, A ferdyng, a myte;" and Jeake, in his *Arithmetick,* 1696

(p. 77), states that there are sixteen mites in one Farthing. *See* Lepton.

Mithqal. A dialectic form of Miscal (*q.v.*).

Mitre. J. Simon, in his work on *Irish Coins,* 1749 (p. 15), states that "other foreign coins called Mitres, Lionines, etc., from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were . . . uttered here for pennies, though not worth half a penny." *See* Rosary.

Mitsqal. *See* Miscal.

Mixti nummi. *See* Plated Coins.

Mnaieion (μναιεῖον). A piece of one hundred Drachms.

The gold Octodrachms (or one hundred silver Drachms) of Egypt were known by this name in ancient times.

Mocenigo, also called **Lira Mocenigo.** A silver coin of Venice, which receives its name from the Doge Pietro Mocenigo (1474-1476), who introduced it. The type was similar to the Marcella (*q.v.*) and the coin was retained until about the middle of the sixteenth century. Its original value was ten Soldi.

Moco. A West Indian silver piece cut from a Spanish Dollar. It corresponded to the Bit (*q.v.*), and was extensively used in the islands of Dominica and Guadeloupe. *See* Zay and Chalmers (*passim*).

The name is probably a corruption of the French *morceau,* but Chalmers states that "Moco seems to be an abbreviation of the word Maccochino, of which the forms Maccaroni and Macquina were employed in Jamaica and Trinidad to denote cut money."

Module. A word used to indicate the diameter of a coin.

Moeda. *See* Moidore.

Mörchen. *See* Morchen.

Mogrebi. The name formerly used for the Spanish Dollar in Arabia. *See* Noback (p. 679).

Mohar. The name used in Nepal for the Pa-nying Tang-Ka, or Ang-tuk (*q.v.*).

Mohur, or more properly, **Muhr.** A gold coin of India, the issues with native inscriptions dating back to the dynasty of the Moghul emperors in the sixteenth century. The name is from the Arabic, signifying the impression of a seal. *See* Sihansah.

The Mohurs of the East India Company were first struck as patterns in 1765 for Bombay, and in 1769 at the Murshidabad mint for Bengal. The English regal coinage of Mohurs commenced soon after 1858 when the government of India was transferred to the Crown.

In 1899 the silver standard of India was superseded by the gold standard and the Mohur was replaced by the Sovereign.

In the former money of account for Bombay, Madras, etc., the Mohur was computed as follows:

1 Mohur	=	3 Fanams or Paunchea.
	=	15 Rupees.
	=	240 Annas.
	=	750 Fuddea, or double Pice.
	=	1500 Pice or Dogganey (Duganih).
	=	1000 Doreas or Durihs.
	=	3000 Urdees or Urdihs.
	=	6000 Reis.

See Noback (p. 137).

Moidore, or more properly, **Moeda,** from *moneta,* money, a gold coin of Portugal and Brazil. When originally issued under Sebastian I (1557-1578) it was given a value of five hundred Reis, but this coin was nothing but a one and one quarter Cruzado. The Moidore proper, of four thousand Reis, was first struck in the reign of Pedro II (1683-1706), and discontinued under John V (1706-1750; some writers even limiting the period of issue from the years 1688 to 1732.

It was struck much longer for Brazil, and was superseded by the gold coin of four thousand Reis, issued by Pedro I in 1823. *See* Chalmers (p. 396) and Lisbonino.

Molybdos (Gr. μόλυβδος)=Lead (*q.v.*).

Momme. Ordinarily a Japanese weight, but in some instances used as indicative of value. Thus in 1765 appeared a rectilinear silver coin called the Tanuma Go Momme Gin, or the five Momme Silver of Tanuma (Munro, p. 195). It was valued at the twelfth of a gold Ryo. *See* Kwan.

Mon. A word implying a crest or badge and applied to such of the early Japanese Sen as had this decoration. *See* Munro (pp. 17, 36). Later the name was synonymous with Rin, *i.e.,* the tenth part of the Sen. The Japanese Tempo (*q.v.*) was worth one hundred Mon.

In the Korean coinage the Mon or Mun is the hundredth part of the present Niang or Yang. Copper pieces of five and ten Mun are issued.

Monarque. A French slang expression for the silver coin of five Francs, which formerly bore a large portrait of the reigning emperor.

Moneda Provisional. A term used by Spanish numismatists when describing obsidional coins.

Moneta. This surname was bestowed upon Juno, of the Capitol. In B.C. 268 the Roman mint was established in the precincts of the temple of Juno Moneta. At a later period it was used to denote both the place of the mint and the minting art proper. A Denarius struck about B.C. 48 bears the head of the goddess Moneta, with the inscription MONETA. On the reverse is an anvil, die, hammer, and pincers, with T(itus) CARISIVS.

In the reign of Septimius Severus the three Monetae appear on coins. They are represented as holding each a cornucopia and a balance. Under Diocletian, Alexander Severus, etc., only a single figure of Moneta appears on the coins, and is usually represented in the act of dropping coins into a measure.

Moneta Abatuda is money clipped or diminished. The term is used in old records and occurs in Du Fresne, *Glossary*.

Moneta Argentosa. *See* Billon.

Moneta di Coppella. The name given to a Scudo struck by Ferdinand II at Florence in 1656. It bears on the reverse the inscription IMPVRITATE REIECTA, and was of extremely pure silver. The operation of refining gold and silver from all alloys is known as *coppellazione*.

Moneta Duplex. *See* Double.

Moneta Falsa, or **Moneta Falsificata.** The Italian equivalent for counterfeit coins.

Moneta Farthing. The name given to a Farthing of David II of Scotland (1329-1371), which is characterized by the following curious reading: *obv.* MONETA REGIS D. *rev.* AVID SCOTTOR.

Moneta Lunga, meaning "light money." In Florence it was formerly the custom to compute in Tuscan silver, called *moneta buona*, to distinguish it from the *moneta lunga* of Leghorn, which was four per cent less in value.

Moneta Miliarensis. *See* Miliarensis and Millarès.

Moneta Nova. A common expression on European continental coins, to denote a new coinage, which in many instances was only made possible by melting the coins previously in use.

Moneta Palatina. A term which occurs on some of the Merovingian coins of the seventh century, which were issued by the authority of Eligius, a moneyer to Dagobert I.

Moneta Papalis. *See* Paparina.

Moneta Spezzata. The Italian equivalent for fractional or subsidiary coins. The term can be traced to the verb *spezzare*, *i.e.*, to split, or break.

Monetarius. A mintmaster, or moneyer. The term is found on many Anglo-Saxon coins.

Monetary Unit. A name given to a certain coin which has been agreed upon as the base of a monetary system. From this basis are made the multiples and divisions.

Money. Any material that by agreement serves as a common medium of exchange and measure of value in trade.

The oldest spelling appears to be mone, and in this form the word occurs in the *Chronicle* of R. Brunne, *circa* 1330. The Anglo-Saxon laws of Aethelstan, *circa* 900, mention the term mynet, in the sense of money, or payment in general.

Money used as a verb, *i.e.*, to coin or mint money, is now but rarely used. George Augustus Sala, in his *Diary in America*, 1865 (iii. 136), says, "The American double-eagle . . . is perhaps the most beautiful and splendid coin ever moneyed in any mint."

Moneyage. This term means not only the right to coin money, but was also formerly applied to a tax paid to some of the Norman rulers of England, in consideration of their refraining from debasing the coinage.

Carte, *History of England*, 1747 (i. 482), says: "Moneyage was a duty of twelve pence paid every third year in Normandie to the Duke for not altering the coin."

Hume, *History of England*, 1762 (i. App.) has: "Moneyage was also a general

land-tax . . . levied by the two first Norman Kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I."

Money Batterer. One who defaces coins, especially a person who clips or otherwise mutilates them for dishonest purposes. In a rare tract entitled *Cocke Lorell's Boke* (11), printed *circa* 1515, and reprinted by the Percy Society, occurs the passage: "Players, purse cutters, money baterers, Golde washers."

Money of Account. The general term employed to express a value not represented by an actual coin, but which is computed on the basis of a number of struck pieces, the money of account representing a unit value, in some instances very minute or insignificant, and in others very large.

Examples are the Talent of the Ancients, the Conto of the Portuguese, the Beutel of the Muhammadans, the Indian Lac of Rupees, and the Mill in the coinage of the United States.

The German numismatic writers use the term Rechnungsmünzen, and the French say Monnaies de Compte.

Money of Necessity. *See* Obsidional Coins.

Monkey. An English slang expression meaning the sum of five hundred pounds.

Monnaie, La. The familiar name for the mint of Paris, abbreviated from Hôtel de la Monnaie.

Monnaies à la Croix. The general name for coins exhibiting a cross but antedating the Christian era. Notable examples are Gaulish imitations of drachmae, and usually assigned to the Cadurci, Volkes Tectosages, etc.

Monnaies Angevines. A term originally used to distinguish the Deniers struck at Angers from those of Tours. Later the name Angevin or Angevine was applied to the double Gros issued in Flanders and the Low Countries which was copied from the French type. There is an extensive series struck by the Bishops of Metz, beginning with Thierry V (1363-1384).

Monnaies de Compte. *See* Money of Account.

Monnaies d'Essai. *See* Essays.

Monnaies de Verre. *See* Glass Coins.

Monnaies Fourrées. *See* Plated Coins.

Monnaies Muettes. A French term applied to coins that have no inscription. *See* Mute and Anepigrafa.

Monneron Tokens. The name given to a series of copper medals issued by the brothers Monneron of Paris in 1791 and 1792, which were intended to be used for the redemption of the Assignats (*q.v.*). The Monnerons, who were bankers, had a patent for making these tokens, and they struck them in denominations of two and five Sols.

Monsoys. *See* Mansois.

Mopus. A slang term for a Farthing or half Penny, and also for money in general. The word can be traced to the beginning of the eighteenth century. Thackeray, in *Vanity Fair* (vi.), mentions "the old gaff's mopus box."

Morabitino. A gold coin of Portugal struck only in the reigns of Sancho I (1185-1211) and his successor Alfonso II (1211-1223). The figure of the ruler on horseback probably served as the prototype of the Rider and similar gold coins adopted in Europe some time later.

Moraglia. A base silver coin struck by Agostino Tizzone, Count of Dezana (1559-1582). It was of the type of the Sesini of Modena and bore the inscription MONETA DECIENSIS on the obverse, and on the reverse S. GERMANUS, with a figure of the saint. *See* Murajola.

Morchen, also called **Mörchen** and **Mürchen,** were small uniface base silver coins, and they are mentioned in 1409 and 1425 in the mint regulations of Cologne. They circulated extensively in the Rhenish provinces, and their value was the same as the Heller.

The name, meaning a small moor, was bestowed on them in derision, as they soon turned black on account of the small percentage of silver they contained. *See* Busch.

Mordowkis. A name given to imitations of the Kopecks made by the Mordwas and the Tartars for the purpose of ornamenting their dress. *See* Blanchet (ii. 193).

Morelos Dollars. A name given to certain Mexican cast silver pieces of eight Reales, issued from 1811 to 1813 by Gen-

eral Jose Maria Morelos of the Republican forces, in the Province of Oaxaca. There are corresponding coins of the value of two, one, and one half Reales of the same design. The word SUD on the reverse refers to the army of the South, of which he was the commander in chief.

Morisca, or **Mourisca.** An early coin of Castile current in Portugal during the fourteenth century. It was computed at 312 Marabotini.

Moritzpfennige. The name given to a series of silver coins issued by the Archbishops of Magdeburg from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries. They have on the obverse a figure of the patron, Saint Mauritius, who is variously represented as standing, or with the bust only. Archbishop Wigmann von Seeburg (1152-1192) struck the largest and most beautiful specimens.

Moriziotti. This term is applied to copper coins of the value of five Soldi, issued in Piedmont by Victor Amedeo III in 1794. Like the preceding they bore a figure of Saint Mauritius.

Morphe (μορφή). The Greek term for Flan.

Mortuary Pieces. A name given to such coins and medals as are struck by one monarch to commemorate the reign and acts of his predecessor.

They are usually issued very shortly after the demise of the preceding ruler, and in many instances contain both the portraits of him and his successor.

The German equivalents are Sterbe Denkmünze, Sterbe Thaler, and Begräbniss Thaler.

Morveux. The name given to a variety of the Teston of Charles IX of France, struck at Orléans by the Huguenots. Below the laureated bust are the letters A and O, one within the other. *See* Blanchet (i. 161).

Mostoska. *See* Mustofske.

Mother Sen. *See* Haha Sen.

Mouches, or **Mousches,** meaning flies, was the nickname given to certain varieties of Liards, or pieces of three Deniers, issued in Avignon by Urban VIII (1623-1644). They bore on one side the figures of three bees which were mistaken for flies.

Mourisca. *See* Morisca.

Mousquetaire. A name given to the billon coin of thirty Deniers, struck by Louis XIV in 1710 and 1711 for Canada. *See* Zay (p. 66).

Mouton, or **Mouton d'Or.** A larger form of the Agnel (*q.v.*). It is generally attributed to Edward III of England during his occupation of France (1337-1356), but, as the title "King of France" and the English arms are absent from this piece, a writer in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1906, p. 274) has suggested that it should be assigned to Edward, Duke of Gueldres.

Moutonneaulx. Du Cange (iii. 189) cites this as applying to a gold coin mentioned in an ordinance of 1422. It was probably a variety of the preceding coin.

Mozzi. A class of coins mentioned by Promis (ii. 12), as being current in Piedmont in 1335 and of the value of two to a Grosso and a half.

Mu Ch'ien. "Mother coin," the Chinese word for the coins made from the hand-cut model, and which are sent to the various mints to make the Yang Ch'ien or pattern coins which are in turn used to make the regular cast coins for circulation. For the Japanese equivalents *see* Haha Sen and Tané Sen.

Mückenpfennig. A copper coin of Brunswick-Lüneburg, struck in 1696, which has the figure of a fly on the reverse. *See* Neumann (No. 7466).

Mückenthaler. *See* Wespenthaler.

Münze. A German word, meaning a coin.

Münzfund. An expression used by German numismatists in connection with discoveries of coins, and the equivalent of the French "trouvaille" and the English term "find."

Münz Gulden. A gold coin of the Republic of Luzerne, issued from 1794 to 1796. It appears to have been struck only in multiples of twelve and twenty-four, and the reverse has the value abbreviated: MZ. GL.

Münz Recht. A right to coin money vested, with more or less reservation, in many European rulers, ecclesiastics, provinces, and cities.

Münz-Zeichen. The German equivalent for mint mark.

Mürchen. *See* Morchen.

Müter. *See* Myte.

Muettes. *See* Monnaies Muettes.

Muggerbee. *See* Gubber.

Muhr. *See* Mohur.

Muhr-Ashrafî. *See* Ashrafî.

Muíní. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, valued at nine Rupees. *See* Sihansah.

Mule. A coin, token, or medal, made by using two dies which were not originally intended for each other.

The term was first generally used in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and it may have been adopted from the "Token Collectors' Half-penny" of 1796, the reverse of which represents an ass and a mule saluting each other, with the inscription, "Be assured, friend mule, you shall never want my protection."

The German name for this class of coins and medals is Zwittermünzen, and specimens exist dating from the early part of the sixteenth century.

Mu-mon Gin Sen. The Japanese word for non-inscribed silver Sen which was supposed to have been made before the regular Japanese inscribed coinage. Another name is Kwammon Gin Sen, or "Flower Badge Silver Sen."

Mun, or **Mon.** The Korean name for the Chinese Wen (*q.v.*). For further note *see* Mon.

Murajola, or **Muragliola,** a diminutive of Moraglia (*q.v.*), a general term for all coins of dark color probably due to impure silver. As a coin it was first struck in Bologna and Piacenza by Paul III in 1534, of the respective values of two and four Baiocci. It was imitated in Modena in 1542, and in Ferrara, Guastalla, and Correggio shortly afterward. In 1642 the mint at Bologna struck the Murajola of a value of one Bolognino.

As a Papal coin its value varied considerably. Clement XI issued it equal to eight Baiocci in 1717 for Bologna and Ferrara; Clement XII for sixteen Baiocci; Benedict XIV in 1747 for four Baiocci; and Pius VI struck it at various mints and of numerous values.

Mushtari. A name given to the copper forty Cash piece of Mysore, by Tipu Sultan, in 1793. This coin had previously been called Asmani (*q.v.*), and the change of name was necessitated owing to Tipu having given the names of the different stars to his smaller copper coins.

Marsden (ii. 724) calls it Mashrabi. The word Mushtari is the Arabic designation for the planet Jupiter.

Mustofske. A Russian copper coin referred to by Adam Olearius, in his *Travels of the Ambassadors,* etc., 1636 (p. 97), and of the value of one fourth of a Kopeck. The term is also found written Mostoska.

Mute. A term applied to a coin when the same is without any inscription and can therefore only be identified by the devices upon it. *See* Monnaies Muettes, and Anepigraphic Coins.

Mutton Head Cent. The popular name for one of the Connecticut Cents issued in 1787. It bears one of the largest heads represented on coins of that State. *See* Crosby (p. 215).

Muzuna. A small copper coin of Algiers, the twenty-fourth part of the Budschu. It was discontinued about 1820, but the half was retained longer.

In the Morocco coinage the copper Centimo is also known as a Muzuna. The latest coins have the value so expressed. *See* Blanquillo.

Myddelton Token. A copper half Penny dated 1796 for the British settlement in Kentucky, and made payable by P. P. P. Myddelton. It was of English origin.

Mynet. *See* Money.

Myshemihecte (Μυσημίεκτον), or Hemiobol of gold. Specimens were struck at Cumae and by Pixodaros, Satrap of Caria.

Myshemitetarte (μυσημιτετάρτη), or the Tritemorion of gold, equal to one and a half Drachms or nine Obols of silver. Specimens were coined at Athens but are very rare.

Myte, sometimes called **Mite** and **Müte** (plur. Myten, Müter), and the diminutive Müterken. A billon coin of small value current in Flanders and Brabant as early as the fourteenth century and copied in

Germany and the Low Countries. The etymology is probably from the Latin *minutia*, as the name was indiscriminately applied to coins of small value.

In Flanders, Louis de Male (1346-1384) probably introduced it, and the Brabandsche Mijt, as it was called, appeared under Jean IV (1417-1427) and had a value of one sixth of a Grote. A chronicle of Lemgo states that "Müter" were struck at that place in 1497.

The myte occurs in the coinage of Arnhem before 1460; it was issued at Osnabruck under Bishop Konrad von Rietberg (1482-1508), and at Lippe it had the value of a double Pfennig in the time of Bernhard VII (1431-1511).

At a later period the name was applied to billon coins struck at Munster, and in 1764 it was used to designate pieces of three Pfennige which had been reduced to one half of their original value. *See* Mite.

N

Nadiri, also called Rupi and Punsad-Dinar. A silver coin of Persia, which takes its name from the Shah Nadir, who introduced it in 1738. Its value was computed at five hundred Dinars.

Näpgen Heller, or **Näpfchen Heller.** A nickname given to counterfeit coins of very inferior silver which appeared in Saxony in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The name was bestowed on account of their concave or bowl-like form.

Nag-Tang. *See* Tang-Ka.

Nami Sen, or **Wave Sen.** A certain form of the Japanese Kwanei Sen (*q.v.*) with waves or curved lines on the back. They are sometimes called Shi Mon Sen or four Mon Sen, being valued at four of the regular pieces. Various other coins with waves on them were called Nami Sen, such as one of the coins of Akita Province.

Nan Ch'ien. The name given to the Feng Huo Ch'ien issued by the Chinese Emperor Wu Ti (A.D. 502-548) of the Liang dynasty and to the Pu Ch'uan of Wang Mang, because if worn by a woman she would give birth to a son.

Napoleon. The popular name for the twenty Franc gold coin, struck by Napoleon I, from 1805 to 1815.

Conf. also Masson, *Napoléon et les Femmes,* 1894 (p. 103), where the piece of forty Francs issued by the same emperor is called a double Napoleon.

Nasch. A money of account used in Arabia of the value of twenty Dirhems.

Násfi. A copper coin of Dehli, introduced by Muhammad III ibn Tughlaq, about A.H. 730. The corresponding half was known as Hashtkáni, and the quarter as Dokáni. *See* Thomas, Chronicles (Nos. 204-206). The word means a half.

Naulum. The name given by the Greeks to money put in the mouths of deceased persons to insure their passage over the river Styx.

Nashe, in *Saffron Walden,* 1596, says: "I hearing the fellow so forlorne . . . gaue him his Charons Naulum or ferry three half pence." *See* Juvenal (viii. 97), and Aristophanes, *Frogs* (270).

Navicella, or **Navesella.** The common name for the Papal Ducato, struck in Rome, Ancona, etc., during the sixteenth century, which bore on the reverse the figure of St. Peter in a boat.

Navis. The popular name among the Romans for the reverse of a coin. The origin for this term is naturally to be sought among the Republican issues where the common reverse type to be found on the bronze coins was the representation of a ship's prow. Hence the expression *caput aut navis* would correspond to our "Heads or tails."

Neat Gild. *See* Black Mail.

Necessity Money. *See* Obsidional Coins.

Negenmenneke. A silver coin of Brabant issued in 1480-1481, and originally of the value of nine Myten. By the *Ordonnantie* of February 4, 1520, its value was reduced to six Myten and it was consequently called Seskin or Sesken. It was extensively copied in the Low Countries.

Mertens and Torfs, *Geschiedenis van Antwerpen,* 1847 (iii. 325) state that this coin was employed extensively as alms for mendicants.

Negotiepenning. A name given to the gold ten Florin piece of William III, King of the Netherlands (1849-1890). The twenty and the five Florin coins of the same ruler are correspondingly entitled Dubbele and Halve Negotiepenning.

Nên. A silver ingot of a parallelopiped form slightly curved with an average length of 115 mill.; a breadth of 28 mill., and a thickness of 17 mill., and which should weigh about three hundred and seventy-eight grammes. These were used in Indo-China and Cambodia.

Nên Bac. The name given to the Annamese rectangular silver bars introduced under the Emperor Ngaien-tschung (1802-1820). They are supposed to equal in weight the native ounce, called Lu'ong, and are consequently frequently referred to as Lu'ong Bac. *See* Fonrobert (2097, 2105). There is a half of similar shape.

Neptune's Car Penny. The popular name for a copper Penny of Barbadoes, issued in 1792, which bears a figure of Neptune's car on the reverse. There is a corresponding half Penny. *See* Atkins (p. 314).

Nesiaca Drachma, or δραχμὴ νησιωτιχή, mentioned by Alexandrian writers, was a silver coin struck by the "Island League" (κοινὸν τῶν νησιωτῶν), principally in Tenos but also with other types, in the Islands of Andros, Melos, Paros, Naxos, and others. *See* Babelon, *Traité* (vol. i. 501).

Nesle. *See* Gros de Nesle.

Nessfijeh. *See* Nisfiah.

Neugroschen. *See* Silbergroschen.

New Beaver Skins. *See* Hudson's Bay Tokens.

Newby Coppers. *See* St. Patrick's Money.

New England Shilling. This, with the Sixpence and Threepence, were the earliest coins issued by the Colony of Massachusetts. They are plain planchets of silver, without date, legend, or inscription, and bear on one side the figures of value and on the other the letters N.E.

The shilling was made current, according to the act establishing a mint, at two Pence less than the corresponding English coin.

For detailed descriptions *conf.* Crosby.

New Jersey Cents. A State issue in copper from 1786 to 1788, inclusive, and all bearing the inscription NOVA CAESAREA. For details and varieties *see* Crosby.

Ngun Tawk. A name given to certain rough silver pieces of the Lao States. *See* As'êk.

Niang. The old name for the Korean Yang. It was the tenth of the Warn (*q.v.*). There are pattern pieces having this spelling.

Ni Bu. A Japanese term meaning two Bu (*q.v.*).

Nichelino. The popular name in Italy for the nickel coin of twenty Centesimi introduced in 1894.

Nickel, when employed for coinage, is generally mixed with copper. This alloy was used by some of the Kings of Bactria in the second century B.C.

The first national issue of a modern nickel alloy coinage was made by Switzerland in 1850, the pieces being struck at Strasburg. The United States introduced a nickel Cent in 1856; Jamaica a nickel Penny in 1870; and the German Empire adopted a subsidiary nickel coinage in 1873.

The word is now colloquially used to designate the five Cent piece of the United States.

Nim-Bisti. *See* Bisti.

Ninepence. This denomination in British coinage occurs only as a part of the lozenge shaped necessity money of Newark, and also in the series of Inchquin money issued in 1642.

The Newark coin is dated 1646 and bears a crown with the letters C R at the sides, and the value IX below.

The Ninepence in the Inchquin series has nine annulets indicative of its value.

Nippence. An English dialect term for Ninepence. Sarah Hewett, in *The Peasant Speech of Devon,* 1892, has, "Eggs be awnly nippence a dizen tu-day in tha market."

Niquet. A variety of the double Tournois issued by Charles VI of France (1380-1422). The obverse exhibited three fleurs de lis crowned, and the type was copied with slight modifications in the Anglo-Gallic series and in Burgundy as late as the sixteenth century. *See* Hoffmann (34).

Nisar. A gold coin of Hindustan, made for the purpose of distribution "on the occasion of great festivals, such as State processions or at marriages, when they were scattered amongst the crowd." They are usually somewhat thinner than the current coins. *See* Codrington (p. 120).

Nisfiah, or **Nisfiyeh.** A gold coin of the Ottoman Empire, of the weight of about twenty grains and the half of the Zermahbub. The name is derived from nisf, the half.

In the Algiers currency it is the half of the Sultany or Solthani.

Nishka. A gold coin of ancient India, the quadruple Suvarna. Cunningham (p. 48) thinks that it may have been only an ingot of gold of a fixed weight. No specimens have thus far been found. *See* Pana.

Ni Shu. *See* Shu.

Nizim. *See* Sizinia.

Noailles. A variety of the Louis d'Or, struck by Louis XV, which bears on the reverse two shields of France and two of Navarre, arranged in the form of a cross.

Nobilis Rosatus. *See* Noble.

Noble. A gold coin of England first issued in 1344 in the reign of Edward III, being a successor to the Florin. Its original value by proclamation was six Shillings and eight Pence, and no one could refuse to take them in sums of twenty Shillings and upwards. At the same time were issued half Nobles called Maille Nobles and quarter Nobles called Ferling Nobles, their value being in proportion.

The name of the coin is supposed to be derived from the noble nature of the metal of which it was composed, it having only one half of a grain of alloy.

The prominent feature of the coin is the great ship in which stands the King holding a sword and shield, from which circumstance the coins are sometimes referred to as Ship Nobles. The ship may commemorate the naval victory which the English fleet, commanded by the King in person, obtained over the French fleet at Sluys, on Midsummer Day, 1340, and as an old rhyme states:

"Foure things our noble sheweth unto me,
King, ship, and sword, and power of the sea."

The legend on the Noble was IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT, taken from the Gospel of St. Luke (iv. 30), and it was explained to mean that "as Jesus passed invisible and in most secret manner by the middest of the Pharisees, so gold was made by invisible and secret art amidst the ignorant." A legend also states that it was put upon the coins "because Ripley, the Alchymist, when he made gold in the Tower, the first time he found it, spoke these words, *'per medium eorum,' i.e., per medium ignis et sulphuris.*"

The large cross on the reverse has various letters in the centre: E for Edward, L for the London Mint, and one struck at Calais has a C. Those of the succeeding monarchs have R for Richard II, and H for the Henries.

The original weight of the Noble was one hundred and thirty-eight and six thirteenths grains; in 1346 it was reduced to one hundred and twenty-eight and four sevenths grains, and in 1351 it was further reduced to one hundred and twenty grains, although retaining the same nominal value of six Shillings and eight Pence. Henry IV, in 1412, reduced the weight to one hundred and eight grains, and Edward IV in 1465 restored it to its former weight of one hundred and twenty grains. He raised its value to ten Shillings, and to distinguish the new Nobles from the old ones he stamped a rose on each side of them, from which they received the name of Rose Nobles, corrupted into Royals or Ryals, a name borrowed from the French. The white rose was the badge of the King's family. *See* Ryal.

In the time of Henry VII a double Ryal was struck, called a Sovereign (*q.v.*).

The Noble was copied in Burgundy and by the Archdukes of Austria. It was also closely imitated in the Low Countries under the names of Gouden Nobel and Rosenobel (*q.v.*). In a proclamation by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, as Governor in the Low Countries, mention is made of the various unlawful coins then current, and among them is *Nobilis Rosatus*, struck in Gorcum by the authority of Don Antonio, of which one side is said to agree with the English Noble.

Noble. A gold coin of Scotland, first issued in the reign of David II (1329-1371), and almost identical in type with the contemporary English coin of the same name. There appear to be no further issues of Nobles until the second coinage of James VI, when one was struck with the date 1580, sometimes called the Bareheaded Noble. In the fourth coinage of this monarch occurs the Thistle Noble (*q.v.*).

The silver Noble of Scotland is more generally known as the Half Merk. It originally weighed one hundred and five grains and first appeared in the second coinage of James VI, with dates from 1572 to 1580,

and a half Noble or quarter Merk was issued at the same time. The last appearance of the Noble in Scottish coinage is in the reign of Charles II, from 1664 to 1675, inclusive.

Noble Angels. A name given to the Angels in the time of Edward IV, because their value, six Shillings and eight Pence, corresponded with the previous value of the Noble.

Noctua. The name given to the coins of Greece, on which there is the figure of an owl, the emblem of Minerva or Pallas Athene.

Noirs. A name given to the billon Marqués in the French Antilles and at Cayenne, on account of their black color.

Nomisma, derived from νόμος, law, custom, became among the Greeks the generic term for money. In late Roman and Byzantine times it designated a gold coin.

Nomisma. The Greek name for the Solidus.

Nomos (νόμος) law, custom, came to be employed in the sense of a piece of money, legal money, the synonym for νόμισμα. *See* also Noummos.

Non Sunt. A name given to a Scotch billon coin which was issued in 1558 and 1559. It is also known as a Twelvepenny Plack.

The name is derived from the reverse inscription, IAM NON SVNT DVO SED VNA CARO, *i.e.*, "They are no more twain but one flesh," taken from St. Matthew (xix. 6), and which refers to the marriage of Mary Stuart and Francis of France.

Norkyn. *See* Halard.

Norman Penny. The name given to a Denier of Richard I, and one of his Anglo-Gallic coins. It bears on the reverse the inscription RODVMDVCO for RODOMACO, and resembles the coins of Aleonor, queen of Louis, King of France.

Northumberland Shilling. A name given to a Shilling struck in 1763 for distribution among the people, on the Earl of Northumberland's public entry into Dublin as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Only two thousand were struck and the coin is consequently rare. The designer is Richard Yeo.

Nosf-Wokye. *See* Kesme.

Notdaler. *See* De Gortz Daler.

Notmünzen. An expression used by German numismatists to indicate obsidional coins.

Noumia, or **Noummia** (νουμμίον). A small Roman copper coin which appeared about the reign of Julianus II (360-363) and continued to the end of the Western Empire. Its weight was ten grains.

Noummos, the Dorian form of νόμος, used in South Italy to designate the principal silver coin issued in the many cities of this district. The Noummos here corresponded in weight to the Corinthian Stater or Attic Didrachm. The term Noummos was also used to designate the silver Litra (*q.v.*), struck in the same locality. *See* Babelon, *Traité* (i. 450-453).

Nova Constellatio. The common name for a series of copper coins engraved by Wyon, and made in Birmingham, England, in 1783 and 1785, for use in America. *See* Crosby.

Another series, of the same name, consists of three silver coins, of the denomination of Mark, Quint, and Cent, which represent a plan of coinage, advocated January 15, 1782, by Robert Morris. These coins are pattern or experimental pieces, and were never adopted.

Novcic (plural Novcica). A copper denomination formerly current in Bosnia and Montenegro and equal to the one hundredth part of the Gulden or Florin. When the Krone system was introduced into Austria in 1892, this coin was superseded by the Heller.

Noveno, or **Novene.** The name given to a billon coin issued by Alfonso X of Castile (1252-1284), and his successors, and struck at Burgos, Leon, Seville, etc. The general type presents a lion rampant on the obverse, and a fortress of three towers on the reverse. It was discontinued in the sixteenth century.

Novgorodka. The name given to the Denga struck in Novgorod in the fourteenth century, and valued at two Dengui at Moskow. *See* Chaudoir (p. 116).

This is the money referred to by John Hasse, in *The Coines Weights and Measures, used in Russia,* 1554, Hakluyt, *Principal Navigations,* London, 1589 (p. 293), as follows: "Of silver coines there be these sortes of pieces. The least is a Pol-

denga, the second a Denga, the third a Nowgrote, which is as much to say in English, a half penie, a penie, and two pence."

Novini. The name given to silver coins of Savoy and Genoa of the value of nine Danari, issued in the latter half of the fifteenth century. *See Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (vi. 368).

Nowgrote. *See* Novgorodka.

Nowt Geld. In Ine's Laws, *circa* 693, a regulated sequence of fines is given, estimated in the payment of cattle, and called nowt-geld. But as the valuations here recorded were not subjected to subsequent alteration, it is probable that the nowt-geld was disused by the Anglo-Saxons soon after Ine's time. In Scotland, however, cattle payments continued to the reign of David I (1124-1153).

Numisma, the Latin form of the Greek Nomisma (*q.v.*).

Numismata. A generic term for money.

Nummi Caduceati. The name given to such varieties of the Roman Denarii as bear a representation of the caduceus or staff of Mercury.

Nummi Castrenses. The name given to such coins as were issued by military commanders to pay their armies. Well known examples are the gold coins of Rome, struck by order of Sulla, Pompey, and Julius Caesar, and a rare piece issued by Flaminius in Greece, about the period of the Second Macedonian War, which bears his name and portrait.

All of the military coinage was struck outside of Rome.

Nummi Cavi. A name used by some numismatic writers to designate the Bracteates (*q.v.*).

Nummi Grossi. *See* Dick Thaler.

Nummi Mixti. *See* Plated Coins.

Nummi Plumbei. The general term for leaden coins or tokens, but specially used for those struck by the ancients.

Plautus, in his *Trinummo*, says: *"Cui si capitis sit nummum credam plumbeum."* Some writers apply the name to imitations of the Denarii of the Consular and Imperial series.

Nummi Scyphati. *See* Concave Coins.

Nummi Vitrei. *See* Glass Coins.

Nummularius. A Roman money changer. The term is found in English literature in the *Mirour of Saluacioun* (58), written *circa* 1450, to wit: "He ouerthrewe the bordes & shedde the monee of the Numelariens."

Nummus, also written **Numus.** In Latin a generic term for money, and the name applied to the chief current coin in any system. *See* Sestertius and Follis. Multiples, *e.g.*, Pentanummion, Decanummioh, etc., are frequently used in describing the Byzantine coins.

The Nummi of Alba and Signia in Central Italy, issued B.C. 303-268, correspond to the As of about ten Roman ounces.

Nummus Aereus. A small copper coin of late Roman times (*see* Noumia); principally used as a generic term for a bronze coin.

Nummus Argenteus. *See* Denarius.

Nummus Aureus. *See* Aureus.

Nummus Bracteatus. *See* Bracteates.

Nummus Centenionalis. *See* Follis and Centenionalis.

Nummus Dentatus. *See* Serrated Coins.

Nummus Epularis. *See* Labay.

Nummus Incusus. *See* Bracteates.

Nummus Ratitus. A general name for Roman coins which bear the figure of a galley or the prow of a galley.

Nummus Realis. *See* Real.

Nummus Serratus. *See* Serrated Coins.

Nunciata. A corruption of Annunciata (*q.v.*).

Nurling, or **Knurling.** Another name for the reeding on the edge of a coin.

Nusflik. A gold coin of the modern Egyptian series of the value of fifty Piastres. It was introduced A.H. 1255 or A.D. 1839.

The corresponding silver coin of the value of ten Piastres is called Nusf. Noback (p. 243) cites the Nusf as a gold coin of Morocco of the value of half a Rial, or six and three quarter Ukkias.

Nyueki Jimpo. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

O

Oak Tree Coins. An early silver issue for the Colony of Massachusetts. The series consists of Shillings, Sixpences, and Threepences, dated 1652, and Twopence dated 1662. *See* Pine Tree Coins. *Conf.* Crosby.

O Ashi. The common Japanese name for money. The word means "Honorable Foot."

Oban. The largest of the Japanese gold coins. It is oval in shape but variable in size, some specimens being six inches in length, and weighing over five ounces.

The face of this coin is usually covered with symmetrical lozenge shaped flutings, and it is stamped at the ends and sides with the Government crest of the day, namely, the Kiri flower and leaves. The value, usually about ten Ryo, is painted in Japanese ink on the face by the superintendent of the mint.

The Oban came into use A.D. 1573-1592, and was issued until about 1860. For the many varieties *conf.* Munro (p. 188 *et seq.*).

Obeliskoi. *See* Iron Coins.

Oblongs. A nickname given by the soldiers to the bills of the Bank of the United States in allusion to their shape. The term appears to have been common in Ohio in the early part of the nineteenth century. *See* Cist, *Cincinnati in 1859* (Pt. i.).

Obol, Obolus, or **Obolos.** Originally a weight of ancient Greece, and later a silver coin, the one sixth of the Drachm (*q.v.*). The etymology of the name is uncertain, but the generally accepted theory is that it is derived from ὀβελός, ὀβελίσκος, *i.e.*, a spit, or skewer, the appellation given to the earliest iron bar money which was made in this form. The normal weight of the Obol was 0.73 grammes, or 11.25 grains.

The multiples of the Obol consisted of

Pentobolon	=	5	Oboli.
Tetrobolon	=	4	"
Triobolon	=	3	"
Diobolon	=	2	"
Trihemiobolion	=	1½	"

The divisions of the Obol were the following:

Tritemorion	=	¾	of the Obol.
Hemiobolion	=	½	" "
Trihemitetartemorion	=	⅜	" "
Tetartemorion	=	¼	" "
Hemitetartemorion	=	⅛	" "

The last named coin was the same as the Chalcus (*q.v.*). By Roman times the Obol had degenerated into a bronze coin. At Athens the Obol of gold was another name for the gold Hemihecte (*q.v.*).

The Obol was the coin which it is said was put in the mouth of deceased persons to pay to Charon for their passage over the Styx. *See* Naulum.

Obole. A name generally given to the half Denier of the Middle Ages. The term is applied to the earliest small coins of the Gauls, and is also used to describe the base silver pieces of the Merovingian and Carlovingian dynasties. It was retained in the Hungarian coinage until the sixteenth century.

Obolino, implying a small Obolo, is the name given to a silver coin of Como, issued by Loterio Rusca (1412-1416). It also occurs in the coinage of Enrico III to Enrico V of Milan (1039-1125), and Ludovico of Savoy (1439-1465).

Obolo. *See* Grano.

Obolos. A name given to the five Lepta piece of modern Greece.

The Ionian Islands, under British protection, 1834-1863, issued copper pieces of one, two and one half, five, and ten Oboli in 1819 and later, as well as a silver coin of thirty Oboli. The one Obolos was also known as Mikron and the silver coin as Tripenon.

Obryzum, or **Obrussum Aurum,** is the Latin term for pure gold. This expression is signified on the gold Solidi after the reign of Constantine the Great by the letters OB or OBR usually found in the exergue on the reverse.

Obsidional Coins, or **Siege Pieces,** as they are generally called, are stamped pieces of metal struck during sieges or by beleaguered cities, when the customary money became scarce. They frequently represent a fictitious value, and a promise of redemption at some future time. The subject cannot be treated here in detail, but *conf.* Mailliet.

Obverse of a coin is the side which bears the more important device or inscription; the other side is called the reverse. In the United States the side bearing the date is called the obverse, irrespective of device. On ancient coins the side bearing the portrait of a ruler or the picture of a deity is always the obverse. Some writers claim that in classifying ancient coins the obverse must always be regarded as the side which received its impression from the lower die, *i.e.,* the die supported by the anvil.

Ochavo. A copper coin of Spain, the half of the Quarto (*q.v.*). It dates from the beginning of the sixteenth century and received its name from being valued at one eighth of the Real. It was also issued during the French occupation of Barcelona and Catalonia (1808-1814). *See* Octavo.

Ochota. A Spanish copper coin struck by Charles III pursuant to an ordinance of May 5, 1772. Its value was two Quartos or eight Maravedis.

Ochr el guerche. *See* Millieme.

Octachalk. A piece of eight Chalks (*q.v.*). This multiple of the Chalk is not specifically mentioned by ancient writers but certain large bronze coins of Egypt, from their weights, were probably of this denomination.

Octadrachm, or ὀκτάδραχμον, representing the multiple of eight Drachms (*q.v.*), was a coin struck not regularly, but occasionally in Thrace, Macedonia, and more generally at Sidon in Phoenicia. The Octadrachm of gold (also known by the term Mnaieion, *q.v.*) was struck by the Seleucid and Ptolemaïc kings.

Octas, or **Octussis.** A multiple of eight Asses after the first reduction. It is doubtful, however, whether such a coin was actually struck, or whether it was only a money of account.

Octavo. A copper coin of Mexico of the value of one eighth of a Real, adopted during the Revolution of 1812-1813, and later copied by the state of Jalisco from 1828 to about 1862. *See* Ochavo.

Octobol (Gr. ὀκτώβολον). The multiple eight Obols (*q.v.*) and equal to one and one third Drachms. No coins of this denomination are known.

Octussis, or piece of eight Asses. Never struck in bronze, but only in silver under another and more common term: Quinarius (*q.v.*) or half a Denarius (when this had become equal to sixteen Asses).

Odelos (Gr. ὀδελός). A term for Obol (*q.v.*), sometimes found in Arcadia, Crete, and also at Delphi and Megara.

Odolke (Gr. ὀδολκή, ὀδολκαί), Hesychius says, was the name of the Obol (*q.v.*) in Crete.

Oertchen. A diminutive of Ort (*q.v.*). According to the monetary regulations adopted by the district ("Kreisordnung") of lower Saxony in 1568, its value was established at two Pfennige. It is of frequent occurrence in East Friesland and was in use in a number of the German States to the end of the seventeenth century.

A similar coin, also called Oirtken, was struck for Brabant in 1512 and later with a value of twelve Myten. *See* Frey (No. 231).

Örterer. The popular name for the quarter Gulden, established by the monetary convention of Essling November 10, 1524.

Oertli. The name given to a billon coin issued at St. Gallen, Schwyz, and other Swiss cantons during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They exist on both round and square planchets, and were equal to four Batzen.

Offering Pieces. A name given to certain coins of Alfred the Great, which are considerably larger in size than the then prevalent issue. Carlyon-Britton considers that they were intended for Shillings. *See British Numismatic Journal* (i. 5).

Ogata Sen. The Japanese name for large specimens of their cast Sen.

Oirtken. *See* Oertchen.

Okelpenning. A variety of Denier, the precise etymology being unknown. In an ordinance of 1314, Johann V, Margrave of Brandenburg is authorized to coin certain Deniers "*qui vulgariter Okelpenninge vocantur.*" In Pommeranian archives of the year 1325 they are called Denarii Augmentabiles, and in Brandenburg at a somewhat later period they are referred to as Kelpenninge. *See* Kehlpfennig.

Oke Money. *See* Hock Money.

Okkia. *See* Ukkia.

Oktodrachmon. *See* Octodrachm.

Old Milk Penny. An English dialect term used in West Yorkshire to indicate a Penny of the eighteenth century which was formerly added to the standard weights to give a good weight.

Olotl. *See* Sicca.

Omnibuses. *See* Polleten.

Onbeshlik. A silver coin of the Ottoman Empire of the value of fifteen Paras. Its weight is from sixty-five to one hundred grains.

Onca. *See* Canello.

Oncetta. A Neapolitan gold coin of the value of three Ducati, with multiples of two, five, and ten. It was made pursuant to the ordinance of April 20, 1818, double in value to the Oncia of Palermo. *See* Ducato.

Oncia (Gr. ὀγκία, οὐγκία). The Latin Uncia, the small unit of the Siculo-Italian Litra (*q.v.*), of which it was the twelfth part. It was struck only in bronze, and at many cities of Sicily and Southern Italy.

Oncia. A gold coin of Sicily, notably of Palermo. It was originally equal to the Oncetta of Naples, as is indicated by the value T 30, *i.e.*, thirty Tari, on some of these pieces dated 1793, etc. By the ordinance of April 20, 1818, it was reduced to half the value of the Neapolitan coin. *See* Ducato.

The Oncia of Malta was a silver coin introduced early in the eighteenth century and was equal to thirty Tari or two Scudi.

Ongaro. *See* Ungaro.

Onion Penny. An obsolete English dialect term, formerly used principally in Hampshire. The *English Dialect Dictionary* cites a manuscript glossary compiled by W. Kennett, *circa* 1700, which reads: "At Silchester they find great plenty of Roman coins which they call Onion Pennies, from one Onion whom they foolishly fancy to have been a giant, and an inhabitant of this city."

On-le-vault. The popular name for the Denier Blanc of Cambrai, coined in 1347 by Jean Bougier of Arras, for Guido IV of Ventadour, the Bishop of Cambrai. It was valued at two Deniers Tournois. *See* Blanchet (i. 462).

Onlik. A Turkish silver coin originally of the value of ten Paras, but later slightly reduced. *See* Rebia.

The issues for Egypt, introduced by Soleiman I (A.H. 926-974), were of copper, and of the value of ten Aspers; this was followed by a billon Onlik under Mahmud II (A.H. 1223-1255); and finally, under Abd-el-Medschid (A.H. 1255-1277), the silver coins equal to ten Paras were made.

In Tripoli the Onlik was a billon coin of the value of one fourth of a Ghrush. It does not seem to have been issued prior to the reign of Abd-el-Hamid I (A.H. 1187-1203).

Onza. A name given to the gold eight Escudo piece of Spain and the Spanish Colonies. *See* Dobla.

Oof. An English slang term for money, and a corruption of ooftish, *i.e.*, from the German *auf dem Tisch*, meaning "on the table."

J. W. Pearce, in *Modern Society* (January 16, 1892), says: "Oof as a current pseudonym for money has been in use for about seven years, but ooftish, which also is Whitechapel slang for coin of the realm, has been in use in England over thirty years."

Oord, or Double Duit. A base silver coin, common to all the provinces of the Low Countries, and of the value of one fourth of a Stuiver.

There are many varieties. Those of Gueldres, Zeeland, and Overysel have the bust of Philip II on the obverse; those of Holland a female seated figure; those of Utrecht and West Friesland the arms of the respective provinces, etc. All of the preceding types were struck in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

The name of the coin is variously written: Oord, Oordje, and Ortje.

Or. *See* Öre.

Ora. Ruding (i. 114) states that this was an Anglo-Saxon money of account, and that the name is supposed to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *ore, i.e.,* ore or metal. He adds that "it seems to have been brought into this island by the Danes, at least the first mention of it occurs in the league between Edward the Elder and Guthrun the Danish monarch. The exact date of this treaty does not appear, but it must have been ratified between the years 901 and 924. The Danes used this term both as a denomination of money and also as a weight." *See* Öre.

Ordensthaler, and **Ordensdukaten.** The name given to such coins on which are representations of the insignia or badges of the Orders of Knighthood, etc. Thus on a Thaler of Frederick I of Prussia the chain of the Order of the Black Eagle, founded by him, is depicted; and on a Crown of Christian V of Denmark the cross of the Order of Danebrog is pictured.

Öre. The name of this coin is probably derived from *eyrir,* a Norse word meaning a weight of an ounce, and Latinized *ora* or *hora.* It was employed in Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian computation. Schmid, *Clavis Numismatica* (i. 50), states that it means the same as the Latin *octans,* or the eighth part of the silver Mark.

It appears originally as a silver coin of Sweden, in the middle of the fourteenth century, but under the name of Örtug; while the Öre with its double is found in the early part of the sixteenth century. The silver issues ceased about 1626, since which time the Öre has been a copper coin.

Erik XIV issued square silver coins of four, eight, and sixteen Öre from 1562 to 1567.

After the adoption of the Riksdaler the latter was made the equivalent of one hundred copper Öre, and this ratio was retained when the Krone was established by the monetary convention of 1875.

The Icelandic form is Aur.

Orichalcum. *See* Brass.

Ormond Money. A series of silver coins issued in 1643 under the superintendence of James, Marquis of Ormond, the Viceroy of Ireland.

They consist of seven denominations: Crowns, Halfcrowns, Shillings, Sixpences, Groats, Threepence and Halfgroats. *See British Numismatic Journal* (ii. 341-348).

Ort. An abbreviation, for the sake of convenience, of Ortsthaler, and used to designate the one fourth Speciesthaler common to many of the German States in the seventeenth century and later. The curtailed form must have been officially recognized, as in the Swedish series, under Christina, the Ryksort or Riksort occurs, struck for Stettin, of the value of one quarter Rixdaler, and in Brandenburg, Göttingen, Brunswick-Lüneburg, etc., there is the Reichsort, with divisions of halves and quarters.

The one quarter Ort is also called Achtzehner, *i.e.,* one eighteenth, as this coin was equal to eighteen Pfennige or the one sixteenth part of the Thaler of twenty-four Groschen, or two hundred and eighty-eight Pfennige. *See* Oord and Oertchen.

Ortelin. The name given to the quarter Pfennig of Strasburg, struck in 1393. *See* Blanchet (i. 494).

Ortje. *See* Oord.

Ortsthaler. A Thaler of small size, common to a number of the German States, and popularly designated as Ort (*q.v.*).

Ortug. *See* Öre.

Orty. The plural of Ort (*q.v.*), used in Poland to indicate the quarter Thaler.

Oscenses. *See* Denarius Oscensis.

Osella. It was the custom in Venice at the time of the Republic for the Doge to make a present on New Year's Day to the members of the Council, said present consisting of birds (*uccelli*). This practice was altered at the beginning of the sixteenth century by substituting a memorial coin of silver, which received the name Osella from the original gift.

The earliest of these was struck by Antonio Grimani in 1522, and the custom was continued, with few interruptions, until 1797. These historical medals usually bear

the name of the Doge and the regnal year, but otherwise they present a great variety of designs and inscriptions.

There were occasional issues struck in gold, the earliest being that of Alvise I, Mocenigo, dated 1571, on the naval victory at Lepanto. The Dogaressa also had the privilege of coining Oselle in her own name.

Of the many varieties the Osella di Murano bears a date instead of a regnal year. These occur as early as 1711. *See* Schmid, *Clavis Numismatica* (i. 13). *Conf.* also Werdnig, *Die Osellen oder Münz-Medaillen der Republik Venedig.* Wien, 1889.

Othmany. *See* Akcheh.

Ottavetti, or **Ottavini.** A type of silver coins resembling the Luigini, and current in Genoa during the seventeenth century. They were valued at eight Soldi. An ordinance of 1667 refers to clipped or light money and mentions the Ottavetti.

Ottavo. An Italian term, implying one eighth of some accepted standard, *e.g.*, the Ottavo di Scudo di Tassarolo, issued by Agostino Spinola in 1607.

Ottene. A billon coin of the value of three Deniers, issued by Louis XI of France (1461-1464), for Savona in Sardinia.

Ottenpfennige. A name given to certain Deniers of the Middle Ages, so called after Otto I, Emperor of Germany (936-973), in whose reign they appear.

These coins have on one side a cross with the inscription OTTO REX, and on the reverse the name of the locality.

Ottino. A silver coin of eight Danari, current in Milan during the fifteenth century. It was another name for the Soldo of twelve Danari, after the same had been reduced in 1410 by the Conte di Virtù.

Otuzlik. *See* Utuzlik.

Overstrike. This term is used by numismatists to describe a coin where a portion of the design, and especially the date, appears under another design or date.

Owls (Gr. Γλαῦκες). The familiar name for the Athenian Tetradrachms, which bear a figure of an owl on the reverse. *See* Glaukes.

Oxford Crown. The name given to a variety of the silver crown of Charles I, dated 1644, and made by Thomas Rawlins, while mintmaster at Oxford.

Behind the figure of the King on horseback holding a drawn sword, is shown a view of the city of Oxford, in which some of the chief buildings and fortifications are delineated. *See* Exurgat Money.

Oxford Unite. When the civil war broke out in England in 1642 the mint at Shrewsbury was removed to the New Inn Hall at Oxford, where gold pieces, consisting of triple Unites, Unites, and double Crowns, were struck.

All of these coins have on one side a portrait of King Charles I, and bear on the other a scroll with the words *Religio Protestans, Leges Angliae, Libertas Parliamenti* (abbreviated), referring to the King's declaration, on September 19, 1642, that he would "preserve the Protestant religion, the known laws of the land, and the just privileges and freedom of Parliament." The type upon which this inscription occurs is, therefore, called the "Declaration Type."

The other inscription, *Exurgat Deus dissipentur inimici,* is from Psalms (lxviii. 1).

Ox Silver. *See* Sheep Silver.

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P

Pacheìa, Παχεῖα δραχμή, or "Heavy drachm," the term given by the Athenians to the Aeginetan Drachm, which weighed about two grammes more than their own. This name has also been applied to Didrachms in contradistinction to the Drachms.

Pâda. Authorities differ as to whether this is a weight or a coin. In the Mahá Vagga, edited by Mr. Dickson in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1875), occurs a liturgy used at the admission of laymen to the Buddhist order of mendicants, and he translates Pâda as the quarter of a Pagoda. Other writers recognize it as a weight of small value. For a full account of this subject, the reader is referred to the work by Rhys Davids (sec. 4).

Padaka. A copper coin of Kaschmir of the Gonerdiya and Gupta dynasties. *See* Fonrobert (2396-2400).

Padens. *See* Badam.

Padiglione. The Italian name for the Pavillon d'Or (*q.v.*).

Pâdika, another name for the Tang-Ka, a silver coin of ancient India. The word means "one fourth," and is used to indicate the quarter of Kârsha. *See* Pana.

Padma Tanka, or **Lotus Coin.** A name given to a gold coin of Southern India, concave in shape and averaging about fifty-eight grains. Their peculiar form connects them with the coinage of the Western Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani, but their date cannot be determined with accuracy, though it is later than the sixth century.

The obverse shows a seven-petalled lotus flower, and the reverse is blank.

Paduans. The general name for counterfeits of ancient coins, especially the Roman first bronzes; they were extensively manufactured by Cavino and Bassiano of Padua, about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Pagoda. A name given to both a gold and silver coin current in Madras, Chandergerry, and many parts of Southern India. For an extensive history of the derivation of the term *see* Thurston (p. 11).

The Tamil name is Varáha, *i.e.*, a boar, due to the circumstance that some of the older types had on the obverse the figure of this animal. The Hindustani name of the Pagoda is Hun, a word probably derived from Honnu, the Kanarese name for the half Pagoda. *See* Pana.

The modern Pagoda can be traced to the early part of the seventeenth century and among the more prominent varieties are the Lakshmi, the Swami, the Star, and the Porto Novo Pagoda, all of which are separately referred to.

The divisions of the Pagoda are usually computed as follows:

20 Kas	=	1 Fels.
4 Falus	=	1 Fanam.
42 Fanams	=	1 Pagoda.

"But," says Codrington (p. 121), "owing to attempts made by orders to equalize the currencies of the Presidencies, the relative value of the coins became altered, and we have copper coins of Madras with a variety of legends stating their value."

The French equivalent, Pagode, is applied to a gold coin struck in the reign of Louis XV for Pondichery. *See* Zay (p. 298).

The Dutch introduced the Pagoda at Paliakate in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and rated it at one hundred and twenty Sous. Tavernier, in his *Voyages,* Paris, 1676, describes it.

Pai, or **Phai.** A Siamese copper coin, the one thirty-second part of the Tical (*q.v.*), and *conf.* Suka.

Paisá, or **Paissah.** A copper coin of Hindustan, frequently referred to as Pice, though Paisá is probably the older name. It is found existing as far back as the sixteenth century. The value varied, being from forty to eighty to the Rupee.

The minor coinage of Mysore, under Tipu Sultan, is usually classified by this name.

In Mombasa, Zanzibar, and German East Africa, the Paisá, also called Pysa, has been introduced since 1881. *Conf.* also Baisa.

Pala. The name given to both a gold and silver denomination of ancient India. *See* Pana.

Palanca. The popular name given to all coins of the value of one Soldo, in Liguria, Tuscany, and Venice.

Pallades. Greek coins (particularly those of Athens) with the head of Pallas are thus referred to.

Palladium. An attempt has been made to utilize this rare element for medallic purposes. A communication to the *Revue Belge de Numismatique,* 1869 (p. 477), states that Sir Thomas Graham, Comptroller of the English Mint, struck a medal of palladium alloyed with gold, silver, or nickel.

Palpa. Promis (ii. 34) cites this as a coin of Milan referred to in an ordinance of 1473 of the Duke of Savoy; Du Cange finds "Palpas" in another monetary ordinance of 1465.

Pana. An early copper coin of Ceylon. It is referred to in works of the fifth century and later, and is frequently alluded to under the name of Kahápana.

The English traveller, Robert Knox, who was in Ceylon from 1659 to 1679, and whose writings were published in 1681 by order of the East India Company, states that "the King's proper coin is called a pounam (panam); it is as small as a spangle; 75 make a piece of eight, or a Spanish Dollar." *See* also Rhys Davids (secs. 14-18).

In the coinage of ancient India the Pana, or Karshapana, as it is sometimes called, was based on the weight of eighty rati seeds, equivalent to one hundred and forty-four grains, or nearly nine and a half grammes. The name, like the Greek Drachma, means a "handful," and is derived from pâni, the hand. *See* Cunningham (pp. 4-5, and 42-44).

The following table exhibits the names and weights of the early Indian coins in detail:

Name	Equivalent Weight in Rati Seeds or Cowries.	Weight in Grains.
Copper Coins		
Ardha-Kâkini or one eighth Pana	10	18
Kâkini or Vodri, or one quarter Pana	20	36
Ardhapana, or one half Pana	40	72
Pana or Kârshâpana	80	144
Dwi-pana, or two Panas	160	288
Silver Coins		
Tang-ka, or Pâdika, or one quarter Kârshâ	8	14.4
Kona, or one half Kârshâ	16	28.8
Kârshâpana, Dharana, or Purana	32	57.6
Satamâna or Pala, or ten Kârshâs	320	
Gold Coins		
Fanam, or one tenth Pagoda		5.28
Mada, or one quarter Pagoda		13.20
Pratâpa, or one half Pagoda		26.40
Pagoda, Varâha, or Hun		52.80
Kârsha		57.60
Suvarna		140-144
Nishka, Pala, Satamâna, or quadruple Suvarna		560-576

Panam. From the Sanskrit pana, wealth, and probably corrupted by Europeans to Fanam (*q.v.*). The name given to certain Travancore gold coins. These vary slightly in value and receive different names, as—

Kali panam (Cullian Fanam) = 4 Chuckrams, 3 Kasus.
Chinna (little) panam = 5 Chuckrams.
Nâma panam = 5 Chuckrams.
Vella panam = 6 Chuckrams, 12 Kasus.
Veerarâya panam = 7 Chuckrams.
Ananta vamen panam = 9 Chuckrams, 3 Kasus.

See Fanam.

Panchia, or **Panchio.** A silver coin of Cutch and Kathiawar of the value of five Koris, or one and one quarter Rupees. It is described in detail by Codrington, in the *Numismatic Chronicle,* 1895 (Series iii. xv. 59), who also cites a corresponding half, called an Ardpanchio. *See* Kori.

Pandu. A silver coin of India and equal to one fifth of a Rupee. *See* Sihansah.

Pan Liang. The name given to certain of the ancient Chinese round coins from the inscription on them, Pan Liang, or Half Ounce. This style of coin was issued during the Ch'in and Han dynasties, *circa* B.C. 220-86. It originally was of good weight, but gradually so deteriorated that the coinage was abolished.

Pano. A former copper coin of Angola and other Portuguese possessions. *See* Equipaga.

Panterino. *See* Quattrino.

Pa-nying Tang-Ka. *See* Tang-Ka.

Pao. A Chinese word, meaning treasure. The term is used in conjunction with Tung, *i.e.*, currency, on coins, forming two of the usual four characters on the obverse. *See* Ho.

Pao. The more recent Chinese word for Ting in reference to the silver ingot or shoe. It generally means the fifty Tael piece. Another name is Yuan Pao, or round ingot.

Paolino. Another name for the Scudo d'Oro, struck by Pope Paul III in 1535, and bearing the figure of St. Paul. It was originally issued from the mint at Ancona, then at Rome, and later at Camerino, Bologna, Perugia, and Parma.

Paolo. An obsolete Papal silver coin which obtained its name from Pope Paul III, in whose reign it was originally issued to replace the older Giulio (*q.v.*).

In the sixteenth century it was also coined in the Duchy of Ferrara, and later by the Dukes of Tuscany, and in Modena.

Ten Paoli were equal to one Scudo, and the Paolo of Tuscany was the fifth of a silver Florin. *Conf.* also San Paolo and Paul.

Paparini. A name given to coins issued in the thirteenth century, which were made for the exclusive use of the subjects of the Popes. They were principally struck at Viterbo and Montefiascone.

The term should not be confused with the Moneta Papalis, which is used to designate coins struck at Rome and Avignon at a later period. *See Rivista Italiana* (xxii. 379, xxiii. 37).

Paparoni. The term given to certain coins of the same value as Piccoli in an ordinance of 1398 of the Archbishop of Orvieto.

Paper. The earliest use of paper money is probably the reference to be found in the *Travels* of Marco Polo (ii. 18), who states that it was extensively used in China.

Among the obsidional coins Mailliet (lxxi. lxxii.) mentions various denominations from five to thirty Sols issued at Leyden when besieged by the Spaniards in 1574, which are supposed to have been made from the leaves of missals. *See* Sao.

Papetto. A small Papal silver coin, equal to one fifth of the Scudo. It appears to have been first issued under Benedict XIV (1740-1750), and was continued until the period of Pius IX.

Papineau. A nickname given by the French-Canadians to the Pennies and half Pennies issued by the Bank of Montreal, City Bank, La Banque du Peuple, and the Quebec Bank in 1837. Pierre Papineau was the leader of the rebellion which occurred in this year. The coins bear on one side the figure of a native in winter costume. The value of this Penny was increased one fifth by an order in the Council, passed August 30, 1870, which established a uniform currency of Dollars and Cents, and converted its purchasing power at two Cents. *See* Breton (521-522).

Papione. *See* Pépion.

Para. Originally a silver coin of the Ottoman Empire, which came into existence about A.H. 1066, and eventually took the place of the Akcheh (*q.v.*), although at first it had a value four times as great as the latter coin.

The Para was made the fortieth part of the Piastre or Ghrush, a value it has always retained. Some of the earlier issues are rectangular in form.

The modern Para and its multiples are of copper and nickel; it was instituted by Abdul Medjid, A.H. 1260, *i.e.*, in 1844. Ten Paras are today roughly computed as worth a Metallik.

Para. The name given to the smallest copper coin of Servia, adopted in 1867 when that country followed the Latin Union in its monetary system. One hundred Para are equal to one Dinar. King Milan issued pieces of five and ten Paras in nickel in 1883 and later.

The Para of Montenegro has a somewhat higher value, as it is the fractional part of the Perper, which latter has the same value as the Austrian Krone. Nickel and copper coins respectively of ten and twenty Paras in nickel, and one and two Paras in copper, were struck for Montenegro at the Paris mint in 1909.

Para. A copper coin of Russia issued in 1771 and 1772 for Moldavia and Wallachia. The Para was equal to three Dengi and the double Para to three Kopecks.

Parali. This was a subdivision of the older Leu of Roumania. Twenty-eight Parali were equal to one Leu, and on the adoption of the decimal system they were succeeded by the Bani.

Pardao, or **Pardau.** A silver coin originally issued under John V (1706-1750) for the Portuguese Indies, and struck principally at Goa.

It was valued at half a Rupia and the type represents a bust of the ruler on the obverse and the Portuguese arms on the reverse. Varieties occur with the figures 300 stamped on them to indicate their value in Reis.

Pardaw. A former money of account at Atjeh. *See* Mas.

Parisis, or **Parisis d'Or.** A gold coin of France, originally struck by Philip VI of Valois (1328-1350). Its name is based on the fact that the Paris standard was one fourth above that of Tours. It was re tained in France to the end of the seventeenth century, but it gradually lost its technical significance.

A Royal Parisis appeared in the reign of Philip IV (1285-1314); this was of billon. The Denier Parisis was struck about the same time, and of the same composition.

Parpagliola. A base silver coin of the value of two and a half Soldi struck by the Emperor Charles V for the Duchy of Milan (1535-1556). Louis XII of France issued it for Asti, and William II (1464-1483) for Casale. At Correggio, under Camillo of Austria (1597-1606), it had a value of three Soldi; it was struck at Montalcino in Tuscany in 1556 and 1557, and at Mirandola and Siena about the same time. *See Rassegna Numismatica* (xi. 31-34).

All of the preceding are probably copied from a Swiss coin, known as the Parpaïole, which continued in use until the sixteenth century. It was quite common in the canton of Waadt, under Barthelemi Chuet, Bishop of Lausanne (1469-1472).

Parruccone. A nickname for the Quadrupla d'Oro of Charles III of Spain, issued from 1761 to 1785. The word means a wig, and the allusion is to the abundance of hair and curls on the sovereign's head.

Partenope. The popular name for a silver coin of twelve Carlini, issued in Naples in 1791 to commemorate the return of the rulers, Ferdinand and Caroline, from Germany.

Parthenoi, meaning "maidens." A name given to the silver coins of Athens, from the head of Pallas on the obverse.

Passir, probably a corruption of the French verb *passer*. A name given to pieces of brass or copper resembling coins which had a weight denomination stamped on them and were used by banks, merchants, etc., to determine whether a coin was equal to the necessary weight standard. A well known example is the brass Louis d'Or of 1772, stamped PASSIR.

Kelly (p. 8) states that the name Passier Dukaten was used in Germany to indicate such Ducats as were deficient in weight or fineness more than one sixth of a carat.

Pasteboard Coins. *See* Paper.

Pataca, or **Patacao.** A Portuguese silver coin of the value of three hundred and twenty Reis, which appeared in the reign of John IV (1640-1656) after the restoration of the House of Braganza. There are doubles and halves of corresponding values.

Teixeira de Aragao (p. 219) mentions an edict of November 13, 1630, by which the value of the Pataca was fixed at six Tangas; this was evidently for the Portuguese colonies. This coin is the one referred to under the name of Patachine by William Barret in his *Book of Travels,* 1684, who writes of Malacca:

"There is also a sort of silver mony which they call Patachines and is worth 6 Tangas of good mony which is 360 reyes and is stamped with two letters S T which is St. Thomas on one side and the arms of Portugall on the other."

In Brazil Meili catalogues specimens as early as 1695 struck at Bahia, and 1700 struck at Pernambuco. The colonial issues are frequently counterstamped with higher or lower values. *See* Butaca.

Pataca. In the Neapolitan series this name was applied to the half of the silver Ducato (*q.v.*), authorized by the ordinance of April 20, 1818.

Pataca, or **Patack.** The Species Thaler is so called in Abyssinia. *See* Wakea.

Pataca Chica and **Pataca Gourda.** Former money of account in Algiers. The first was reckoned at eight Muzunas of twenty-nine Aspers, or two hundred and thirty-two Aspers; and the latter at three times that amount.

Patacchina, also called **Petacchina.** A small silver coin of Genoa issued during Republican rule in the fourteenth century and in use until the period of the Sforza dynasty. Specimens struck under the French occupation (1396-1409) bear the divided arms of France and Genoa, or France and Savoy.

Patacco. A silver coin of the Principality of Monaco, which appeared early in the seventeenth century. Under Onorato II pieces of four Patacchi were issued from 1640 to 1649; they have on the reverse a cross, formed by four letters H, all crowned.

Patachine. *See* Pataca.

Pataco (plural Patacoes). A copper coin of Portugal, first issued by John III, of a value of ten Reis, and intended as a substitute for the small silver coins of the same value. It was revived from about 1811 to 1833 with a value of forty Reis.

Patagon. The name given to the piece of fifty Stuivers issued in various parts of Brabant and the Low Countries during the seventeenth century. The word, like Piefort, means heavy.

Pataque. The largest of the silver coins of the Ottoman Empire. *See* Yuzlik.

Patard. A silver coin of Flanders, Brabant, Burgundy, etc., originally issued in the latter part of the fifteenth century. Its value fluctuated, although in the main it was about equal to the Dutch Stuiver. At Liège and Cambrai the Ecu d'argent was equal to thirty or thirty-two Patards. The Daalder of the Low Countries was valued at thirty-two Patards, and the gold Florin at thirty-four.

Patard. A billon coin of France, struck by Charles VI (1380-1422), and copied by Charles VII and Louis XI. The last named ruler issued it for Perpignan, and Louis XII for Provence and Milan. *See* Hoffmann (*passim*).

Pataz. The Hungarian name for the Gröschel (*q.v.*), which was computed at three fourths of the Kreuzer.

Pathenmünzen. A term used by German numismatists for tokens presented at baptisms by the god-parents or sponsors.

Patina. An oxidation produced by certain soils and moisture upon copper coins. This oxidation takes a black, brown, red, blue, or green color, according to the materials which have affected the surface of the coins.

Patla. Another name for the gold Mohur of Nepal, of the weight of half a Tola. The word means "a thin coin." *See* Suka.

Patlachté. The name given to cacao beans which circulated as money among the ancient Mexicans. *See* Sicca.

Patolquachtli. Bancroft, in *Native Races of the Pacific States of North America,* 1875 (ii. 381-382), states that among the ancient Mexicans this name was used for "small pieces of cotton cloth used as money in the purchase of articles of immediate necessity or of little value."

Patricius Farthing. A copper coin of Ireland, struck in 1463 by Germyn Lynch, the warden of the mints at Dublin and Trim.

The obverse has a bishop's head, with the inscription PATRICIVS, and the reverse a cross pattée, with SALVATOR.

Patrick. At a Parliament held at Drogheda, 1460, before Richard, Duke of York, Lord Lieutenant, it was enacted that "a proper coin separate from the coin of England was with more convenience agreed to be had in Ireland," and among the proposed coins was one "having imprinted on one part of it a crown, and on the other part a cross, called a Patrick, of which eight shall pass for one Denier." *See* Ruding (i. 278).

This probably refers to a copper half Farthing issued by Henry VI for Ireland, which bears the inscription PATRIK.

Patriotenthaler. *See* Pelikanthaler.

Pattacona. A nickname given in Istria to the Austro-Hungarian copper coin of four Kreuzer which was abolished about 1890. It is probably a corruption of Patagon (*q.v.*).

Patte d'oie. A name given to a variety of the Gros Blanc à la fleur de lis, issued by John II of France (1350-1364). It has the word FRANC in large letters horizontally across the reverse. *See* Hoffmann (49, 50).

Pattern. A suggested design, which may or may not be adopted. Pattern pieces are those for which the dies have been designed and cut for a proposed coinage. These models are afterwards submitted to the mint authorities for approval and have been discarded by them for various reasons.

Paul. An obsolete English term for the Paolo (*q.v.*).

Sterne, in *Tristram Shandy* (ix. 24), says: "I paid five Pauls for two hard eggs;" and James Russell Lowell in his *Journal in Italy* remarks: "You give the *custode* a paul for showing you the wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus."

Páulah. A copper coin of Hindustan and equal to one fourth of the Dám (*q.v.*).

Paunchea, or **Paunschih.** A former money of account of Bombay, etc., computed at five Rupees. *See* Mohur.

Pávali. Lewis Rice in the *Mysore Gazetteer,* 1877 (p. 8), states that a silver coin of this name, and of the value of one quarter Rupee, was in circulation in the abovementioned year.

Pavillon d'Or. A gold coin of France, issued by Philip VI of Valois (1328-1350). It receives its name from the canopy or tent under which the King is seated. It was copied by Edward the Black Prince in the Anglo-Gallic series, and struck at Bordeaux.

Pax Type. A designation employed to classify English silver coins. The coins of Harold II all have PAX across the reverse, which device was copied to some extent on the pennies of William I. These have the letters PAXS (perhaps signifying PAX SIT), in the angles of the cross.

Pe. *See* Prak Pe.

Peack. A corruption of Wompompeeke, a variety of Wampum. *See* Roanoake.

Peca. A Portuguese gold coin of six thousand and four hundred Reis, or four Escudos, introduced in 1750, and representing a reduced form of the Dobra (*q.v.*). It circulated extensively in Brazil and was struck at Rio and Bahia.

Pecco. *See* Bahar.

Pecunia. The Latin name for money, derived from *pecus,* a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle. This indicates that animals were the earliest mediums of exchange. *See* Homer, *Iliad* (vi. 235). In the third century the word was used to define the Roman copper money.

In the *Domesday Book,* issued *circa* 1086, the word is used for cattle almost universally, and in a few instances it has the meaning of possessions or personal property.

Pecunia Major. *See* Majorina.

Pecuniola. Du Cange cites an ordinance of 1600 in which this word is used as a diminutive of Pecunia and is specially applied to copper coins.

Peerdeke. A base silver coin issued at Nimègue, Zutphen, Zwolle, Groningen, Roermond, etc., during the sixteenth century. Its value varied slightly, being from one half to one third of the Escalin or Snaphaan. The name, like that of the Cavallo (*q.v.*), appears to be derived from the figure of the running horse on the obverse. *See* v.d. Chijs (*passim*).

Pegasi. A popular name for Greek coins of Corinth, Syracuse, etc., bearing a figure of Pegasus. They are also variously known as Polos and Pullus. *Conf.* Greek πώλοι.

Pegione. A silver coin of the Grosso type of the Visconti, Dukes of Milan. It appeared first in the reign of Galeazzo II and Barnabo Visconti (1354-1378), and was continued to the end of the fifteenth century. The types show a figure of St. Ambrosius, usually seated, with a triple-thonged whip in his hand. *See* Ambrosino.

The name is variously spelled Pegione, Pigione, and Picchione, and the etymology is uncertain. It is of the value of one and one half Soldi.

Pei. The Chinese name for the Cowrie (*q.v.*).

Pelanor (Πέλανορ, Πέλανος). The Greek name for the iron bars long used as money at Sparta and other places in ancient Greece.

Pelavillano. *See* Poillevillain.

Pelegrini. *See* Foghetti.

Pelf, probably allied to pilfer, means money or riches, but it often conveys the idea of something ill-gotten or worthless.

It was in use as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century, and Spenser, in the *Fairie Queene,* 1590 (iii. ix. 4), has the line, "But all his mind is set on mucky pelf."

Pelhauquins. The name given to certain leaden jetons or tokens used for games and issued during the second half of the fourteenth century. They are described in detail by Adrien Blanchet in the *Procès-verbaux de la Société Française de Numismatique,* 1907 (xxxix.).

Pelikanthaler. The name given to a Thaler struck by Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1599. It bears on the reverse the figure of a pelican feeding its young, and the inscription PRO ARIS ET FOCIS, *i.e.,* "for home and hearth;" from this it is also known as the Patriotenthaler.

For details, including the legend formerly current, that the pelican fed its offspring by tearing its own breast, *conf.* Madai.

Pelliculati. *See* Plated Coins.

Pempobolon (πεμπόβολον). Another form of the word Pentobolon (*q.v.*).

Penabad. The half Kran in the coinage of modern Persia. *See* Kran.

Pengar. The Swedish name for money in general; it is derived from Penning, Pfennig, etc.

Penge. A Danish word for money in general.

Penni. A copper coin of Finland, the one hundredth part of the Markka. There are multiples of five and ten Pennia.

Penning. The Dutch equivalent of Pfennig (*q.v.*), and applied to the Denier. There were special issues for Brabant and the Low Countries called Penning van een en een halven (one and one half) Groot; Penning van Twee Grooten (*i.e.,* Stuiver); Penning van Drie Grooten (*i.e.,* Mechelaar, and later called Tweeblankspenning); Penning van Ses (six) Grooten, etc.

Penny (plural, Pennies and Pence). An English coin, the twelfth part of a Shilling. It succeeded the Denarius or Denier of the Anglo-Saxons since the eighth century and from this circumstance probably retained the abbreviation D or d.

Offa, King of Mercia (757-796) is the first king to whom any silver Pennies can be attributed with certainty; and from this time this coin remained the basis until the introduction of the Groat and half Groat by Edward III. The type is almost uniformly with a portrait on one side and a long or short cross with pellets in the angles on the reverse.

In 1257 Henry III struck a gold Penny, which was first valued at twenty silver Pennies and later at twenty-four; it weighed forty-five and one quarter grains. "This piece," says Ruding, "was properly a Ryal, and the first of the sort coined in Europe: the petit Ryal of Philip le Bel being much in imitation of it, and he was the first King of France who coined Ryals." *See* Jaku.

The silver Pennies struck for Ireland frequently have the bust of the King in a triangle; those for Scotland were called Sterlings (*q.v.*).

Thirds of Pennies are mentioned in the laws of Aelfred (872-901), and the half Pennies of Edward the Confessor may be actually thirds of Pennies, as they weigh from seven to nine grains.

The earliest specimen of an English copper Penny is one dated 1601, which was evidently intended for a pattern. The obverse has a bust portrait of Elizabeth with the words THE.PLEDGE.OF. On the reverse is the royal monogram crowned, with the date and the inscription A.PENNY. The half Penny is not dated; it has the royal monogram on one side and a rose crowned on the other.

Montagu's work cites the long series of copper Pennies and half Pence which subsequently appeared, and the reader is referred to this book.

For many of the British colonies and possessions Pennies and half Pence were also struck, and for Southern Nigeria Pennies in nickel and one tenth Pennies in aluminium were issued, both perforated. *See* Pfennig.

Penny Poize. An early English weight standard used for discovering the lack of proper weight in the coins. An ordinance of the year 1205 states that "there was issued, from the mint office, a penny-poize,

wanting one eighth of a penny, to be delivered to any one who would have it, to be used until Easter in the next year."

Ruding (i. 211) states that about the year 1331, "a curious kind of fraud was devised by Salamon de Ripple, a monk of the Abbey of St. Augustin in Canterbury, and receiver of the tenth and fifteenth in that diocese, as deputy for the abbot. He framed a balance, which he called a penny pise, and having selected twenty shillings in old and heavy pennies, he weighed against them the money which he received; by which means those who thought to pay only twenty shillings were forced to pay five shillings more, or three shillings and fourpence at the least. At length a complaint from the whole diocese was laid before the council, and the king gave order for proper inquiry to be made; in consequence of which the abbot was fined eighty pounds, for the offence committed by his deputy, and was obliged to refund what had been unjustly taken, although it was done without his knowledge."

Penny Yard Pence. Berry, *Encyclopaedia Heraldica*, 1828, states that certain varieties of silver Pennies receive this name, "from the place where they were coined, which is supposed to have been at Penny Yard Castle, near Ross, in Herefordshire."

Pentadrachm. A Greek silver coin of the value of five Drachms (*q.v.*). It was rarely struck, though specimens issued by the early kings of Macedonia are known. A gold Pentadrachm was issued for Egypt by Ptolemy I Soter (B.C. 323-284) and Ptolemy II Philadelphus (B.C. 284-247).

Pentalitron, or five Litra (*q.v.*) piece, was struck in silver at Agrigentum.

Pentanummion. A name given to the eighth part of the Follis, consisting of five Nummi.

Pentastater (πενταστάτηρος) are mentioned by Pollux. They are the gold Decadrachms of Berenice of Egypt.

Pentechalkon. A Greek silver coin of the value of five times the Chalcus, or five eighths of the Obol (*q.v.*).

Pentecontadrachm (πεντηκοντάδραχμον), or fifty Drachm piece, is mentioned by Pollux. There was a gold coin of this value struck by Alexander the Great and by several of the Ptolemaic sovereigns of Egypt. It is better known to us by the more common name of Distater (*q.v.*), double Stater, or gold Tetradrachm.

Pentecontalitra. The Sicilian name for the Decadrachm (*q.v.*). See also Litra.

Pentecostals. Ayliffe, *Parergon*, 1726 (p. 434), has the following: "Pentecostals, otherwise called Whitsun Farthings, were Oblations made by the Parishioners to the Parish Priest at the Feast of Pentecost." At times they were contributed by inferior churches or parishes to the principal mother church.

Pentobolon. A piece of five Oboli. *See* Obol. Specimens of this denomination in silver were struck at Athens, and in bronze by the Ptolemies.

Pentoncion (πεντώγκιον), Latin Quincunx. A multiple of the Uncia (*q.v.*). It was struck in silver at Agrigentum and Leontini, in bronze, at Catania, Rhegium, Camarina, and by the Mamertines in Sicily.

Pépion. A billon coin of Castile and Leon, issued by Ferdinand III and his successor, Alfonso X, during the thirteenth century. It was struck at Burgos, Toledo, and Cuenca. It is sometimes referred to by the name of Papione.

Pepulea. The name given to coins struck in Bologna in 1338 by the Signors de Pepoli.

Pequenino. A copper coin, struck for Goa and other Portuguese colonies; it is of the value of half the Bazarucco or Leal.

Pereale. The popular name for the Real, struck in Messina by Peter III of Aragon (1282-1285).

Peregozi. *See* Petragordin.

Perkin Warbeck Groat. In Ruding (Suppl. Plate iii. No. 33) is given the representation of a silver coin which is presumed to have been struck by the Duchess of Burgundy for Perkin Warbeck, when he set out to invade England in the year 1495. On what ground this appropriation has been made, Ruding was never able to discover. The coin bears date 1494, but no evidence whatever of the mint where it was struck, or the authority by which it was coined exists. The very singular legend on the reverse MANI TECKEL PHARES

1494 may possibly have been intended as a prophetic threat to Henry; but this supposition is not warranted by any known record, nor is this coin mentioned by any historian of that period. The motto on the obverse, DOMINE SALVVM FAC REGEM, is taken from Psalms xx. 9, and that on the reverse is the denunciation against Belshazzar. *See* Daniel (v. 25). The date appears to have been the chief, if not the only reason for the appropriation. Wise says, "*ejus [nempe Warbeck] gratia nummum sequentem in Burgundia cusum fuisse putant antiquarii, propter epocam inscriptani,*" *Num. Bodleian. Cat.* (p. 241). If it were really struck by order of the Duchess of Burgundy, it might be expected that the rose would have been made more conspicuously prominent than it is upon the coin, bearing in mind the fact that she gave Perkin Warbeck the title of "the White Rose of England."

Permische Schilling. A silver denomination of Belgium under Austrian rule, and valued at seven Stuivers. It was struck pursuant to a monetary convention of 1749.

Perner. *See* Berner.

Perper. The gold standard of Montenegro, of the same value as the Austrian Krone, and subdivided into one hundred Paras. In 1910 the Vienna Royal Mint struck gold coins of one hundred, twenty, and ten Perpera pieces for Montenegro in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of Prince Nicolas I.

Perpero. A silver coin of Byzantine origin, current in Ragusa, Dalmatia. In the thirteenth century it was a money of account and equal to twelve Grossi; from 1683 to 1750, however, an actual coin of this denomination was issued.

Peseta. The monetary unit of Spain, replacing the Escudo in 1868 when the Latin Union system was adopted. It is divided into one hundred Centimos, and there are multiples in gold of ten, twenty, and twenty-five, and in silver of five Pesetas.

The etymology is from *pezzo*, a piece, or portion, whence *pezeta*, a small piece. This is borne out by the fact that it was originally a part of the Peso; the latter coin consisting of eight Reales, whereas the Peseta was equal to two silver or four copper Reales.

In the Peruvian coinage the Peseta is a silver coin equal to the one fifth of a Sol, but its value is little more than half that of the Spanish unit. It is equal to two Dineros, or twenty Centavos.

Peso. The Spanish equivalent for our word Dollar; primarily it means a weight, and by implication the weight of an ounce. This designation is apparent when it is considered that originally it was only a silver bar, the value of which was determined by weighing.

As a silver coin of Spain it was issued about the middle of the sixteenth century. Its value, eight Reales, is frequently found on the side of the armorial shield on the reverse; thus, VIII or 8, and from this circumstance arose the expression "Piece of Eight."

The Peso at times had a value of ten Reales. By a decree of June 6, 1856, the Paraguay government decided that the Spanish Piastre should be reckoned equal to ten Reales. *See* Graty, *Republica de Paraguay* (p. 403). This refers to the Peso, which is frequently termed a Piastre. In Colombia the Peso of ten Reales was introduced about 1850, an essay having appeared in 1849, Fonrobert (8135); and in Venezuela about 1863, Fonrobert (7953).

Of the obsidional Pesos there were issues for Chile, Copiapo, Lima, Sombrerete, and Zacatecas.

The Peso Duro is a somewhat larger coin, and of a value of twenty Reales. It was issued under Philip III (1598-1621) by Joseph Napoleon from 1809 to 1812, and by Isabella II in 1835 and 1836. *See* Duro.

In the South American series and the Philippines the Peso is divided into one hundred Centavos. In Uruguay it is one hundred Centesimos; and the Peso of Panama is equal to one half Balboa (*q.v.*), or fifty Centesimos.

The Peso Fuerte of Venezuela is equal to five Bolivares and is divided into one hundred Centavos, and the Peso Maquina of the same country equals four Bolivares or eighty Centavos.

Pesson (πεσσόν), the Greek name for Tessera (*q.v.*).

Pest Thaler. This, strictly speaking, is not a coin but a commemorative medal issued when a pestilence or plague ravaged a district, or immediately thereafter. There are well known specimens for Breslau, Hamburg, Erfurt, etc., the majority of which were struck in the sixteenth century.

Petacchina. *See* Patacchina.

Petalon (πέταλον), the Greek name for Flan (*q.v.*).

Peter. The name given to both a gold and a silver coin of the Low Countries, which obtains its title from the prominent effigy of St. Peter on the obverse. The Gouden Peter, or Pierre d'or, first appeared under Jan III of Brabant (1312-1355). It was twenty-three and one half carats fine and of half the value of the Rozenobel (*q.v.*). The Zilveren Peter, or Piétre d'argent, was a silver coin issued contemporaneously with the preceding, and copied by Jan V von Arkel, Bishop of Liège (1364-1378).

Petermännchen, also called Petermenger, were small base silver coins which bore on the obverse a bust of St. Peter in the clouds, holding a key in his right hand. They were struck at Trier as early as 1621 and had a value of nine Pfennige. Their issue appears to have been discontinued early in the eighteenth century.

Peter's Pence. The name given to a tribute which was collected for the Roman pontiff in reverence of the memory of St. Peter. The payment was abolished in England in 1366, but not entirely suppressed, as Fabian in his *Chronicle* (*temp.* Edward IV) states that in some counties of England it was still collected. It was finally stopped by a statute of Henry VIII in 1533.

Certain small coins of Poland and Silesia, probably coined for paying this offering, have received the name of Peterspfennige.

The semi-ecclesiastical Pennies struck for St. Peter, at York, about A.D. 920 to 940, are commonly though incorrectly called Peter's Pence.

Selden, *History of Tithes* (217), states that the Anglo-Saxon term Almesfeoh or Almsfeoh, *i.e.*, alms-money, is supposed to be the same as Peter's Pence. It was likewise called Romefeoh and Romescot.

Petit Blanque. *See* Blanc.

Petit Dauphin. *See* Dauphin.

Petition Crown. In the year 1663 the celebrated Simon Petition Crown was produced. It arose out of a trial of skill between Thomas Simon, who held the office of engraver to the mint since 1646, and John Roettier, a Flemish engraver, who was brought over under the patronage of Charles II. Both made pattern pieces for a new coinage to be introduced, but Roettier's work was accepted and he received orders to prepare the dies. Simon expressed his displeasure at the verdict and was deprived of his office by the King.

The artists' petition is on the edge of the pattern-piece and reads: *THOMAS SIMON* MOST . HVMBLY . PRAYS YOVR . *MAJESTY* TO COMPARE THIS . HIS . TRYALL . PIECE . WITH . THE . DVTCH . AND . IF . MORE . TRVLY . DRAWN . & . EMBOSS'D . MORE . GRACE : FVLLY . ORDERED . AND . MORE . ACCVRATELY . ENGRAVEN . TO . RELEIVE . HIM.

About twenty of these pieces were struck off with the petition, and a small number without. *See* Reddite Crown.

Petit Royal d'Or. *See* Royal d'Or.

Petit Tournois. *See* Gros Tournois.

Petizza. A silver coin of Piedmont, introduced in 1799 with a value of seventeen Kreuzer. *See* Promis (ii. 192). The name was also applied to the piece of fifteen Carantani of Venice. The latter coin has the numerals XV in the exergue.

Petragordin, Pierregordin, or Peregozi. The name by which the Denier of the Counts of Perigord is referred to in Mediæval ordinances. The best known type is that of Angoulème. *See* Blanchet (i. 288). A document of the year 1305 states that two Florentines agreed to supply to the Count of Perigord twenty thousand Marques of a white money known as Pierregordins by July 25 of that year.

Petros. Du Cange cites a chronicle of 1456 in which are mentioned *Petros auri*, meaning the gold coins of the Counts of Hainaut bearing the effigy of St. Peter.

Petrus Schilling. The common name for a silver coin struck by Hermann V of Wied, Archbishop of Cologne (1515-1546), which bears a figure of St. Peter.

Pettine, meaning a comb, is the name used in Lombardy for such coins of Napoleon I as have a radiated crown on the reverse, said crown being supposed to resemble a comb.

Pewter. *See* Tin.

Pèze. A slang French term for a Peso.

Pezza. The name given to a variety of Scudo struck by the Medici family at Leghorn. It appears to have been first issued by Ferdinando II about 1660, and was retained by Cosmo III and Giovanni Gastone. It is usually known as the Pezza della Rosa from the figure of a rose-bush on one side. There is a corresponding half. A gold type, struck in Florence in 1716, is known as the Pezza d'oro della Rosa; and the double Zecchino of this series is popularly called Rosina.

Pezzetta. A billon coin of Monaco, issued from the period of Onorato II (1640-1662) to the middle of the eighteenth century. It corresponds to the Piecette (*q.v*). There is also a mezza Pezzetta.

Pezzetta Imperiale. A silver coin of Guastalla, issued in 1736, and equal to twelve Carantani.

Pfaffenfeind Thaler, also called Gottesfreund Thaler. A silver coin issued by Christian of Brunswick, Bishop of Halberstadt, in 1622, with the inscription GOTTES/FREVNDT/DER PFAFFEN/FEINDT, and on the reverse the figure of an arm emerging from the clouds and holding a sword. These coins were struck at Lippstadt from silver taken from the shrine of St. Liborius in the cathedral at Paderborn.

Pfaffen Pfennige. The name given to such varieties of Bracteates (*q.v.*) as were struck by religious denominations or at ecclesiastical mints.

Pfauenthaler. A silver coin of crown size issued under Maximilian II, in 1563, upon his coronation as Emperor of Hungary. It obtains its name from the figure of a peacock on the reverse.

Pfennig. The etymology of the word is unsettled. Some authorities claim it is from the Keltic word *pen,* a head. *Conf.* Teston, Kopfstück, etc. Others derive it from the Old High German, *phantinc,* or *phentinc,* meaning a pledge, and a third etymology is suggested from *pfanne,* a pan, due to the saucer shape of some of the bracteates.

The word was formerly frequently written Pfenning, and the plural at this day is Pfennig, or Pfennige, both forms being used. In all German archives of the Middle Ages the Denarius is translated by this word. In 1271 mention is made of *denarii qui dicuntur* Hantpennige, and in 1223 the Council of Quedlinburg mentions a payment of *talentum Quedlingheburgensium denariorum quod vulgariter Vischepennige dicitur.*

Originally two hundred and forty of these coins were computed at the Mark of fine silver. In course of time, however, they were not only made of lighter weight, but a certain proportion of base metal was added to their composition. The copper Pfennig was introduced in Westphalia in the sixteenth century and was soon copied throughout central Europe. At the present time the Pfennig is equal to the one hundredth part of the Mark. The German Empire now issues one and two Pfennige in copper, and five, ten, and twenty-five Pfennige in nickel.

Pfundner, or **Zwölfer.** A silver Groschen of the value of twelve Kreuzer, struck by Ferdinand I (1521-1564) for Tyrol, Carinthia, and Styria. It was copied by William de Bronckhorst of Batenbourg, (1556-1573), and by Michael Apafi for Transylvania.

Phai. *See* Pai.

Phan. The Annamese name for the Chinese Fen (*q.v.*). It is a weight and so intended when used on the coins.

Phenyng. *See* Halard.

Phetâng. The name given in India to a bag of gold dust which is current for eight Rupees. Cunningham (p. 7) thinks that the name is "a survival of the Rig Veda name of Pindân, or collected quantities of gold dust." *See* Suvarna.

Philippe. A popular name for the Ecu of Louis Philippe of France.

Philippeioi. *See* Philippi.

Philippi (Φιλίππειοι). Gold coins of Macedonia, which derive their name from having been issued by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great.

They are frequently mentioned by ancient writers, and Livy relates (Lib. xliv. c. 15) that in the year of Rome 583 (B.C. 169) ambassadors from Pamphylia brought an offering of a crown of gold for the temple of Jupiter, wrought from twenty thousand Philippi. Later this term came to be applied to Roman Imperial coins as well.

Philippus. A type of the gold Florin struck by Philip the Good (1430-1467) for Brabant. This coin was issued in 1435 and must not be confused with the Filips Gulden, a later gold coin (*q.v.*).

The Philippus was of the Rijder type with a figure of the Duke on horseback. *See* v.d. Chijs (p. 150).

Philippus Daalder, also called **Filipsdaalder.** A silver coin of crown size struck by Philip II of Spain for Brabant, Flanders, and the various provinces of the Low Countries. It received its name from the large bust of the king on the obverse, and appeared about 1557, but the type was retained for many years, even after the Netherlands had become independent of Spain.

Originally it was issued at the value of one half of the gold Reaal, or thirty Stuivers; later many divisions were made, consisting of one half, one fifth, one tenth, one twentieth, and one fortieth.

This coin is sometimes referred to as the Ducaton (*q.v.*).

Philistideion (φιλιστίδειον νόμισμα), mentioned by Hesychius, refers undoubtedly to the handsome sixteen Litra silver coins of Hiero II of Syracuse, bearing the portrait of his queen Philistis.

Phocaides (φωκαΐδες, φωκαϊκοὶ στατῆρες, φωκαΐδες ἕκται, χρυσίον φωκαϊκόν), was the name by which the electrum Staters and Hectes of Phocaea were generally known to the ancients. They are frequently mentioned in inscriptions and in these instances we probably must also include the Hectes of Mytilene which were sufficiently similar to those of Phocaea to allow them to be classed as one with the former.

Phoenix, called by the Italians Fenice. The popular name for the Oncia d'Oro struck at Palermo in 1735, by Carlo III Borbone. This coin has on the reverse the figure of the Phoenix rising from the flames, and the inscription RESURGIT. The name is also given to a silver coin of the value of thirty Tari, issued in Palermo by Ferdinand III (1759-1825).

Phoenix. A silver coin of the Greek Republic under Capo d'Istria, adopted in 1821 and superseded by the Drachma in 1833. It is divided into one hundred Lepta, and its original value was one eighth of the Spanish silver Dollar.

It obtains its name from the figure of the fabled bird Phoenix, which is prominent on one side of the coin.

Phoka Dam. *See* Dam and Suka.

Phokikoi, στατῆρες φωκικοί, of Athenian inscriptions, were undoubtedly the very common triobols of Phocis.

Phollis (φόλλις). *See* Follis.

Phuli. *See* Abbâsi, and Pul.

Phuoc. A silver coin of Annam, issued under the Emperor Thieu-tri (1842-1847). It corresponds in value to ten Quan or five Piastres. *See* Fonrobert (2127).

Pi. A Chinese word, the equivalent for commodities and for which individuals readily exchange their products and services.

The word also applies to a coin round in shape, and many of the modern Chinese pieces are thus inscribed with an additional qualifying word, such as copper or silver, for a copper or silver coin.

Primitive rings and amulets and a certain form of jade bore this name. Pi was also a term given to the early round coins when the field is also the width of the central hole. *See* Huan and Yuan.

Pi is used in conjunction with other words as follows: Ch'ien Pi or T'ung Pi means copper money; Chin Pi, gold money; and Chih Pi, paper money.

Pi. The native name for the Siamese Porcelain Tokens (*q.v.*).

Pianetto, or **Planetto.** The Denier of Brescia issued in the fourteenth century is so called on account of its very flat appearance.

Piastre. The Turkish unit of value, equal to forty Para, and the one hundredth part of the Lira or Pound Turkish. It is sometimes known as the Bir-ghrush. In Egypt the same system prevails, but the value of the Egyptian Piastre is slightly higher than that of Turkey, and it is di-

vided also into forty Para or ten Ochr-el-guerches, also called Milliemes.

The Piastre of Cyprus was introduced in 1901, when, for the English Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, and Threepence, silver pieces of eighteen, nine, four and one half, and three Piastres were substituted. In the reign of Edward VII only the quarter Piastre was struck.

The etymology of the name can probably be traced to the Italian word Piastra, meaning originally a thin plate of metal. Another derivation is from the pillars, *i.e.*, *pilastres*, which are found on the Spanish coins bearing this name. *See* Ghrush and Guerche.

Piastre, or **Piastra.** Originally a Spanish silver coin of the value of eight Reales, introduced at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and intended for trade with the Orient and the Spanish colonies. *See* Peso.

Charles III of Bourbon issued the Piastra of one hundred and twenty Grani for Naples from 1735 to the end of his reign, and with it a corresponding half Piastra. These coins were continued in the Neapolitan series to the year 1860. In the Repubblica Partenopea of 1799 the Piastre had a value of twelve Carlini.

In the Florentine series the Medici family struck the Piastra in both gold and silver. One variety, called the Piastra della Rosa, issued by Cosmo III, receives its name from the bunch of roses on the reverse. *See* Rial.

The name is supposed to be derived from the Italian *piastro*, a plaster. John Florio, in his *Worlde of Words*, 1598, has: "Piastra d'Argento, a coine or plate of silver used in Spaine." Blount, *Glossographia*, 1674, says: "Piastre, a coyn in Italy, about the value of our crown." *See* Chalmers (p. 390).

Piastre de Commerce. The name given to the Dollar size silver coins struck for French Indo-China, beginning about 1884.

Piastre Gourda. A monetary denomination of the French and Spanish West Indies. It is usually found with a new value stamped on the Mexican Piastres or Dollars, or with a heart-shaped "bit" cut from the same coins. *See* Gourde.

Piastrino. Another name for the Carlino of Ferdinand II Medici, struck at Florence in 1665.

Piatak. A Russian copper coin of the value of five Kopecks, issued in 1758 and later for Siberia. They occur with the mint marks of Anninsk, Ekaterinburg, and Kolywan.

Piataltininck. Another name for the Russian coin of fifteen Kopecks.

Picaillon. A copper coin of Turin, struck originally about 1755 for use in Sardinia, and of the value of one twelfth Soldo.

Picayune. A popular name in the Southern States and the Mississippi valley for the Spanish Medio or half Real. It was originally valued at six and a quarter Cents, but at a later period the same designation was applied to the half Dime and the five Cent piece.

Picchione. *See* Pegione.

Picciolino. A diminutive of Piccolo. The term was used in Florence and Rome, and the coin is mentioned in an ordinance of the Papal mint as early as 1454.

Picciolo, or **Piccolo.** The name given to a small copper coin current in Malta and the two Sicilies from the middle of the sixteenth century. Its value was one sixth of a Grano.

In the coinage of Verona it is found as early as the period of Michele Steno (1400-1413), and in the Venetian series from Doge Sebastian Ziani (1172-1178). These early varieties are rude coins of the Denier type with a cross on both obverse and reverse.

Pice. This coin is mentioned in the annals of Bombay as early as the middle of the seventeenth century, and while its value varied to some extent, it was generally accepted as equal to the fourth part of a Fanam. Specimens of Pice, as well as halves and doubles, exist in both copper and lead.

In 1835 an Act was passed in the Presidency of Bengal making the Pice legal tender for one sixty-fourth of the East India Company Rupee. The copper Pice of today retains this ratio and is divided into three Pies.

Among the varieties of the Pice formerly current in the Deccan and other parts of Hindustan, two of the principal ones were known as the Seorai, equal to one sixty-fourth of the Chandor Rupee, and the Jamodi or Siahi, equivalent to one fifty-sixth of a British Rupee. *See* Paisá.

The *Gazetteer of Aurungabad,* 1884, cites the following in reference to the coins of the Deccan:

"The copper coins that prevailed were the Seorai, Jamodi, Dhabbu, and Siahi. The Seorai-pice weighed 11½ mashas, equal to 172½ grains troy, and 16 gaudas of them, *viz.* 64, were given in exchange for a Chandor Rupee. The Jamodi, or Siahi-pices, were exchanged at the rate of 14 gaudas, *viz.* 56, for a Surti or British Rupee. The Dhabbu weighed 18 mashas, equal to 270 grains troy, and was exchange at 8 gaudas, *viz.* 32, for a Chandor Rupee. The Siahi and Dhabbu are still sparingly current."

Pi Ch'an. One of the Chinese names for the Spade Money (*q.v.*).

Pichi. *See* Pitje.

Picta, or **Pictata.** *See* Pite.

Pictavina. *See* Poitevin.

Picture Sen. *See* E Sen.

Picureddu. The popular name for the silver coin of twenty Grani issued by Charles II (1665-1700) for Naples and Sicily. The word is a corruption of *pecorella, i.e.,* a young sheep, and the allusion is to the Order of the Golden Fleece, which is upon the coin. The name was retained at a later period for all coins of this type.

Pie (plural Pies). A copper coin of India, which must not be confused with the Pice, of which it is the one third part.

An Act of 1835 passed in Bengal ordained that the Pie should be equal to the twelfth part of an Anna, or the 192d part of a Rupee. This relationship still exists. *See* Paisá.

Piece. A piece of money; a coin. Moryson, in his *Itinerary,* 1617 (i. 289), says "They coyne any peece of which they can make gayne."

Pièce de Fantaisie. The name given to any coin of an unauthorized character which is struck for political, religious, or other purposes. Consult on this subject Stroehlin, *Refrappes et Falsifications,* Geneva, 1893.

Pièce de Plaisir. A name given to any coin of which only a limited number are struck, or of which some specimens are struck in a different metal from the ordinary type. They are found frequently in the French coinage from the reign of Louis XIV. *See* Hoffmann (*passim*).

Piece of Eight. The name given to the Spanish silver coin of eight Reales and the predecessor of the silver Dollar of the United States. It was extensively coined in all of the Spanish mints of North and South America, and in the seventeenth century it usually was current for four Shillings and Sixpence. For extensive notes on the practice of cutting it *see* Wood (p. 4 *et seq.*), and *conf.* also Peso (*supra*). *See* Chalmers (*passim*).

Pieces of Silver. This term occurs several times in the New Testament. In St. Matthew (xxvi. 15, xxvii. 3, 9) the original reads Τριάκοντα ἀργύρια, and the coins are usually identified as tetradrachms of Antioch or Tyre prior to A.D. 34.

The quotation from St. Luke (xv. 8) is δραχμάς δέκα in the original, and the coin found in the mouth of the fish, St. Matthew (xvii. 27), is a Stater.

Piecette. A billon coin of the cantons of Freiburg and Neuchatel, in Switzerland, of a value of seven Kreuzer. It was issued from about 1780 to the end of the century. *See* Pezzetta. Multiples as high as fifty-six Kreuzer were struck.

The original meaning is any fractional part, and it must have been used in this sense in England, as Cotgrave, in his *Dictionarie,* 1611, has "Piecette, a shred, bit, morsell, a small parcell, or peece."

Pied-Guailloux. The name given to a variety of Liard, struck by Henri IV of France (1589-1610). The obverse has a crown between three lilies, and on the reverse is a hollow cross.

Piefort, or more properly, **Piedfort,** means literally any coin struck on an unusually thick planchet as a trial piece or essay. The designation is applied chiefly to coins of Bohemia, the Low Countries,

and France, where some of these pieces were undoubtedly used as current money. The Dickgroschen of Prague are so termed, and in the French series Pieforts of billon occur as early as the reign of Louis VII (1137-1180), while those of silver and gold from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century are frequently met with.

Pierced. A coin or medal is said to be pierced when it has a hole in it. This is sometimes done by the issuer for purposes of suspension, but is more often the work of vandals.

Pierre d'Or *See* Peter.

Pierregordin. *See* Petragordin.

Pietje. A popular name for the piece of seven Stuivers, struck for Friesland during the seventeenth century.

Piétre. *See* Peter.

Pig. An obsolete English slang term for a Sixpence. Fletcher, in his play, *The Beggar's Bush,* 1622 (iii. 1), has the following: "Fill till 't be sixpence, And there's my Pig."

Pigeon Eye Sen. *See* Hatome Sen.

Pigione. *See* Pegione.

Pignatelle. The name given to a base silver coin originally struck in France during the sixteenth century and more or less circulated in the neighboring countries. A Douzain of Henri III counterstamped I.H.S., probably for Geneva, is so called, and the name is also given to pieces of six Blanques issued by Henri IV.

Pilarte. A billon coin of Portugal issued by Fernando (1367-1383), and struck at Lisbon and Porto. Its value was two Dinheiros. The obverse has a cross with surrounding inscription and on the reverse are five shields in cruciform arrangement.

Pile and **Trussell** are obsolete Scottish terms which corresponded to what are now known as the obverse and reverse dies.

Cochran-Patrick in *Records of the Coinage of Scotland,* 1876 (I. introd. 49), has the following: "Each moneyer had two irons or puncheons, one of which was called the pile, and the other the trussell. The pile was from seven to eight inches long, and was firmly fixed in a block of wood. On the pile was engraved one side of the coin, and on the trussell the other."

In the *Registers of the Privy Council of Scotland,* 1562-63 (i. 227), occurs the following entry: "Ane pile and ane tursall maid for cunyeing of certane pecis of gold and silvir, the pile havand sunkin thairin foure lettris."

Pile is used in French for the reverse of a coin.

Pillar Dollar. *See* Colonato.

Pimpion. A slang French term for the Pépion (*q.v.*).

Pineapple Penny. The popular name for a copper penny of Barbadoes, issued in 1788, which bears a large pineapple on the obverse. *See* Atkins (p. 313).

Pine Tree Coins. An early silver issue for the Colony of Massachusetts, consisting of Shillings, Sixpences, and Threepences. They are all dated 1652, but probably did not come into use until 1662. Originally they were known as Boston or Bay Shillings or Sixpences, and the name Pine Tree was adopted about 1680 to distinguish them from the earlier Oak Tree and Willow Tree coins. *See* Crosby.

The prevalent erroneous conception of this coin, due probably to its rarity, is indicated by the following curious passage in a work by Richard Hayes, entitled *The Negociator's Magazine,* 1740 (pp. 213-214). The author had never seen the coin, but states that "it is made of good silver, and is about the value of a common English shilling. This piece they first coined in Oliver Cromwell's time; and I have been told, they continue to coin the said Shilling to this very time, and do still retain the first date upon the same. I am told that on one side is a palm-branch and a laurel united together like a tree; and on the reverse side is St. George's cross in a shield, conjoined to another shield, within which is an Harp for Ireland."

Pin Money. A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife or other lady for her private and personal expenses. In the fourteenth century, long after the invention of pins, the makers were allowed to sell them only on certain days. It was then that the women gathered there to buy them. When pins became cheap and common, they spent their allowances on other fancies, but the expression "pin money" remained.

Pinpennellos. Du Cange cites an ordinance of Philip II of France of the year 1218, in which small coins are referred to by this name. Nothing further is known concerning them.

Pinto. *See* Cruzado.

Pions de Jeux. *See* Tessera.

Pisisthaler. The Francescone of Tuscany is thus referred to by German numismatic writers.

Pistacchio. The popular name used in Naples for the small Danaro of the period of Alfonso I (1416-1458). Its value was one sixtieth of the Carlino.

Pistareen, also variously written Pistereen and Pistoreen. The name given to the Spanish silver piece of two Reales, introduced at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Its value was one fourth of the corresponding new Peso, but it was rated at one fifth of the old type Peso, the latter being of inferior silver. It was frequently divided or cut for use in the British West Indies. *See* Chalmers (pp. 53 and 395).

Pistole, from the Spanish *pistola,* a plate of metal. Originally this was a Spanish gold coin struck in the beginning of the sixteenth century and approximately of the value of one fourth of the Dobla. It was the prototype of the Louis d'Or of France and was also copied in the Palatinate and by several of the Swiss cantons, Geneva, Uri, etc.

In the later German coinage the Pistole represents a gold coin of five Thaler, and received various names from the sovereign whose portrait it bore, *e.g.,* Friedrich's d'Or, etc.

Pistole. A gold coin, sometimes called the Twelve-Pound Piece, struck by William III of England, for Scotland, in 1701. Its weight is one hundred and six grains, and there is a corresponding half.

These coins were struck from gold sent over from the Colony of Darien, in a vessel called the "Rising Sun." The name of the ship is commemorated by the device, under the King's bust, of a sun rising from the sea.

There is also a gold pistole in the Irish series of 1642 called Inchquin Money (*q.v.*). It has 4 DWTT. 7 GR. stamped on it.

Pistole Forte. A name given to a gold coin issued in Geneva in 1722 and later, on account of its value, which was five Florins higher than that of the ordinary Pistole.

Pistolet. A small Pistole. The term is applied to the Scudo d'Oro of Francisco III of Monteferrato; to the gold issues of Herman Thierry, Seigneur of Batenbourg (1573-1612), etc. *See* also Ecu Pistolet.

A proclamation of Elizabeth of October 9, 1560, states that "Pistolets, then valued at six shillings and two pence, shall go for five shillings and ten pence." *See* Ruding (i. 338).

Pistoreen. *See* Pistareen.

Pi Tch'eng Ma. The Chinese name for Saddle or Riding money, known generally as Weight Money (*q.v.*).

Pitching Pence is defined by Wharton in his *Law Lexicon,* 1864, as being "money, commonly a penny, paid for pitching or setting down every bag of corn or pack of goods in a fair or market."

The practice is referred to early in the eighteenth century.

Pite, Pitta, or **Picta.** A base silver coin of Savoy of the value of half of the Obole. It was introduced under Count Aimon (1329-1343), and is mentioned as late as the middle of the fifteenth century. The Pitta Genovese was half of the Danaro. Du Cange cites an ordinance of 1599, in which the term Picta is used synonymously. *See* Pogesia.

Pitje, Pitji, or **Pitis.** A tin coin of Java introduced about 1750, and copied in Sumatra for Atjeh, Palembang, and Djambi. *See* Millies and Netcher (*passim*), the latter of whom (pp. 169 and 173) states that 4000 Pitjes were equal to a Spanish Real, thus indicating their insignificant value. To facilitate their use they were sewed in bags or on mats as follows:

250 Pitjes	= 1 Kedjer	= 1/16 Real	= 20 Duits.
500 "	= 1 Tali	= ⅛ "	= 40 "
1000 "	= 1 Soekoe	= ¼ "	= 80 "
2000 "	= 1 Djampel	= ½ "	= 160 "

In a paper contributed by R. C. Temple to *The Indian Antiquary,* 1913 (pp. 85 *et seq.*), the relative values of the coins of the Malay Peninsula are given as follows:

A. Dutch popular method of reckoning:

4 Pitjes (Pitis, Pese, Cash) = 1 Duit.
2½ Duit (Cent) = 1 Dubbeltje, Wang Baharu (copper).
2½ Dubbeltje = 1 Kenderi perak (silver).
2 Kenderi (candareen) = 1 Suku (quarter).
4 Suku = 1 Ringgit (Real, Spanish Dollar).

B. Modern British popular method of reckoning:

4 Pities, Keping, Duit (Cash) = 1 Tengah Sen (half cent).
2 Tengah Sen = 1 Sen (cent).
2½ Sen = 1 Wang Baharu (copper).
2 Wang Baharu = 1 Buaya.
2 Buaya = 1 Kupang.
2½ Kupang = 1 Suku (quarter).
2 Suku = 1 Jampal, or Djampel.
2 Jampal = 1 Ringgit (dollar).

Pitta. *See* Pite.

Pitt Token. The popular name for a copper token probably issued to commemorate the efforts of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, to secure the repeal of the Stamp Act. It has on the obverse the bust of Pitt and the words: THE RESTORER OF COMMERCE, and on the reverse a ship and the inscription: THANKS TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND TRADE.

Atkins (p. 264) says: "The history of this piece is better known than most American tokens. The Stamp Act was passed March 22, 1765, and repealed, principally by the agency of Mr. Pitt, March 18, 1766. This coin, or rather medalet, was struck to commemorate this event by Mr: Smithers, of Philadelphia, from the designs of Colonel Revere of Boston. Although doubtless originally intended for this purpose only, it soon became, in consequence of the dearth of small change, converted into currency."

Placaatschelling. *See* Statenschelling.

Plack. A Scotch billon coin first issued by James III (1460-1488) and continued almost uninterruptedly to the reign of James VI. It was originally valued at three Pence, but later at two Pence. A variety struck under James VI was current for four Pence and was known as the Saltire Plack, from the design on one side of two sceptres in saltire (*i.e.*, crossed), united by a thistle.

The name Plack is derived from the French plaque, a thin plate of metal. *See* Achesoun, and Bodle.

Plagauner. The name given to certain varieties of necessity coins struck by Pope Clement VII while he took refuge in Castel san Angelo in 1527. The issue consisted of Scudi, Ducati, and fractions of the same.

Plaisant. A silver coin struck by William III, Count of Hainaut (1336-1389), in 1387. Its value was fifteen Deniers and it was subdivided into three Tiercelins.

Plak (plural Plakken). The French equivalent is Plaque. There are various meanings for this term, *e.g.*, a flat surface, a plate, a shield, a piece of tin, etc. To one of these definitions can probably be traced the name of the small coins issued in Brabant, Lorraine, and the neighboring districts from the fourteenth century to the seventeenth. They were usually of the size of a Groschen, and of inferior silver.

Double Plakken occur for Groningen, etc., from 1579 to about 1620, and a twelve Plakken piece was struck by Philip II for Overysel in 1560.

The diminutive, called Plaquette, was applied to small silver coins issued about the same time in Burgundy, Liège, etc. One variety remained current in Belgium to the Revolution in 1830. *See* Gros Blanque au Lis.

Plakette. *See* Plaquette.

Planchet. The disc of metal on which the die of the coin or medal is impressed. Also called Blank, Disc, and Flan.

Plancus Thaler. The name given to a medallic Thaler of Basle, struck in 1571. It has on the reverse a figure of Lucius Munatius Plancus, the conqueror of the Rhaetians or Rauraci, and the founder of Augusta Rauricorum. There are half and quarter Thaler of the same design.

Planetto. *See* Pianetto.

Plappart. *See* Blaffert.

Plaque. *See* Plak.

Plaquette, also called Plakette, is the name given to a variety of uniface medal, usually of a quadrilateral, hexagonal, or octagonal form.

They exist from the time of the Renaissance and there are examples by Enzola (1456-1475) and Peter Flötner of the same period. In recent times the Plaquette has been brought to a high degree of artistic perfection by Roty, Scharff, Chaplain, Marschall, etc.

Plat (plural Platar). A general term used in Sweden to designate any copper coin.

Plata. *See* Vellon.

Plated Coins. The issue of plated coins was sometimes practised by the ancient Greeks, as is known from some extremely rare examples in electrum of the earliest period of coinage, and from the not uncommon occurrence of plated silver money. A famous example in silver is the Stater of Themistocles, the Athenian, issued at Magnesia, Ionia, *circa* B.C. 465-449 (Brit. Museum). This is not regarded as an official issue, but a private forgery, for the Paris specimen is not plated and is from different dies. The practice was not general, and as a state measure was rare. However, one finds plated silver coins among Greek issues, and sometimes from identical dies with the official pure specimens, so that they can scarcely be regarded as of private origin. The Romans, on the contrary, struck plated silver coins as legal state issues for profit. The earliest are said to be those struck in B.C. 91 during the war with Hannibal. In B.C. 84 these plated pieces were recalled. But Sulla cancelled this measure, and plated coins were issued in certain quantities until Augustus' reform in B.C. 15. Plated coins continued to be issued under the Empire for exportation. One must distinguish between the Roman silver pieces of careful style and those of barbarous execution, the latter being doubtless the product of false moneyers. Plated coins were designated by the Romans *Nummi mixti*, *Subaerati*, or *Pelliculati*, terms which refer only to such pieces as had a core of base metal, *e.g.*, copper, lead, etc., covered with a thin plate, usually of silver, though plated gold coins are found among the Roman imperial issues.

The French equivalent is Monnaies Fourrées, and the German is Subaerati, or Gefütterte Münzen, but these terms never refer to coins of debased metal.

Plate Money, also known as Kopparplatmynt. The name given to large flat rectangular and square pieces of copper, with a stamp of value in each corner and one in the centre. They were issued in Sweden during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and may perhaps be considered as weights for the purchase of goods, rather than coins, though some authorities state that they were accepted at the value of one third of the Riksdaler (*q.v.*).

As no complete list of them has ever been published in tabular form, the following arrangement will be of assistance to the student and collector.

		Avesta.	Stockholm.	Garpenberg.	Svappavara.	Bäsinge.	Gustafsberg.	Ljusnedal.	Carlberg.
10	Daler	1644							
8	Daler	1652, 1653, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1671, 1681, 1682							
5	Daler	1674							
4	Daler	1649, 1652, 1653, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1716 to 1746 (inc.), 1753 to 1758 (inc.)	1663						
3	Daler	1674							
2	Daler	1649, 1651, 1653, 1654, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1664, 1668, 1669, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1691, 1693, 1710 to 1759 (inc.)		1674, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714	1693, 1700, 1701,	1711, 1712, 1713,		1746,	
1	Daler	1649, 1650, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1685, 1686, 1689, 1690, 1710 to 1759 (inc.)		1710		1711,	1748, 1752	1746, 1748, 1753	1752
½	Daler	1681, 1682, 1683, 1685, 1686, 1689, 1710 to 1759 (inc.)		1714			1748, 1752,	1746, 1748, 1753	1752

Platinum was used for a series of coins consisting of pieces of three, six, and twelve Rubles, issued in Russia on May 6, 1828.

The coins are all of the same type and they were struck uninterruptedly to the year 1845. At first, their novelty appealed to the people and the three Rouble piece was accepted universally by both the bankers and the general public, the latter promptly nicknaming them *serinkie, i.e.*, "the little gray coins." It was the favor with which they were at first received that encouraged the government to continue their issue.

In June, 1843, the Russian government decided to abandon this form of coinage. The general populace were tired of them, and for a number of years previously they were sent to Bokhara, China, etc., in payment of accounts. These countries promptly returned them and the Imperial treasury discovered that they began to accumulate. Two years later the edict above mentioned was published and the government redeemed all the platinum coins, paying for them in gold or silver as demanded by the holders.

At times when this metal was of less value than at present, it was used in a plated condition for fabrications of gold coins.

Pledges of Value. *See* Tokens.

Plinthos (πλίνθος). A Greek term for Flan (*q.v.*).

Plough Alms. This is stated by Wharton, in his *Law Lexicon*, 1864, to be "the ancient payment of a penny to the church for every plough land." It is referred to as early as the eleventh century.

Plough Silver. W. Jones, in his *Reports*, 1675 (280), says: "In some places they have Plough silver and Reap silver, which is Socage Tenure now turned into Money." Tomlins, *Law Dictionary*, 1809, has "Plow silver in former times, was money paid by some tenants, in lieu of service to plough the lord's lands."

Reap Silver, or Rep Silver, was a sum of money formerly paid by a tenant to a lord or other superior in commutation of his services in harvest time. It is referred to as early as 1299 in the *Monuments of Magdalen College, Oxford* (145), under the name of Ripsulwer.

Plugged Money. A general name for gold coins used in the West Indies in which a gold plug was inserted to rectify any deficiency in weight. For a detailed account of the practice, *see* Wood (p. 4 *et seq.*).

Plum. A popular name for the sum of £100,000 Sterling. Steele, in *The Tatler*, 1710 (No. 244) speaks of "an honest Gentleman who . . . was worth half a Plumb."

Plunk. A slang term in the United States for a Dollar. George Vere Hobart, writing under the pseudonym H. McHugh, in his novel *John Henry*, 1901 (12), has a description of a theatrical performance with "Sarah Bernhardt at five plunks a chair."

Poen. A popular name in various parts of Holland for money in general.

A Dutch proverb is: "Om de poen is het te doen," *i.e.*, "money is the vehicle to accomplish everything."

Pogesia, or **Pougeoise.** A base silver coin current in the thirteenth century and later which takes its name from Le Puy in the Haute-Loire. Its value was half of the Obole or Maille.

Du Cange cites an ordinance of Philip IV of France of 1294 in which the Pogesia is stated to be the same as the Pite (*q.v.*), and also asserts that the term *pogesata* is used to indicate anything of the value of one Pogesia.

Pogh. An Armenian copper coin. Langlois (p. 14) states that it had the value of an Obolus, and that it corresponds to the Fels or Follis.

Poid. The French word for weight.

Poillevillain. A nickname given to a variety of the Gros Blanc struck by John II of France (1350-1364). It was so called from the name of the master of the royal mint. *See* Hoffman (xx. 35, 36).

The type was copied by Amedeo VI of Savoy, and known as Pelavillano.

Poinçon. The French word for a punch.

Points Secrets. A term used by French numismatists to indicate the place of mintage. The custom was introduced in France about 1415 by putting a period or similar mark under certain letters of the

inscription. Thus a dot under the fourth letter showed that the coin was struck at Montpellier, under the ninth letter at La Rochelle, etc.

On the 18th of April, 1420, an ordinance was issued, directed to the wardens of the mint of St. Lo, commanding them "to coin Groats, of the same kind as those which were ordered to be struck at Rouen, by the writ bearing date on the twelfth of January, with this distinction only, that a single point was to be placed under the second letter from the beginning of the inscription on each side of the coin."

Poitevin. The name given to the Denier of Poictiers in Aquitaine to distinguish it from the Denier Parisis. The former was valued at one fourth of the latter.

Rich silver mines were discovered in this locality in the tenth century, and a mint was established under William IV, Count of Poictiers, and Duke of Aquitaine (963-990). The old name of the town was Pictavi, and frequent references to Pictavinas, evidently the same coin, can be found.

Poldenga. An early Russian silver coin; the half of the Denga. *See* Novgorodka.

Pollard, probably a corruption of "poll head," was a clipped coin which made its appearance in large numbers in England toward the close of the thirteenth century. For a short time these coins were allowed to pass at the rate of two for a Penny, but were prohibited A.D. 1310. They were decried in Ireland by a proclamation of Edward I. *See* Brabant and Crocard.

Polleten, sometimes called Augslups Polleten, were a series of copper, brass, and zinc pieces, used in the city of Stockholm, Sweden, and in the surrounding neighborhood. These tokens were accepted on various lines of transportation, *e.g.*, ferries and stage-lines, the latter receiving the nickname Omnibuses.

Poloi (πώλοι). *See* Pegasi and Colts.

Polonaise, or **Polonese.** Another name for the August d'Or, issued by August III, Elector of Saxony, and King of Poland (1752-1756).

Polos. *See* Pegasi.

Polpoltin. Another name for the Russian coin of twenty-five Kopecks or one quarter Ruble.

Poltina, or **Poltinink.** A silver coin of Russia of the value of one half Ruble or fifty Kopecks. It was introduced at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Peter the Great.

Póltora, or **Póltorak,** from the Polish *pol,* meaning half, and *twory,* the other, *i.e.,* one and a half, was the common designation for the Polish piece of one and a half Groschen. It occurs extensively in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and was copied in Germany under the name of Dreipölker, and in Sweden was called Trepölcher.

Poltura. The Hungarian equivalent of the Póltora (*q.v.*). It had a value of one and one half Kreuzer, and was largely coined during the eighteenth century for Hungary and Transylvania.

Poluschka. A former Russian coin, the quarter of the Denga (*q.v.*). Originally it was struck in silver, but the later issues are of copper. The Poluschki first appeared under Peter the Great from about the year 1700, and continued in use during the eighteenth century. Catherine II struck varieties for special use in Siberia.

The name is traceable to the early Russian custom of using skins as money, and is derived from *potu,* the half of any article, and *schkura,* a skin. Two Poluschki represented the value of one hare skin.

Pon. A Tamil name for the Pagoda or Varáha (*q.v.*).

Pond. A gold coin of the South African Republic, agreeing in weight and value with the English Sovereign. There is a corresponding half. The ordinary issues have the bust of President Paul Krüger, but obsidional varieties were struck in 1902 at the headquarters of the commanding general, with the inscription Z. A. R. (Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek) in monogram.

Pondo, *i.e.,* a pound. The synonym of the As on account of its weight; hence Dupondius, etc. *See* Stevenson (p. 135).

Pone. *See* Poon.

Poney. A slang English expression for the sum of twenty-five Guineas or Pounds. Mrs. M. Robinson, in *Walsingham,* 1797 (ii. 97), has the following, "There is no touching her even for a poney."

Poni. A money of account formerly used at Bengal. Stavorninus, in his *Voyages to the East Indies*, 1798 (i. 460), says: "For change they make use of the small sea-shells called cowries, eighty of which make a poni, and sixty or sixty-five ponis, according as there are few or many cowries in the country, make a Rupee." *See* Poon.

Ponti. A Sicilian money of account. By a regulation of 1823 the Tari were computed at any of the following rates: two Carlini, twenty Grani, fifteen Ponti, or one hundred and twenty Piccoli.

Poon, or **Pone.** A money of account in the Maldive Islands, and equal to eighty Cowries (*q.v.*).

Poot. *See* Putta.

Pop. A nickname given to the silver coins of one Gulden, issued by the Netherlands. The word is probably a corruption of the German Puppe, or French poupée, *i.e.*, a doll, and is used principally to designate the coins struck with a youthful portrait of the ruler.

Popolano. The name given in Milan to the piece of twenty Centesimi struck in 1863.

Popolino. A silver coin of Florence, a variety of the Fiorino d'Argento. It was struck early in the fourteenth century of the value of two Soldi, and continued in use until the period of the Medici family. The Popolino is notable for its great variety of mint-marks, among which are stars, keys, antlers, fish, etc. In one of the tales in Boccaccio's *Decameron*, a juggling trick is narrated where gilt Popolini appeared as gold coins.

Popone. *See* Poupon.

Porcelain Coins are known to have been issued as pieces of necessity in Egypt during Ptolemaïc times. Two specimens are in the Paris collection. *See* Revista Numismatica, 1891 (p. 233).

Porcelaine. *See* Wampum.

Porcelain Tokens. These Siamese pieces were in use from the middle of the eighteenth century until 1871, when they were forbidden. The majority were issued by companies and traders at Bangkok. They occur in a great variety of shapes, colors, and values, from one quarter to one sixty-fourth of a Tical. The values are on the reverses and are generally written in blue. The native name is Pi.

Two of the old English potteries adopted china or porcelain tokens. At Worcester W. Davis issued them for the value of one and two Shillings; and John Coke put forth tokens for five and seven Shillings at Pinxton, in 1801. *See* Chany.

Marco Polo, in his *Travels* (ii. 39), refers to the use of porcelain shells.

Porc-epic. *See* Ecu au Porc-epic.

Porpyne. On July 8, 1525, a proclamation was made that "Crowns named Porpynes be valued at four Shillings and four pence sterling." *See* Ruding (i. 303), and Ecu au Porc-epic (*supra*).

Portcullis Money was the currency struck by Queen Elizabeth in 1600-1601, for the use of the East India Company, and it was so called from its having the Westminster Arms, *i.e.*, a large portcullis, on the reverse. The issue consisted of Crowns, half Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences. They were of different weights from the current English Crown and its divisions, being struck to agree with the weight of the Spanish Piastre or piece of eight Reales.

The Portcullis Groat and Farthing struck in the reign of Henry VIII were never intended for the Indian trade, and, concerning the Groat, the late Sir John Evans has suggested that "from the careful manner in which this piece has been struck and from the extreme rarity of this variety of the groat, it appears doubtful whether it should not be regarded as a pattern-piece rather than as a coin intended for actual currency."

Porto Novo Pagoda. A name given to one of the varieties of the Pagoda (*q.v.*), probably because it was first coined by the Portuguese at Porto Novo or Feringhipet. It has a figure of Vishnu on the obverse, and the reverse presents a granulated surface. It is sometimes referred to as the Scott Pagoda.

Portugalöser. The Portuguez was copied in various parts of Germany, Transylvania, Poland, etc., with a value of ten Ducats or Kronen, and received the above name. These coins are semi-medallic in character and were struck for presentation purposes and not for general circulation.

When the Bank of Hamburg was founded in 1667, a number of these pieces were issued, called Bankportugalöser, and the custom has been kept up in that city to comparatively recent times, to commemorate any important historical event. These beautiful gold coins generally have views of the city-towers, etc., and the inscription MONETA . NOVA AVREA . CIVITATIS . HAMBVRGENS . NACH . PORTVGALIS . SCHROT . VND . KORN.

Portuguez, also called Lisbonino. A large gold coin of Portugal, originally of three thousand nine hundred Reis and advanced in 1517 to the value of ten Cruzados or four thousand Reis. It was issued by Manuel I (1495-1521), and referring to the great discoveries by Portuguese navigators, styles him as R: PORTVGALIE: AL: C: VL: IN: A: D GVINE: I.C.N. ETHIOPIE: ARABIE: PERSIE: INDE: *i.e.*, Rex Portugalie, Algarves, Citra Ultra in Africa, Dominus Guinee. In Commercii, Navigacione, Ethiopie, Arabie, Persie, Inde. The obverse has the armorial shield, and the reverse a large cross; it was also struck by John III (1521-1557) and then discontinued. *See* Fernandes (pp. 113, 115), who mentions a silver Portuguez, not known to exist at the present time.

Postage, or **Postal Currency.** The first series of fractional currency issued by the United States in August, 1862, and so called from the fact that representations of postage stamps were a part of the design. The credit for this issue is due to General F. E. Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, who adopted the idea from the postage stamps being used by the people in lieu of small change during the Civil War.

Postal Currency. The encased postage stamps in circulation as currency during the early part of the Civil War in the United States in 1861 and later.

Posthumous Coins are such as were struck after the death of the individual whose name they bear.

Postulatsgulden. The name given to certain gold coins struck by Count Rudolph von Diepholt, Bishop of Utrecht, in 1440, to confirm his claim to the bishopric, which was disputed. The practice was copied by other prelates to the middle of the sixteenth century.

Potin. A brittle base metal; an alloy of lead, copper, tin, zinc, and twenty per cent of silver. This composition occurs in the Denarii of Valerianus, Gallienus, etc., and the large series of base Tetradrachms struck at Alexandria in Egypt from the first to the third century A.D. The term is usually applied to ancient coins, but the mixture is of the character of Billon (*q.v.*).

Pougeoise. *See* Pogesia.

Poul. *See* Pul.

Pound. Silver Pounds and Half Pounds occur only in the Declaration Type coinage of Charles I, and were struck at Oxford and Shrewsbury. They are marked respectively with the figures XX and X.

The Half Pound struck at Exeter was from the die of a Crown and is a Half Pound only as regards weight.

Pound Sovereign. *See* Sovereign.

Pound Sterling. *See* Sterling.

Pound Turkish. Also called Lira, or Yslik. A gold coin of Turkey divided into one hundred Piastres, and of a weight of 111.37 grains. In Egypt a gold standard was introduced since 1885, and the Pound Egyptian is divided similarly to the Turkish, but weighs 131.175 grains, and is of the same fineness.

Poupon, or **Popone.** A nickname given to the silver Ecus of Louis XV of France bearing the youthful portrait, because the same was supposed to resemble a doll.

Poy. A coin mentioned in *The Negociator's Magazine*, by Richard Hayes, 1740 (p. 247). In referring to the money of Brabant and Flanders he says that "they had also among them the Bohemia Grosses of 3 Cruitzers, each Cruitzer 2 Pence or Poy, the Poy at 2 Helliers, and one Hellier at two Urchins."

Prämienthaler. A silver coin of the Albertinian Line of Saxony. It was issued by Xavier as administrator of Frederick Christian (1763-1768), and the Elector Frederick August III (1763-1806) struck many varieties. *See* Madai (No. 5266).

All of these coins have on the reverse the inscription ZUR BELOHNUNG DES FLEISES, indicating that they were awarded as prizes.

Prager Groschen. *See* Grosz.

Prak Pe, or **Pe.** A Cambodian term signifying money; the term is used for certain base coins of Battambang valued at the Siamese Att.

Pratâpa. A gold coin of ancient India, of the value of one half the Pagoda. *See* Pana.

Prestation Money. Cowell, *The Interpreter,* 1607, *s.v.* Commissarie, has: "The Bishop taking prestation money of his archdeacons yearely."

In the same work occurs: "Spiritualties of a Bishop. Prestation money, that *subsidium charitatinum,* which vppon reasonable cause he may require of his Clergie."

Priesken. A base silver coin of Brabant issued in 1429-1430, and of the value of one fourth of a Groot. It obtains its name from a small bread of the same name which could be purchased for this coin. *See* Verachter, *Documens pour servir à l'histoire monétaire des Pays-Bas,* 1840 (p. 71).

Pringle. An obsolete name for the silver coin of twenty Pence, struck in 1636 for Scotland. G. Merton, in his *Glossary of the Yorkshire Dialect,* 1697, has: "Pringle, a little silver Scotch Coin about the bigness of a penny, with two XX on it."

Private Gold Coins, and **Proprietary Gold Coins.** The terms are used indiscriminately to designate certain gold coins issued in Georgia in 1830; North Carolina in 1831; and in California from 1849 to 1855. *See* also Territorial Gold.

Probemünzen. *See* Essays.

Proclamation Money. The name given to coins valued, according to a table prescribed in a proclamation of Queen Anne, on June 18, 1704, in which the Spanish Dollar of seventeen and one half pennyweights was to be rated at six Shillings in all of the North American Colonies.

Horace White, in *Money and Banking,* 1896 (p. 15), says that "six shillings was considered by the home government a fair average of the various Colonial valuations of the Spanish Dollar. This valuation came to be known by the term Proclamation Money."

In the *Archives of the State of New Jersey,* 1735 (xi. 432), occurs a statement: "I do hereby promise to Pay to the said Discoverer the Sum of Thirty Pounds, Proclamation Money."

Similarly, in the *New Hampshire Provincial Papers* of 1748 (reprinted 1871, v. 905), an official says that "His Majesty has recommended that my salary should be fixed and Paid in Sterling or Proclamation Money."

Proclamation Pieces are, as their name indicates, such coins or medals as bear on their face a ruler's proclamation for his authority for striking the same. There is an extensive series of them issued for Spain, Central America, and South America.

Pronkdaalder. A large silver coin, sometimes known as a double Ducaton, struck by Philip II of Spain for Gueldres in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It has on the reverse eighteen crowned shields surrounding a central and larger shield of Spain. The name signifies ostentatious or splendid.

Proof Coins are those struck from polished or specially prepared dies. They have a mirror-like or frosted surface. Many recent proof coins, however, have a mat surface produced artificially after striking.

Proprietary Gold Coins. *See* Private Gold Coins.

Provinois. A name applied to the Denier struck at Provins, a mint of the Counts of Champagne, early in the twelfth century. *See* Blanchet (i. 407). The earlier types bore poorly executed portraits and under Thibaut IV (1201-1253) was issued the Nouveaux Provinois, which bore a *peigne, i.e.,* a head surmounted by three towers and resembling a comb. This rude portraiture was due to the carelessness of the engraver, though some writers claim that the hair was worn in this fashion in Champagne at this period.

Du Cange refers to an ordinance of Philip IV of France dated 1301, in which Pruvinienses, evidently the same coins, are mentioned.

Provisino. The name given to a variety of the Denaro struck at Rome under the rule of the Senate (*circa* 1188-1303), and copied from the Provinois (*q.v.*). In 1347 Cola da Rienzo, Tribune of Rome, issued Provisini with the inscription N.TRIBUN. AUGUST . OVVERO . ALMUS . TRIBUNAT . URBS.

In the Papal series a Provisino of Boniface VIII is described at length in the *Rivista Italiana* (xviii. 89-95), and Boniface IX struck Provisini with the figure of a comb on them on the occasion of his jubilee in the year 1400.

Provisional. *See* Moneta Provisional.

Pruvinienses. *See* Provinois.

Psephos (ψῆφος). The Greek name for Tessera (*q.v.*).

Psothia (ψώθια). *See* Kikkabos.

Ptolomaici. A general name for the coins struck by the Ptolemies in Egypt, which extend from *circa* B.C. 323 to B.C. 30, and cover fifteen rulers. Those issued by Ptolemy I in honor of his wife Berenice are generally known as Berenicii.

Pu. A Chinese word meaning "cloth," though probably the original sense of the word was "to spread," or better, "to circulate." The term Pu or Ku Pu is applied to certain ancient Chinese bronze coins derived from the Spade (*q.v.*) and Weight money (*q.v.*), though sometimes used to include all of these forms. The Pus were in use from the sixth to the third centuries B.C. and were confined, for the most part, to western, northern, and central China. There are a number of minor forms of Pus, but they can roughly be divided into square and pointed-toed classes. The shape was copied later by the Usurper Wang Mang (A.D. 7-22) who issued them with a value from one hundred to one thousand Li. These latter pieces are known as New Pus.

Publica, also called **Pubblica.** A copper coin of the Two Sicilies, first struck by Philip IV about 1622, and issued by his successors until the middle of the eighteenth century. Its value varied from three to four Tornesi, and it obtains its name from the inscription PUBLICA COMMODITAS, found on the coins.

Pu Ch'uan. A Chinese word, meaning "currency." *See* Ch'uan.

Pudsey Sixpence. The name given to a variety of an Elizabethan Sixpence, upon which a large escallop shell has been stamped. Hawkins contends that "they are nothing more than the caprice probably of some silversmith," but Ruding in a note states that they were "said to have been made current in Ireland for a shilling, to pay the army in the time of the Rebellion there, by the advice of one Pudsey, who was afterwards executed for giving it."

In another note Ruding quotes Browne Willis, who says "this was called the Pudsey sixpence from the place where the silver was dug in Yorkshire."

Pul. A Russian copper coin, issued as early as the reign of Vasili Vasilievitch (1425-1462). It is quite common up to the period of Ivan III (1682-1689), and was struck for Twer, Kaschin, Kiev, etc. The name is sometimes written Poul, and the plural is Pouli or Puli. In the Georgian series ten Phouli were equal to one Kopeck. The coinage of these pieces ceased in 1810. *See* Abbâsi, and Kasbegi.

In the modern Persian series the Pul is an insignificant copper coin, the fortieth part of a Kran.

Pullus. *See* Pegasi.

Puma. *See* Kesme.

Pumphosen Krone. A silver coin of Denmark, struck in 1665. It receives its name from the figure of the King, Frederick III, who is represented attired in very wide trousers or slops.

Pung. A coin of Turkestan. *See* Yamba.

Punsad-Dinar. A silver coin of Persia. *See* Nadiri.

Purana. A silver coin of ancient India of the "punch-marked" type, and usually assigned to the second century B.C. *See* Pana.

The Puranas, or Dharanas, as they are sometimes called, were struck to the scale of 32 rati seeds, and their normal weight was fifty-eight grains, or three and three quarters grammes. At Taxila they varied in value from one to four of the copper Panas. *See* Cunningham (p. 3).

Purnya. The name given to the copper twenty Cash piece of Mysore, struck at Salemabad from *circa* 1800 to 1845.

Pustulatum, or **Pusulatum Argentum.** The Latin term for pure or refined silver, and corresponding to Obryzum in the gold. The letters PV or PS on Roman silver coins therefore signify that such coins are of good metal.

Putschänel. A term found in Adam Berg's *New Müntzbuch*, 1597, and used to describe small Bohemian silver coins, of which three are equal to a Kreuzer and one hundred and eighty to a Gulden. The term is probably a nickname.

Putta, or **Poot,** meaning a fragment, is a name given to lumps of tin used as money in the island of Junkseylon in the Malay Peninsula. *See* R. C. Temple, in the *Indian Antiquary*, 1902 (p. 51).

Puttan. A silver coin of Cochin, struck during the Dutch occupancy (1782-1791), and continued until 1858. The word means "new," and the ordinary Puttan weighs from five to eight grains; the double sixteen grains. *See* Elliot (pp. 141-142).

Pyramiden Thaler. The name usually given to a coin on which the reverse inscription is in the form of a pyramid. They are generally struck to commemorate a death. A notable example is the Thaler of Frederick William II of Sachsen-Altenburg issued in 1668, on the death of his second wife, Magdalena Sibylla. *See* Madai (No. 1471).

Pysa. *See* Paisá.

Q

Q. An obsolete English dialect symbol, meaning a Farthing, and probably an abbreviation of Quadrans.

In a work entitled *Recorde of the Greate Artes*, 1575 (p. 29), occurs the passage: "q a farthing the iiij part of a penny."

Qaz. *See* Kasbegi.

Quadrans, or **Teruncia.** The fourth part of the As. It bears on the obverse the head of Hercules and on the reverse the prow of a galley. On each side are three bosses, indicating its weight of three ounces. *See* Aes Grave, and Vierer.

Quadrant. The same as Quadrans, but the name is also given to the copper Farthing struck by Edward IV for Ireland.

Quadrigati. A name given in ancient times to such varieties of the Roman Denarii as have a four-horse chariot on the reverse.

Quadrilateral Pieces. A general name given to the so-called Roman Quadrussis and Quincussis, on account of their rectangular shape.

These curious coins bear on them representations of objects of exchange or symbols and allusions to the victories of the Roman armies. One of the animals depicted on a variety of these coins is an elephant in connection with the battle of Asculum, B.C. 279, which circumstance would fix the approximate date of these pieces, as the elephant was unknown to the Romans before that time.

The Quadrussis and Quincussis weighed respectively four and five Roman pounds.

Quadruble. A term used on a coin struck in 1786 for the French possessions in Africa. *See* Zay (pp. 241-242).

Quadrupla. A large Italian gold coin which obtains its name from being four times the size of some other current gold denomination.

It occurs in the Papal series of four times the value and weight of the Scudo di Oro; the Emperor Charles V struck it for Naples and Sicily in 1547; Alberico Cibo for Massa di Lunigiana; Ferdinand Gonzaga (1612-1626) for Mantua, etc.

It is common to Savoy where its original value was four Scudi di Oro and later eighty Lira. In the Milan coinage it is found during the seventeenth century, and is known as the Doppia da Due.

Quadruple. *See* Ecu Pistolet.

Quadrussis. A piece of four Asses. Some of the large, cast, rectangular Roman bronze bars are, from their weights, supposed to represent Quadrusses. *See* Quadrilateral pieces.

Quakers' Money. A name given to those crowns of Queen Anne which bear plumes in the angles of the cross formed by the shields. The plumes indicate that the silver was obtained from Welsh mines, and the Company by which the mines were operated comprised among its members many persons of the Society of Friends.

Quan, or **Qwan.** The unit of value of the empire of Annam, and which was introduced during the reign of the Emperor Minh-mang (1820-1842). It is a base silver coin with a sixteen or twenty-rayed sun on one side and a dragon on the reverse. *See* Fonrobert (2112-2114, 2123-2124). Under the Emperor Tu-Duk (1847-1883) a silver rectangular bar of three Quan was issued. Fonrobert (2133).

The Quan represented a value of half a Piastre or Tambac-tron (*q.v.*), and was divided into six hundred Sepeks. Ten Quans in a single block formed a *Chuc'*; the French soldiers and sailors called this block "a sow," from its resemblance to the metal pigs used for ballast in vessels.

The string of cash is also known as a Quan and has superseded the older word Man.

The silver coin of four Francs, struck by Norodom I, King of Cambodia in 1860, is also called a Qwan. *See* also Kwan.

Quan Tien. The Annamese name for a string of 600 Cash. *See* Tien.

Quarantano. A silver coin of Parma, of the value of forty Soldi, struck by Ranuccio II (1646-1694). In Modena, under Francesco III (1737-1780), it was issued at the same value but of a debased silver. *Conf.* Carantano, *supra.*

Quart. A silver coin of Geneva and other Swiss cantons, issued during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Its value was three Deniers and multiples of two, three, and six Quarts were struck.

Quart. *See* Quarto.

Quartarii. Lampridius *Sev. Alex.* (39), states that the Emperor Severus Alexander caused fourths of the Aureus, or Quartarii, to be struck. None until the reign of Gallienus, however, have come down to us.

Quartaro. A copper coin of Genoa, issued under Republican rule (1252-1339). It bears on one side a griffin rampant, and on the reverse a cross.

Quartarola. A gold coin of Genoa, the one fourth of the Genovino (*q.v.*). It was issued in the twelfth century and remained in use until the termination of the Sforza dynasty.

Quartarolo. A copper coin of Venice, issued by the Doge Pietro Ziani (1205-1229), and continued by some of his successors. It does not, however, appear to have been struck after the fourteenth century. The general type has a cross with lilies in the angles. It was copied at Verona by Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti (1387-1402).

Quart d'Ecu. A silver coin of France, first issued in the reign of Henri III (1574-1589), with a corresponding Huitième d'Ecu. The name of the former coin was corrupted into Cardecu, and it was a legal tender in England in 1625 for nineteen Pence half Penny, during the suspension of the Tower mint at London, on account of the plague. There were varieties for Béarn, Navarre, Dauphiny, etc. *See* Rudding (i. 382).

Quarter. The popular name for the silver coin of twenty-five cents of the United States, it being the one fourth part of the Dollar.

Quarternariae Formae were certain gold medallions, equal to four Aurei in weight, said by Lampridius, *Sev. Alex.* (39), to have been struck by the Emperor Elagabalus. None have come down to us.

Quartinho. A gold coin of Portugal issued in the reign of Joseph (1750-1777). It succeeded the Moidore (retired in the previous reign), and obtains its name on account of it being one fourth in value of the latter coin, *i.e.*, one thousand Reis. Quartinhos of twelve hundred Reis were, however, occasionally issued. It was abolished about 1792. *See* Cuartino.

Quartino. A Papal gold coin, the one fourth of the Scudo di Oro. It was issued during the *sede vacante* of 1740, and under Benedict XIV.

Quarto, sometimes called Cuarto, a copper coin of Spain, of the value of one quarter of a Real. It dates from the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. During the French occupation of Barcelona and Catalonia from 1808 to 1814, pieces of one half (*i.e.*, Ochavos), one, two, and four Quartos were issued, and after the Spanish rule was resumed multiples as high as six Quartos appeared.

In 1802 private firms at Gibraltar issued tokens of one and two Quartos valued respectively at a half Penny and a Penny. A regal coinage was introduced by Great Britain in 1842, consisting of a half Quart, Quart, and two Quarts, the Quart being equal to a half Penny.

Quaterne, or **Quern.** Poey d'Avant (ii. 210), states that the Counts of Barcelona in the eleventh century issued gold coins of this name which were computed at one fourth of the Soldo d'Oro. *See* Tern.

Quaternio, Quarterniones, or **Quadruple Aurei** were struck by certain of the Roman emperors, notably Augustus, Domitian, Gallienus, and others.

Quatrine. The same as Quattrino. *See* also Sequin.

Quattie. The nickname given in the island of Jamaica to the silver coin of three half Pence issued by William IV and Victoria from 1834 to 1862. It is also known as the half Bit. *See* Chalmers (p. 110).

Quattrinello. The diminutive of Quattrino. The term was used in Bologna in or about 1508 for the small Papal coins of Julius II.

Quattrino. An Italian coin which occurs both in copper and billon and which originally was the fourth part of the Grosso (*q.v.*). It was issued at Ferrara, Milan, Bologna, Venice, and other Italian states. A reference to this coin is found

in a ballad circulated in Florence shortly after Martin V had been elected Pope in 1415; he is thus referred to:

Papa Martino
Non vale un quattrino.

The Quattrino was later made the fifth part (*sic*) of the Baiocco (*q.v.*). Multiples exist of three Quattrini in copper, and five and ten Quattrini in silver.

The one in the Papal series is generally known as the Quattrino Romano, and one struck for Lucca from 1684 to 1733 on which there is a figure of a panther supporting the municipal arms is called the Quattrino Panterino. It was of silver and of the value of one eighth of the Bolognino. *See* Ducato.

The Quattrino is in all probability the coin referred to by Andrew Boorde, in his *Introduction to Knowledge*, 1547 (179), who says "In bras they haue Kateryns and byokes and denares."

Queen Anne Farthing. *See* Farthing.

Queen Gold. This obsolete form of English revenue is described as follows by Wharton, in his *Law Lexicon*, 1864.

"It is a royal revenue which belonged to every queen consort during her marriage with the King, and was due from every person who had made a voluntary offer or fine to the King amounting to ten marks or upwards."

It is mentioned by Blount, in his *Ancient Tenures*, 1679 (36), and Blackstone in his *Commentaries* (i. 221) says that "The queen . . . is entitled to an antient perquisite called queen-gold or *aurum reginae.*"

Quentin, or **Quentchen.** The one sixty-fourth of the Mark (*q.v.*).

Quern. *See* Quaterne.

Quid. A slang English term for a Guinea or a Sovereign. Thomas Shadwell, in his play, *The Squire of Alsatia*, 1688 (iii. 1), makes use of the expression, "Let me equip thee with a Quid," and Bret Harte, in his tale, *The Ghosts of Stukeley Castle*, introduces a stable boy who wishes to sell a three-legged stool for "five quid."

Quinarius. A Roman silver coin of one half the weight and value of the Denarius. It bears on the obverse the head of Minerva and the figure V, *i.e.*, five Asses; the reverse is the same as the Denarius.

After B.C. 217, in which year the value of the Denarius was altered, the Quinarius was only issued at intervals.

The gold Quinarius was half the Aureus and was coined during the first three centuries.

Quincunx, Quicunx, or **Cingus.** One of the divisions of the As of the weight of five ounces. *See* Aes Grave.

Quincussis. A name given to one of the large Roman rectangular copper coins, its weight being about five Roman pounds. *See* Quadrilateral Pieces.

Quindicino. A small silver coin struck by the Emperor Charles V for the Duchy of Milan (1535-1556). It has a crowned vase on one side, and a wreath on the reverse.

Quiniones. The name given to certain large Roman gold or silver medallions, equal in weight to Quintuple Aurei or Denarii.

Quint. *See* Nova Constellatio.

Quinto. The common designation for the one fifth of the silver Fiorino of Florence.

But the same name was applied to the fifth of the Ducato at an earlier period, as in a monetary decree of 1531 it was ordered that the Quinto di Ducato, that is, the money of four Grossi, should be valued at one Lira and ten Soldi.

Quintuplo. A name given to the Neapolitan gold coin of five Ducati. *See* Ducato.

Quirate. *See* Kirate.

Quirino. A silver coin of the value of eight Soldi struck in Correggio during the sixteenth century. It takes its name from the figure of St. Quirinus on one side of the coin.

Quran. The half Rupee in the coinage of Afghanistan is so called. *See* Sanar.

Qwan. *See* Quan.

R

Raal Lakria. Stavorninus, in his *Voyages to the East Indies*, 1798 (iii. 8), in writing of the coinage of Surat, says: "All foreign coins are taken according to their weight and assay; but the Mexican dollars, or Pieces of Eight, known among the natives by the appellation of raal lakria, must, if weighed, contain seventy-three waals."

Rabayeasee. *See* Rebia.

Rabenpfennige. *See* Denarii Corvorum.

Raderalbus, frequently abbreviated into Rader, is the name given to a variety of the Albus issued by the Archbishops of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne, and by the Dukes of Juliers, Berg, etc., during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The armorial bearings on these coins were copied from the Electorate of Mainz, which include a double cross within a circle; this design was easily mistaken for a wheel by the common people, hence the name.

A larger coin of the same type has received the name of Raderschilling.

Rag. An obsolete English slang term for a Farthing.

Beaumont and Fletcher in their play *The Captain*, 1613 (iv. 2), use the phrase, "Not a rag, Not a Deniere," and in *A Dictionary of the Canting Crew*, printed *circa* 1700, occurs the definition, "Rag, a Farthing."

Rag Money. A nickname given to the paper money introduced during the Civil War in the United States.

During the Greenback agitation the advocates of unlimited paper money were often depicted by the cartoonists as nursing a rag doll, in allusion to the fact that the paper on which the Greenbacks were printed was made almost entirely from linen rags.

Ragno. The name given to the Lira Tron in Bologna.

Ragusino. *See* Vislino.

Raha. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, and of half the value of the Sihansah (*q.v.*).

Râha. The word for money in the language of the Esthonians, who inhabited a district to the south of the Gulf of Finland. *See* Skins of Animals (*infra*).

Raij. *See* Tankah.

Raimondine, or **Raymondine.** The name given to the Denar struck by the Counts of Toulouse, whose principal mint was at Albi, in the Department of Tarn. The Counts of Toulouse from 1088 to 1249 all bore the name of Raimond, and this name occurs on all the coins. *See* Blanchet (i. 339).

Raining Flowers. *See* Hana Furi Kin.

Raitpfennige. *See* Rechenpfennige.

Raku Sen, or Fancy Sen. The Japanese name for those coins made in imitation generally of regular pieces but larger or more elaborate.

Rama-tanka. The name given to gold cup-shaped medals of varying sizes issued in Southern India, especially by the kings of Vijayanagara. They were originally introduced to commemorate the enthronement of the king. They bear the design of the durbar, or inauguration ceremony of Rama, with his consort Siva, in the ancient city of Ayodhya. The other side has Hanuman standing holding a club.

Ramtinkis. An incorrect spelling of Rama-tanka.

Rana Shahi Kori. *See* Kori.

Randschrift. A term used by German numismatic writers to indicate an inscription on the edge of a coin or medal.

Rap was a counterfeit coin in circulation in Ireland after the regular coinage had ceased in 1696. The nominal value of the Rap was a half-penny, but intrinsically it was not worth even a farthing.

Swift, in his *Drapier's Letters*, 1724 (i.), says "Copper halfpence or farthings . . . have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of raps."

The expressions "not worth a rap," "I care not a rap," etc., can be traced to the insignificant value of this coin.

R. Twiss, in his *Tour in Ireland,* 1776 (73), has: "The beggers . . . offering a bad halfpenny, which they call a rap;" and John Wilson, in *Noctes Ambrosianae* (i. 282), mentions "Ane o' the bawbees o' an obsolete sort . . . what they ca' an Eerish rap."

Byron, in *Don Juan* (canto xi. 84), says: "I have seen the Landholders without a rap."

Rappen, or more correctly Rappe, is a corruption of *Rabe,* a raven, and was bestowed originally on small silver coins struck at Freiburg in Breisgau in the fourteenth century. *See* Denarii Corvorum.

The name was afterwards applied to all coins having the figure of this bird and consequently we find the expressions Rappenheller, Rappenschillinge, etc.

In the Swiss cantons the Rappen was formerly the tenth part of the Batzen, but since the introduction of the Latin Union system, the Rappen was made equal to the Centime, and is struck in copper as the one hundredth part of the Franc. Multiples exist in nickel.

Rási. A gold coin of Travancore computed at ten Chakrams. Elliot, *Coins of Southern India* (iii. 3), states that it dates from a period anterior to the seventh or eighth century, and adds, "though seldom seen in circulation, it is still the denomination used in Northern Malabar for recording the value of lands and the ancient revenue assessed on them; but for all ordinary transactions, it has long been superseded by the Kali Fanam, five of which are equal to one Rási."

Rathausthaler. The name given to a silver coin of Zurich struck to commemorate the foundation of the City Hall in 1698. It is from designs by H. J. Bullinger and has on one side a picture of the building, and on the reverse a view of the city of Zurich.

The same title is given to an undated silver coin of Nuremberg from designs by P. H. Müller. This has a view of the town-hall on the obverse, and an illustration of the city on the reverse. *See* Madai (No. 2313).

Rathspraesentger. A silver coin of Aix-la-Chapelle struck for the value of 16 Marks in 1711, and the same design was employed in 1752 for pieces of 8 Marks and 32 Marks. The value is given in figures on a shield which is placed on the breast of the eagle on the obverse. The reverse has the coronation insignia on an altar and the inscription LOCVS. CORONATIONIS. CÆSAREÆ.

Rath Zeichen. The name used by German numismatists to describe tokens issued by a municipality or by civic authorities.

Rati Seed. The unit of weight of the early monetary system of India and equal to 1.75 grains troy. It was the seed of the *Abrus precatorius,* or wild licorice.

One hundred Ratis, *i.e.,* 175 grains, formed the *Sata-raktika,* a weight of fine metal, and this was used as the basis of the Rupee in 1542 and of the gold Mohur about a century earlier. The latter coin was, however, for a brief period raised to 200 grains, but reverted to the *Sata-raktika. See* Pana.

Ratitus. *See* Nummus Ratitus.

Rautengroschen, Rautenheller. These terms are applied to various issues of Saxony from the fifteenth century to comparatively modern times. The word Raute, means rue, and the bar composed of rue leaves is conspicuous on the armorial shield of Saxony.

Rawani. *See* Tankah.

Rawranoke. A corruption of Roanoake (*q.v.*).

Raymondine. *See* Raimondine.

Razor Money. *See* Knife Money.

Reaal. The name given to the Real in the Low Countries where it was not only extensively copied but also struck in gold, receiving the name of Gouden Reaal, or Real d'Or. The latter coin was issued under Maximilian and Philip (1482-1494) in Brabant and Holland, and the coinage continued until 1580. *See* Van der Chijs, (p. 267).

The silver Reaal was also common in the latter part of the fifteenth century and dated specimens appeared as early as 1487 (Frey, Nos. 285, 288).

In 1821 a small silver coin, bearing the inscription I REAAL was struck for the Dutch settlement in Curaçao.

Ready, usually found as "the ready." An elliptical expression for money imme-

diately available and used in this sense as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century. Other forms are ready money, ready gold, ready penny, ready sterling, etc.

Shadwell, in his play *The Squire of Alsatia*, 1688 (i. 1), mentions "the ready"; and Goldsmith in the *Eton Latin Grammar* says, *Aes in presenti perfectum format, i.e.*, "Ready money makes a man perfect."

Real. A silver coin current in such parts of Spain as were not conquered by the Moors. It was first struck at Seville and Burgos by Pedro III, king of Castile (1350-1368), and was called *Nummus Realis*, "money of the king," from which the name Real was abbreviated. It was one eighth of the Peso, and was divided into 34 Maravedis or eight and one half Cuartos, and there are multiples as high as fifty Reales in silver and one hundred Reales in gold. *See* Cinquantina and Rial.

The coin continued in use in Spain up to the time of the Revolution of 1869-1870, and was succeeded by the Peseta. It was extensively struck in Mexico, the Central American Republics, and in many countries in South America.

When the East India Company was chartered in 1600, it struck a silver Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence for use in India, and these pieces were also known as eight Reales, four Reales, two Reales, and Real. A one twenty-fourth Real was issued by James II for the plantations in North America, which has a reverse inscription VAL 24 PART REAL HISPAN.

For a detailed account of this coin and its numerous varieties, etc., *see* Heiss, and for the Portuguese equivalents *see* Milreis.

Real Branco. A silver coin of Goa, mentioned in the *Lendas da India* (*circa.* 1550), and computed at seven hundred and twenty Reaes. There is a corresponding half.

Real d'Or. *See* Reaal.

Realito or **Realillo.** A Spanish word meaning a small Real. It is applied to a series of silver Reales struck by Philip II and Philip III as Counts of Barcelona. The type usually reads BARCINO CIVITAS, 1613, etc.

Realone. A silver coin of the value of eight Reals struck in Genoa by the Banco di San Georgio in 1666. Its purpose was for trading with Spain and the Levant.

Real Portuguez. A silver coin of Portugal which first appeared in the reign of Fernando I (1367-1383) and was equal to ten Dinheiros. A somewhat smaller variety was issued under Joao I (1383-1433); it was called the Real Cruzado and had a value of only nine Dinheiros. Still another variety, known as the Real Grosso, was struck in the reign of Alfonso V (1438-1481) and was valued at eleven Dinheiros. Some later issues show a value of ten Soldos, and others of forty Reis on the face of the coins, and when the Real was struck in copper in the reign of Sebastian (1557-1578) its value declined to one tenth of its silver predecessors. The half Real was commonly known as Chimfram.

Real Preto. *See* Ceitil.

Reap Silver. *See* Plough Silver.

Reaux. The French equivalent for Reales. Pieces of five Reaux were struck at Barcelona in 1641 and 1642, and for Oran there were issued copper four and eight Reaux in 1691.

Rebah. An early Jewish weight standard; it was equal to one fourth of the Shekel. *See* 1 Samuel (ix. 8).

Rebellenthaler The name given to a Thaler struck by Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1595. It was issued to commemorate his victory over certain rebellious vassals, and the reverse refers to the sedition of Korah, as described in Numbers (xvi.). *See* also Madai (No. 1110).

Rebellion Token. The name given to a variety of the Sou tokens issued by La Banque du Peuple of Montreal, Canada, which bears a wreath of five maple leaves, among which was surreptitiously inserted a star of hope and a Phrygian cap of liberty.

Rebel Money. A name given to a series of Crowns and half Crowns which were issued in 1643, probably by the "Confederated Catholics" at Kilkenny, Ireland. They are to some extent imitations of the Ormond Money (*q.v.*). *See* also *British Numismatic Journal* (ii. 348).

Rebia, also variously called Rabayeasee and Rabayiahsee, is a gold coin of the Ottoman Empire and the fourth part of the Funduk, though it also passes in circulation for the third part of a Zer-mahbub. Its weight is about thirteen and a half grains, and its name is derived from reba, a fourth part.

The silver Rebia, also known as the Onlik, is of the value of ten Paras or the fourth part of a Piastre. It weighs from fifty to seventy grains. Since the readjustment of the Turkish currency, the Onlik of the modern coinage is equal to nine and one one quarter Piastres.

Rebia Budschu. *See* Budschu.

Rechenpfennige, or **Raitpfennige.** The name given to certain jetons originally intended for purposes of computation, the earliest specimens of which can be traced to France in the thirteenth century. They appeared in Brabant under Philip the Good (1430-1467) and in Germany about a hundred years later. Large quantities were issued at Nuremberg, and in the Low Countries they were circulated under the name of Legpenninge.

Later they were employed as counters at games, and are consequently now chiefly known as Spielpfennige or Spielmarken. For an exhaustive paper on the subject *see* Forrer, in *Spink* (i. 5).

Rechnungsmünzen. *See* Money of Account.

Red, A. This term is sometimes applied to a copper coin in allusion to its color, but it is more generally found in conjunction with a substantive and used in a negative sense, *e.g.*, "I am without a red cent."

Obsolete forms occur in which the combination was employed for gold coins on account of their ruddy appearance. Thus T. Howell, in his *Poems,* 1568 (i. 91), has the line: "Ich shall not mis of red ones to haue store," and John Fletcher in his play *The Mad Lover,* 1625 (v. 4), says: "There's a red rogue to buy thee handkerchiefs."

Reddite Crown. A pattern by Thomas Simon. It is of the same type and bears the same legends as the Petition Crown (*q.v.*), and is from the same dies, but the edge is inscribed REDDITE.QVÆ.CÆSARIS. CÆSARI, etc. *See Ruding* (xxxiv. 7).

Red Harp. A nickname given to the Groats and half Groats of Henry VIII and Edward VI, struck for Ireland, probably on account of the baseness of the metal, the copper in the composition coming to the surface soon after they were put in circulation. *See* Harp.

Red Money. By an Act of the Assembly of the State of Maryland, of May 10, 1781, there was an issue of bills to which was given the name of Red Money. This differed from previous issues in having the border of the notes printed in red. About £200,000 in face value was issued, and it was based upon the confiscated lands of British subjects in Maryland of an estimated value of £500,000. Most of this confiscated property was in lands, for which there was not a ready market, and the greater portion was disposed of on credit, and final settlement was not effected until long after the war was over.

Redotatos. Du Cange cites an ordinance of 1342 in which coins of this name are mentioned as being base silver pieces of Dauphiny of the value of two and four Deniers.

Reeding. The milling on the edge of a coin. The corrugations on the rim are parallel and run either transversely or obliquely.

Referendum Dollar. The name given to a series of octagonal silver tokens issued by Joseph Lesher at Victor, Colorado, in the year 1900. There are five varieties, each one of which contains an ounce of coin silver. Lesher called them Referendum Dollars because they are to be referred to the people for acceptance or rejection.

The United States government officials stopped all coinage of the pieces and seized the dies.

Refrappé. A term used by French numismatic writers to indicate a restrike.

Regalis Aureus. *See* Royal d'Or.

Regenbogenschüssel, also called Iriden. The name given to Keltic concave gold coins issued in Southwestern Germany and the Rhine Provinces by the Boii.

Regensburger. The name of a former Bavarian money of account extensively used at Munich, Ratisbon, etc. Four hundred and ninety-two Regensburger went

to the so-called Regensburger Pfund. *See* Noback (p. 692).

Regiments Thaler. A silver coin struck at the city of Ulm in 1622. The obverse has a view of the town and on the reverse are eight armorial shields of the magistrates or town councillors and the inscription: * PRO * PATRIA * CVNCTA * ET * FACERE * ET * FERRE * PARATI * A few specimens were struck in gold.

Reichsalbus. A name given to a variety of the Albus which was adapted to the currencies of the Palatinate, Mainz, Frankfort a. M., and Hanau. It was the equivalent of eight Pfennige, or two Kreuzer, or one half Batzen, and occurs also in multiples of doubles and triples.

Reichsgulden. A general name for a denomination representing two thirds of the Thaler (*q.v.*). It was formerly extensively used in the South German states.

Reichsmünzen. This term was established in the German Empire pursuant to an ordinance of July 9, 1873. The designation Reichsmark is consequently the official one, but the name Mark is retained on the coinage.

Reichsort. *See* Ort.

Reichsthaler. The name given to the Speciesthaler by an ordinance of 1623. *See* Thaler.

Reine. An ordinance of 1310 mentions "*Déniers d'or, que l'on appelle Deniers à la Reine,*" but no such coins are in existence. Some authorities think that it was a gold Denier struck by Louis IX of France in honor of his mother, Queen Blanche. Others identify it with a small Masse d'Or generally attributed to Philip III of France (1270-1285), on which the king is represented in the act of receiving the royal mantle from the queen. *See* Blanchet, (i. 146).

Reinoldigroschen. The name given to a silver coin of the city of Dortmund, issued during the fifteenth century, and which receives its title from the figure of Renaldus, the patron saint of the city, which is found on one side of the coin. Half and quarter Groschen of the same design were also struck.

Reis, plural of Real. *See* Milreis.

Reisedaler. The name given to a silver coin issued by Frederick V of Denmark in 1749, and specially struck for Norway. It had a value of six Marks and appears to have been made of native silver.

Reisethaler. *See* Schiffsthaler.

Rektorsthaler. *See* Vislino.

Rempel Heller. The nickname given to certain Heller struck in Breslau in 1422 in large quantities. They bear on one side the head of St. John the Baptist, which was supposed to resemble that of Nikolaus Rempel, a justice of Breslau.

Renaissance Medals. A general name for the Italian medals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries which exhibit beautiful workmanship compared with their predecessors. There are a large number of treatises on the subject, *e.g.*, by Friedländer, Armand, and Lenormant in the *Trésor de Numismatique et de Glyptique,* 1834-1850.

Repentigny Tokens. The name given to a series of pattern pieces which were intended to be used as passes over the bridge near Montreal, Canada, similar to the Bout de L'Isle Tokens (*q.v.*). They are described in detail by Breton (p. 55).

Rep Silver. *See* Plough Silver.

Resellado. A Spanish term for re-coined or re-stamped money. A piece of ten Reales, also called Duro Resellado, was issued by Ferdinand VII in 1821 with the word Resellado upon it, thus indicating a re-coinage.

Restitution Coins. A term applied to such pieces as were re-coined at some time after their original emission. Such coins frequently occur in the Roman series and usually bear the word RESTITUIT or the abbreviated form REST.

The Restitution Coins first appear under Titus and end under Trajan. The latter issued a large number of them commemorative of some of his predecessors.

Restrike. A later impression from an original die.

Reverse, from the Latin *revertere,* to turn over, is the opposite of Obverse (*q.v.*). The inscriptions on the reverse of a coin are usually considered of lesser import than those on the obverse.

Rheingold Dukat. *See* Ausbeutemünzen.

Rheinischer Albus. Rheinischer Schilling. The name given to the Gros and its corresponding half struck in the Rhenish Provinces during the sixteenth century. They frequently bear an inscription reading MONETA.NOVA.RENENS'.

Rhino. A slang term for money. John G. Saxe in his poem *Polyphemus and Ulysses* (ii.), has the following rhyme:

> Drunker than any one you or I know,
> Who buys his "Rhenish" with ready rhino.

Rial, or **Ryal.** A silver coin of Morocco which occurs in both round and rectangular form. It corresponded to the Spanish Real and was divided into thirteen and a half Ukkias. For a detailed account of its comparative weight and fineness *see* Noback (p. 243).

The Rial of the modern Morocco coinage is sometimes known as the Piastre, and is subdivided into one hundred Centimos. It corresponds in value to the quarter Franc or quarter Peseta, and must consequently not be confused with the Turkish Piastre. *See* Abbâsi.

For Zanzibar, the Rial has been issued since A.H. 1299 with Arabic inscriptions, and is the size of a dollar.

Rial Budschu. *See* Budschu.

Riccio. An Italian word meaning curly. It was applied to the silver Testone of forty Soldi made by Benvenuto Cellini for Alessandro de Medici, of Florence (1533-1536), on account of the curly head on the obverse. *See* Symonds, *Life of Cellini* (i. lxxx.).

Rice was a current medium of exchange during the later prehistoric age of Japan. *See* Munro (pp. 19-20). It was extensively used in the payment of taxes and government officials readily accepted it.

Riddock. *See* Ruddock.

Rider. A Scotch gold coin issued by James III in 1475, in his second coinage. It receives its name from the figure of the king on a galloping horse, and its weight was eighty grains.

There are divisions of one quarter, one third, one half, and two thirds, some of which are assigned to this monarch and others to his successor, James IV. *See* Rijder.

Ridi, *i.e.*, Silver. A name used in Sinhalese literature to designate the hook-money. This term, however, was probably applied to other silver money before the introduction of the Larins. The term Ridi pahayi, *i.e.*, five Ridis, is still used in remote districts in the sense of a Rix Dollar.

Rhys Davids (sec. 73) states that no specimens of the Ridis have survived.

Riding Money. *See* Pi Tch'eng Ma.

Rigmarie. An obsolete dialect term used both in England and Scotland for a coin of small value. The name is supposed to have originated from one of the base silver coins struck during the reign of Mary (1553-1558) which had the words REG. MARIA. as part of the inscription.

Rigsdaler. The Danish equivalent of the Reichsthaler. It was divided into six Marks of sixteen Skillings. The double Rigsdaler was called the Speciesdaler, or Rigsbankdaler.

Rijder. A coin of the United Provinces, Friesland, etc. It obtains its name from the armored knight on horseback figured on the obverse, and the term was applied to any coin bearing this device irrespective of the metal. The issues in gold, called Gouden Rijder were synonymous with the Scottish Rider of James III, and the French Cavalier. The gold Rijder of Gueldres was first issued in 1581 and that of Friesland in 1583. The Nederlandsche Rijder was ordered to be struck early in the year 1606 according to the *Muntplacaat* of that year.

The silver Rijder, or Rijderdaalder was also originally issued in 1581 according to the *Ordonnantie*. It was copied in Friesland, etc. This coin is sometimes referred to as the Ducaton, and it was usually computed at forty Stuivers.

Rijjal. A silver denomination in the modern Persian series equal to one Kran and five Shahi.

Rijksdaalder, or Rix Daler. The Dutch equivalent of the Reichsthaler. It was issued early in the sixteenth century and was retained in the currency as late as the reign of Louis Napoleon (1806-1810).

The designation is retained as a popular name for the current silver coin of two and one half Gulden of the Netherlands.

Riksdaler. The Scandinavian equivalent of Reichsthaler. It was introduced by Gustav I of Sweden (1521-1560) and divided into twelve Marks. Since the monetary convention of 1875 it represents forty-eight Skillings, or one hundred Öre. *See* Daler.

Riksort. *See* Ort.

Rin. A small Japanese copper coin, the one tenth of the Sen (*q.v.*). The Chinese equivalent is the Li (*q.v.*).

Ring Dollar. *See* Holey Dollar.

Ringgit. The name given to the Real or Spanish Dollar in the Malay Peninsula. *See* Pitje.

Ring Money. One of the earliest forms of a circulating medium, and which appears to be generally adjusted to a graduated system founded upon a certain weight.

Its antiquity is demonstrated by its occurrence in ancient Egyptian paintings, showing merchants weighing rings in scales, and there is a reference to it in Genesis (xxiv. 22). When the Romans invaded England they found ring money in use; in Ireland it was utilized until the Danish invasion, and in Scandinavia until the thirteenth century. In the museum at Stockholm specimens are exhibited of large spiral rings of gold, which could be opened, closed, and linked into a chain. Some of these specimens weigh from eight hundred to one thousand grammes. A primitive money in Japan consisted of copper rings coated with silver and gold and called Kin Kwan and Gin Kwan according to their composition. *See* Munro (p. 5), and *conf.* Manilla.

Rix Daler. *See* Rijksdaalder.

Rix Dollar. A silver coin struck by the English government for Ceylon from 1803 to 1821.

Roanoake. An inferior kind of Wampum made and used by the natives of Virginia.

Captain Smith in his work on *Virginia,* 1624 (iii. 418), mentions "Rawranoke or white beads that occasion as much dissention among the Salvages (*sic*), as gold and siluer amongst Christians."

In the *Statutes of Virginia* for 1656 (repr. 1823, i. 397) it was ordered that "Peeces of eight that are good and of silver shall pass for five shillings, and Roanoake and Wompompeeke to keep their wonted value."

Sir W. Talbot in describing the *Discoveries of J. Lederer,* 1672 (27), says, "Their currant Coyn of small shells, which they call Roanoack or Peack."

Robertino, or **Robertone.** The common name for the Liard struck by Robert, Count of Anjou and Duke of Calabria (1309-1343).

Robotmarken. A term used by German numismatists for such tokens or jetons as are struck to indicate some compelled service done in socage. *See* Neumann (28482-28491).

Robustus Daalder. The name given to a silver coin of Brabant issued in 1584. The reverse has the armorial shields of Brussels, Antwerp, Louvain, and Bois-le-Duc, and the motto CONFORTARE.ET.ESTO.ROBVSTVS, *i.e.,* "Be of courage and be strong," or "Have a bold heart and a strong arm." There is a half and a quarter of the same type.

Roda, meaning a wheel, is the name given to a leaden or tin coin of the value of three, ten, or fifteen Bazaruccos, issued by the Portuguese for their possessions in India, at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

These coins were struck at Damao, Bassein, and Goa, and receive their name from the fanciful resemblance of the cross on the reverse to a St. Catherine's wheel. The second capture of Goa by Alfonso de Albuquerque occurred on November 25, 1510, the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Catherine, and the wheel, the instrument of her martyrdom, was made a part of the Arms of Goa.

Rodioti. The name generally used to describe the Zecchini struck by the Grand Masters of Rhodes and which were copied from the Venetian types.

Rössler. The name given to the half Dick Thaler of the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, from the figure of St. Martin riding a horse which occurs on these coins.

Rogati. A money current in Padua in the thirteenth century. A document of 1294 mentions a payment of *viginti Rogatos parvos.*

Rolabasso. *See* Rollbatzen.

Rolino. A variety of the Ducato of Savoy current in the sixteenth century and valued at 64 Grossi. *See* Promis (ii. 54).

Rollbatzen. A name given to a variety of Batzen issued by Bishop Hugo of Constance at the beginning of the sixteenth century, on account of the figure of three rings or rolling circular lines, which were part of his armorial bearings and which were copied on these coins.

The type was imitated in Italy at Messerano, at Carmagnola, at Casale in Monteferrato, and by Francesco Trivulzio at Rogoredo (1518-1523) and the original name was transformed into Rolabasso, or Arlabaso. The Italian coin was current for two Grossi.

Romanati. A popular name in ancient times for certain Solidi struck by such Byzantine emperors as bore the name Romanus.

Romanino. *See* Grosso Romanino.

Romano. Another name for the Byzantine Solidus. Du Cange cites a number of ordinances, documents, etc., of the twelfth century in which this form occurs.

Romefeoh, or **Romescot.** *See* Peter's Pence.

Romésine. In the year 1140 Roger II, King of Sicily, called an assembly of the barons and the clergy at Ariano di Puglia, in Campania, to discuss among other matters certain monetary reforms. At this meeting the king abolished the pieces known as Romésines, which had enjoyed an extensive circulation, and introduced in their stead three types of the Follari in copper, and also established a new silver coin which received the name of Ducato d'Argento. *See* Engel and Serrure (ii. 810).

Rond. A French nickname for a Sou. The allusion is to its shape.

Roob or **Rub.** The quarter of the Abyssinian Talari. *See* Ber.

Roosebeker. A silver coin of Brabant, a variety of the double Groot, struck in 1387 and later. It obtains its name from a group of five roses which surmount the double shields of Brabant and Burgundy. Philip, Count of Flanders, issued them at Ghent, and by an agreement with Johanna of Brabant they were struck later at Mechlin and Louvain. *See* Blanchet (i. 443, ii. 4) and Engel and Serrure (iii. 1094).

Roosschelling. A variety of the Schelling of the Low Countries having on the obverse a floriated cross surmounted by a rose. It is consequently also known as the Escalin à la Rose.

This piece was first struck in 1601 and the coinage extended to the middle of the eighteenth century.

Roosstuiver. A base silver coin of the same design as the preceding and of half the value.

Ropaka. An early Indian coin, the one seventieth of the Suvarna. *See* Cunningham (p. 22).

Rosa Americana. A coinage consisting of an alloy of brass, zinc, and silver (commonly known as Bath Metal), and issued in 1772-24 by William Wood, for the use of the colonists in North America. The denominations were Twopence, Penny, and Halfpenny, and a pattern Twopence issued in 1733, after Wood's death.

For a detailed account of this coinage see a paper contributed by Philip Nelson to the *British Numismatic Journal* (i. 265-285).

Rosalino. The popular name for the Pezza of eight Reali struck in Florence in 1665 which bore the figure of a rose plant.

Rosario. Du Cange cites an ordinance of 1300 in which Rosarios are mentioned as coins prohibited in France.

Rosary. A base or counterfeit coin of foreign origin, current in England during the thirteenth century at the value of the silver penny. It was declared illegal by a statute of Edward I.

It is referred to in Fabyan's *Chronicle,* 1513 (vii. 401), and Grafton's *Chronicle,* 1568 (ii. 182).

J. Simon, in his *Essay on Irish Coins,* 1749 (p. 15), says: "These . . . foreign coins, called Mitres, Lionines, Rosaries, etc. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were privately brought from . . . beyond the seas and uttered here for pennies."

Rose Crown. A name given to the first milled Crown of the reign of Charles II from the fact that it had the figure of a

rose under the bust, said to indicate that it was struck from silver derived from mines in the western part of England. These coins were issued in 1662.

Rose Farthing. *See* Farthing.

Rosen Groschen. A silver coin of the Duchy of Juliers issued under William II (1361-1393). It receives its name from the figures of eleven roses, five on the ducal crown and six on the reverse design.

Rose Noble. *See* Noble.

Rose Pennies and half Pence were coined in London during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary. They were of base silver and intended for use in Ireland, but were withdrawn from circulation in 1556. They receive their name from the design of a full-blown rose on the obverse.

Rose Ryal. Another name for the Double-Ryal, a gold coin of the value of thirty Shillings, issued by James I of England. *See* Noble.

Rosina. *See* Pezza.

Rossgulden. A silver denomination of Brunswick and Lüneburg from the latter part of the seventeenth century. It takes the name from the figure of the running horse on the reverse.

Rothschild Love Dollar. *See* Janauschek Thaler.

Rouble. *See* Ruble.

Roue, *i.e.*, a wheel. The terms Roue de devant and Roue de derrière, meaning the front and hind wheel, are used in French slang to denote respectively the two and five Franc pieces.

Rouleau (plural Rouleaux.) A French term meaning literally a roll of coins, but also applied to a set of coins making a fixed unit. Thus Zay (p. 107) states that, by an ordinance of 1819, a rouleaux of thirty pieces of the billon ten Centime pieces of French Guiana, also called Marqués Blancs, were computed at three Francs.

Roupie. The French equivalent of the Rupee (*q.v.*).

Roverino. A name given to the Papal Fiorino of Sixtus IV (1471-1484) and Julius II (1503-1513). They have the armorial bearings of the family della Rovere.

Rovetti. Promis (ii. 34) states that these were coins of the Dukes of Savoy and valued at eight Grossi.

Royal. An obsolete form of the Spanish Real and frequently cited as the "Piece of Eight" (*q.v.*).

In Sir Robert Cotton's *Privy Council Report* of Sept. 2, 1626, occurs a passage: "The said Royal of Eight runs in account of trade at 5s. of his Majesties now English Mony."

Royal Coronat. A silver coin of Marseilles said to have been originally struck *circa* 1186 by Ildefonso, Marquis of Provence. *See* Blancard, *Le Millarès*, 1876 (p. 11).

Royal d'Or, or **Regalis Aureus.** A French gold coin of the fourteenth century which bears on the obverse a full-length figure of the king in his royal robes, and he is usually represented standing under a Gothic canopy.

A petit Royal d'Or was issued in the reign of Philip III called Mantelet d'Or.

In the time of Edward IV the English applied the name Royal to the Noble (*q.v.*); and in the reign of Henry VII the double Ryal was called the Royal or Sovereign.

Royal Farthing. *See* Farthing.

Royalin. A silver coin issued in Denmark from about 1755 to 1807 for its possessions in Tranquebar. The obverse bears the ruler's monogram crowned, and on the reverse is the Danish Arms with the inscription I ROYALIN or 2 ROYALINER, and the date. France issued similar silver coins of one, two, four, and eight Royalins for Pondichery. *See* Bergsoe, *Trankebar-Monter*, and Zay.

Royal Parisis Double. A name given to a variety of the double Gros, or Gros Parisis, which bears the inscription MONETA DVPLEX REGALIS. *See* also Parisis.

Rozenobel, also called **Gouden Nobel** A gold coin of the Low Countries, copied from the English Noble. The type issued by Johanna of Brabant was of the value and fineness of the English prototype.

Rsch. The name given to the Piastre in the Egyptian coinage.

Rub. *See* Roob.

Ruba. A base silver coin of the modern Egyptian series of the value of five Piastres. It was introduced A.H. 1255 or A.D. 1839.

Ruble, or **Rouble.** A Russian silver coin originally subdivided into one hundred Denga but later into one hundred Kopecks. The only exception to this rule is an issue of Rubles, halves, and quarters, respectively, of ninety-six, forty-eight, and twenty-four Kopecks struck by Elizabeth in 1757 for Livonia.

This coin was originally a piece of silver cut from a bar, and the name is derived from the Russian *rubitj, i.e.,* to chop off or to cut off. The earliest attempt to give it a distinct circular form was about 1652 when Alexei Michailowitsch took Thaler of West Friesland, Overysel, Hungary, Tyrol, etc., and struck over them the portrait of the Czar on one side and the Russian double-headed eagle and legends on the other.

The regular issue began under Peter the Great in 1704, and in 1707 appeared a new type with the value expressed, and the date in Arabic numerals. Catharine I in 1725 issued a Klippe or square Ruble and corresponding half and quarter. These have the double eagle in each corner and the value and date in the centre.

Ruddock, also, but rarely, written Riddock. An obsolete slang name for a gold coin in allusion to its ruddy color.

John Lyly, in his play *Midas,* 1592 (ii.1), has the line: "If...he haue golden ruddocks in his bagges, he must be wise and honourable."

Mabbe, in a translation of Aleman's *Guzman d'Alfarache,* 1622 (ii, 147), says: "Three thousand crownes, in good, dainty braue ruddocks, all good double pistolets."

Rübener, or **Rüben Batzen.** A nickname given to small silver coins of Salzburg, struck by the Archbishop Leonhard von Keutschach (1495-1519), from the turnip in the armorial shield. A so-called Rüben Thaler and Rüben Gulden (Frey No. 520) were struck by the same prelate.

Rundstücke, or **Rundstycken,** meaning "round pieces," is the popular name for the Swedish Öre of copper. They occur as singles, doubles, and quadruples under Charles XI (1660-1697), struck for Reval, Narva, etc.

Richard Hayes, in *The Negociator's Magazine,* 1740 (p. 337), has the following passage:

"In Stockholm they keep their accounts in Rixdollars, Copper Dollars, and Runsticks, reckoning 32 Runsticks to a Copper Dollar, and 6 Copper Dollars to a Rixdollar valued at 3 Polish Florins, or about 4s. 6d. Sterling.

"They have no such coin as a Runstick, but [it] is only used in their reckoning; yet they have copper Farthings, of which they reckon 2 to a Runstick, 3 Runsticks to a Whitton, 10⅔ Whittons to a Copper Dollar, and 6 Copper Dollars, or 64 Whittons to a Rixdollar."

Rupee, also called **Rupih** and **Roupie.** A silver coin of India, dating back to the reign of Sher Shah (A.H. 946-952), and copied in Assam, Ceylon, Mombasa, etc. The name is probably derived from the Sanscrit word Rupa, meaning cattle. *See* Sihansah.

In 1676 the Bombay mint was authorized by Charles II "to coin rupees, pice, and budgrooks," which were to be current in all the dependencies of the East India Company; and in 1758 the coinage rights in Bengal were granted to the Company and Rupees were issued in the name of Alamgir II, with the regnal year 5 A.H.

The ancient silver standard of India was superseded in 1899 by the gold standard, with an arbitrary rating of the Rupee at sixteen Pence, which is maintained by means of a gold redemption fund. The present Rupee weighs one hundred and eighty grains, or 11.66 grammes, and is nine hundred and sixteen one thousandths to nine hundred and twenty-five one thousandths fine.

The divisions consist of sixteen Annas, each of four Pice, each of three Pies. There are also half, quarter, and eighth Rupees. In Ceylon the Rupee is divided into one hundred Cents. *See* Mahbubia and Sicca, and *conf.* Zay (p. 306).

Rupi. A silver coin of Persia. *See* Nadiri.

Rupia. A silver coin of Goa and Diu, first issued in 1725, with a value of six hundred Reis. A corresponding half was struck in 1729. The present Portuguese Indian Rupia corresponds with the British Indian Rupee.

Rupie. A silver coin of German East Africa, introduced in 1890, and divided

into one hundred Heller. There is a double Rupie of the same type.

Ruspone. A gold coin of the value of three Zecchini, introduced at Florence under Giovanni Gastone (1723-1737) of the Medici family, and continued to the time of the provisional government of 1859.

The Italian word *ruspa,* when used to describe a coin, means in mint condition, and the name was probably applied to these pieces on account of their being uniformly bright and well preserved.

Russino. The name given to a variety of Grosso struck by Theodore I of Monteferrato (1306-1338) at the mint of Chivasso.

Ryal. A Scottish gold coin, of which there is a pattern in the second coinage of James V (1525), but which did not appear as a regular issue until the reign of Mary I and dated 1555. It had a value of sixty Shillings and is consequently sometimes referred to as the Three-pound Piece. It is twenty-two carats fine and weighs one hundred and eighteen grains.

The silver Ryal, with its divisions of one third and two thirds, was first issued in 1565. The second type bears on the reverse a tortoise or "schell padocke" creeping up the trunk of a yew tree which is supposed to intimate the ascent of Henry Darnley, son of the Earl of Lennox by his marriage to Mary. These Ryals are also called Cruickston Dollars (*q.v.*). They are eleven parts fine to one part alloy, and weigh four hundred and seventy-two and one half grains.

The Ryal, or Thirty Shilling Piece, of James VI is commonly known as the Sword Dollar (*q.v.*).

Ryal. A name given to the Rose Noble in the time of Edward IV. In 1543 the half Sovereign of the value of ten Shillings was substituted for the Ryal. *See* Noble.

Ryal. *See* Rial.

Ryder. *See* Rider and Rijder.

Ryksdaalder. *See* Rijksdaalder.

Ryksort. *See* Ort.

Rynsgulden. The name given to the gold Florin struck at Arnheim by William, Duke of Juliers and Gueldres (1383-1402).

Ryo. A Japanese standard of value equal to ten Momme. It was used in determining the weight of gold in dust or grains, when this form of the metal was used for payment, and when the Oban (*q.v.*) was issued it was stamped with the Ryo value.

The Ryo ordinarily was computed at twenty Kwan, or twenty thousand Mon of copper coin. It was equal to four Bu or sixteen Shu. *See* Munro (pp. 186, 189).

Ryuhei Eiho. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

S

Sabi. The patination or rust on a Japanese coin. For a detailed account *see* Munro, Introduction (p. x.).

Sacramental Tokens. *See* Communion Tokens.

Sad-Dinar. *See* Mahmûdî, and Sanar.

Saddle Money. *See* Kiu Ma.

Sadiki. *See* Siddiki.

Sagittarii. A name given, on account of their type, to Persian Darics and Sigloi. *See* Archers.

Sahebqiran. A Persian silver coin, corresponding in size to the Real. It was struck for Tabriz, Ardebil, Kermanschahan, etc. *See* Fonrobert (No. 4670-4714).

Saiga. A small thick silver coin of the Merovingians. Charles Martel struck them at Arles, Marseilles, etc. Their value varied; some authorities claim that they represent the fourth part of the Tremissis, while others think that they were equal to the Denarius of that period. *See* Blanchet (i. 24, 27, 102).

Saime. According to Kelly (p. 5) this was a former money of account in Algiers and computed at fifty to the Aspre.

St. Afra Dukaten. The general designation for a series of gold coins issued by the city of Augsburg in 1635, 1636, etc., which have on the obverse a figure of St. Afra, the patron saint of the city.

Saint Andrew. A gold coin of Scotland, first struck in the reign of Robert II (1371-1390), and continued almost uninterruptedly to the second coinage of James V in 1525. It derives its name from the figure of St. Andrew with extended arms which occurs on one side. Its weight varied from thirty-eight to eighty-one grains, and the half in proportion. *See* Lion.

St. Andries Gulden. A gold coin of the Counts of Holland and the Dukes of Burgundy, struck during the fourteenth century and later. It receives its name from the standing figure of St. Andrew on the reverse. *See* under Andreas, *supra.*

St. Blasius Thaler. *See* Vislino.

St. Jans Rijksdaalder. The name given to a silver coin issued by the Emperor Rudolf II for Groningen in 1598 and continued until about 1602. It has on the obverse a full length figure of St. John the Baptist holding a lamb.

An essay of this piece, called the St. Jans Daalder, appeared as early as 1561, and was struck on both round and square planchets. On it the Emperor's name is of course omitted.

St. Matthew'sgroschen. *See* Matthiasgroschen.

Saint Patrick's Money. Half Pence and Farthings bearing upon the obverse a figure of King David kneeling and playing on the harp. On the reverse is the standing figure of St. Patrick with a cross or crozier in his hand.

Simon classed these coppers as Irish siege-money, and states that they were struck in Dublin in 1643. Philip Nelson, however, in a paper contributed to the *British Numismatic Journal* (i. 184), proves without a doubt that they were not issued prior to 1678. They are sometimes called "Newby Coppers," because Mark Newby brought a quantity of them from Ireland to New Jersey in 1681, and they were used for a time as currency in that State. *See* also *British Numismatic Journal* (iii. 219-222).

St. Victor Daalder, or **Ecu au St. Victor.** The name gives to a silver coin of William de Bronckhorst, Seigneur de Batenbourg (1556-1575), which has on one side the figure of St. Victor armed with a sword. The inscription reads SANCTUS VICTOR MARTIR.

Salding, or **Scalding.** A base English silver coin of the period of Edward I. In the *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, circa* 1285 (iii. 8), there is a reference stating that the Bishop of Waterford, Stephen de Fulborn, caused new money to be made. It was called Scalding, Bishop's

money, or Stephening, from the name of the Bishop. *See* Brabant.

Salt was used by the Venetians during the thirteenth century as an equivalent for money, and the Abyssinians have employed bars of rock-salt. *See* Amolés. Marco Polo in his *Travels* (Bk. ii. 38), in describing the Chinese province of Kain-du, remarks as follows:

"In this country there are salt-springs, from which they manufacture salt by boiling it in small pans. When the water has boiled for an hour, it becomes a kind of paste, which is formed into cakes of the value of twopence each. These, which are flat on the lower, and convex on the upper side, are placed upon hot tiles, near a fire, in order to dry and harden. On this latter species of money the stamp of the grand Khan is impressed, and it cannot be prepared by any other than his own officers. Eighty of the cakes are made to pass for a saggio of gold. But when these are carried by the traders amongst the inhabitants of the mountains and other parts little frequented, they obtain a saggio of gold for sixty, fifty, or even forty of the salt cakes, in proportion as they find the natives less civilized, further removed from the towns, and more accustomed to remain on the same spot; inasmuch as people so circumstanced cannot always have a market for their gold, musk, and other commodities. And yet even at this rate it answers well to them who collect the gold-dust from the beds of the rivers. The same merchants travel in like manner through the mountainous and other parts of Thebeth (Tibet), where the money of salt has equal currency. Their profits are considerable, because these country people consume the salt with their food, and regard it as an indispensable necessary; whereas the inhabitants of the cities use for the same purpose only the broken fragments of the cakes, putting the whole cakes into circulation as money."

In a note to the foregoing passage the translator adds: "The saggio of Venice was the sixth part of an ounce, and consequently the cake of salt was in value the four hundred and eightieth part of an ounce of gold, which, at the price of four pounds sterling, is exactly two pence for the value of each cake; a coincidence that could hardly have been expected. Its precision, however, must depend on a comparison between the English pence and Venetian denari of that day."

Up to modern times salt cakes have been used as money on the borders of Yunnan.

Saltire Plack. *See* Plack.

Salt Silver. Kennett, in *Parochial Antiquities* of the year 1363, has the following: "Salt-Sylver is One penny paid at the Feast of St. Martin, by the servile Tenants to their Lord, as a commutation for the service of carrying their Lord's Salt from the Market to his Lardar."

Salung, or **Mayon.** A Siamese silver coin, the one fourth part of the Tical (*q.v.*).

Salute, called by the French **Salut d'Or.** A gold coin issued by Henry V of England in 1422, by virtue of his power as Regent of France by the treaty of Troyes. The obverse shows the Annunciation, or the angel's Salutation of the Virgin Mary, and the two shields of England and France. Between the figures is the word AVE on a scroll, above which are celestial rays. The surrounding inscription reads: HENRICVS : DEI : GRA : FRACORV' : Z : ANGLIE : REX.

The Salutes of Henry V are very rare, but those of Henry VI are quite common. The mint marks indicate that they were struck for Calais, Paris, Amiens, Dijon, etc.

The above coins were copied from the Salut d'or, originally issued by Charles VI of France (1380-1422). *See* Hoffmann (7, 8).

Saluto d'Oro and **Saluto d'Argento.** Names given to gold and silver coins issued in Naples and Sicily by Charles I of Anjou (1266-1285), and by his successor, Charles II (1285-1309).

They bear on the obverse a representation of the Salutation of the Virgin and are the prototypes of the Anglo-Gallic Salute (*q.v.*).

Salvator Thaler. The name given to a Swedish Thaler with the effigy of the Savior on one side, and the inscription SALVATOR MVNDI. It was introduced by Gustavus I Wasa in 1542, and continued until the reign of Christina.

Sampietrino. A Papal copper coin of the value of two and a half Baiocci, issued by Pius VI (1775-1798). *See* Madonnina.

Samson d'Or. *See* Fort.

Sanar. The unit of the coinage of Afghanistan, which is computed as follows:

10 Dinar	= 1	Paisa or Taka.
5 Paisa	= 1	Shâhi.
2 Shâhi	= 1	Sanar, Saddinar, or Misquali.
2 Sanar	= 1	Abbasi.
1½ Abbasi	= 1	Quran.
2 Quran	= 1	Rupee.
20 Rupees	= 1	Tuman.

Conf. for the analogy to the modern Persian coinage, Senar, Abbasi, etc.

Sánár-Kásu. The name given by the former natives of Portuguese India to the Venetian Zecchino, which was at one time current in Goa and vicinity.

San Carlo. A silver coin of Charles Emanuel I, Duke of Savoy, struck in 1614, and equal to nine Fiorini.

Sancheti. A general name for coins issued by such rulers of Navarre as bore the name of Sancho, of which there were several.

Sancto Zoanne. A coin of Florence, alluded to in an ordinance of 1494 as being equal to twenty Quattrini.

Sand Dollar or **Sand Cast Dollar.** The name given to a Mexican Peso cast in Chihuahua by Ferdinand VII during the Revolutionary period (1812-1821). These pieces are generally counterstamped.

Sanese d'Oro. A gold coin of Siena, struck by Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti (1390-1404). It has a large S on one side and a cross on the reverse.

San Felipe. A silver coin issued by Philip III of Portugal (1621-1640) for Goa. It receives its name from the letters S. F., *i.e.*, Sao Felipe, which are found on the obverse, one on each side of the figure of a saint. *See* Fonrobert (3878).

San Giovannino. A silver coin of Genoa issued in 1671, and of the value of one sixteenth of the Scudo. It obtains its name from the standing figure of St. John the Baptist, represented on one side of the coin.

The same name is given to a billon coin of the value of three Soldi struck at Correggio *circa* 1615 to 1630, on which was a seated figure of St. John the Abbot.

San Joao. A silver coin issued by John IV of Portugal (1640-1656) for Damao and Goa. It receives its name from the letters S. I., *i.e.*, Sao Joao, which occur on the obverse, one on each side of the figure of a saint holding a banner. *See* Fonrobert (3881-3887, 3965).

San Martino. A silver coin of Lucca issued under Republican rule from about 1660 to 1750, and of a value of fifteen Soldi. The reverse has a figure of St. Martin and the beggar. *See* Bettler Thaler.

San Mauricio. A silver coin struck by Charles II, Duke of Savoy (1504-1553), which received this name from the figure of St. Maurice on horseback. It was issued in two values, *i.e.*, sixteen Grossi and nine Grossi, and there are corresponding halves and quarters. *See* Promis (41).

Sannar. The name given to a billon Soldo of Perpignan struck in 1528 by order of Charles V.

San Paolo. A silver coin of Guastalla issued in the reign of Ferdinand Gonzaga (1595-1630). Its value was twenty-one Soldi. *Conf.* also Paolo.

Sanpetronio. A Papal coin of Bologna referred to in an ordinance of Francesco Maria, Governor of Siena, in 1686.

Sanpierino. Another name for the Grosso d'Argento struck in Rome by the Senate, *circa* 1297, to commemorate the approaching jubilee year 1300. It bears a figure of St. Peter. *See* also Sampietrino.

San Pietro. *See* Albulo del San Pietro.

San Rupee. A type of the Rupee struck by the East India Company at Farukhabad A.H. 1203. It has the inscription YR 45, and is consequently usually referred to as the forty-five San Lucknow Rupee.

Santa Croce. A silver coin of Lucca, issued in 1564 and later, and of the value of twenty-five Soldi. The usual reverse has a cross and the inscription SALVATOR MVNDI.

Sant' Anselmo. Another name for the Anselmino (*q.v.*).

Santo Thomé. A gold coin of the Portuguese Indies, struck as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, principally at Goa. Its value originally was fifteen hundred Reis, and there was a corresponding half. The earlier types represent on one side a figure of Saint Thomas standing dividing the date, and on the reverse the armorial shield of Portugal with an inscription.

At the beginning of the reign of John V (1706-1750) there was a readjustment of

the monetary system and the Santo Thomé was struck in various sizes, based on the Xeraphin. We find in consequence a San Thomé of two, four, eight, ten, twelve, and fifteen Xeraphins. The design on these coins is usually a cross, the lower bar of which divides the date, and the upper one the figures 12 X, 10 X, etc.

The San Thomé was issued at Goa until the year 1841.

San Vicente, or **Santo Vicente.** A gold coin of Portugal, first issued by John III (1521-1557). It had a value of one thousand Reis, and bears the full length figure of St. Vincent and the inscription ZELATOR FIDEI, a title conferred on John by Pope Paul III for his efforts to establish the Inquisition in Portugal. The coin was retained by Sebastian (1557-1578).

Sao. A variety of paper money issued in Annam during the twelfth century. It was of two kinds, the smaller being valued from one hundred to seven hundred Sapèques, and the larger sort represented higher values. *See* Schroeder (p. 48).

Sao Felipe. *See* San Felipe.

Sao Joao. *See* San Joao.

Sapèque, also written **Sepek,** is used chiefly by French numismatic writers as an equivalent for the Annamese Cash, of which six hundred are equal to one Qwan.

Yule and Burnell, in *Hobson-Jobson, A Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words,* 1886 (*s. v.* Sapeca), have the following:

"This word is used at Macao for what we call cash in Chinese currency; and it is the word generally used by French writers for that coin. It is very probably from the Malay *sa, i.e.,* one, and *paku,* a string or file of the smallest coins called pichis. Sapaku would then properly be a string of one hundred cash, but it is not difficult to perceive that it might through some misunderstanding have been transferred to a single coin."

Crawfurd, *Malay Dictionary,* 1852, has: "Pâku, a string or file of the small coins called pichis." *See* also *Indian Antiquary* (xxvi. 222) and Zay (pp. 118-122).

Sär. A coin of Turkestan. *See* Yamba.

Saracenato, or **Sarrazino.** Another name for the gold Denarius struck at St. Jean d'Acre from 1251 to 1257. *See* Engel and Serrure (iii. 947).

Saraceno. A coin of Ubertino of Carrara, Signor of Padua (1338-1345), of the value of a Quattrino. It bore the figure of a Saracen with wings and horns.

Sargpfennig. The nickname given to small silver coins of the bishopric of Halberstadt, issued in the early part of the sixteenth century. They have on the obverse the figure of St. Stephen, the patron saint, who is supposed to bear some resemblance to a body in a coffin.

Sata. An obsolete coin of the Malay Peninsula. *See* Caixa.

Satamâna. The name given to both a gold and silver denomination of ancient India. *See* Pana.

Satang. A bronze coin of Siam issued pursuant to an order of King Chulalongkorn, dated November 11, 1908. There are multiples of five and ten Satang pieces in nickel. One hundred Satangs equal a Tical.

Sateleer. The derivation is the same as Sapèque (*q.v.*), and it meant originally the same thing, *i.e.,* a string of cash. It comes from the Malay *sa, i.e.,* one, and *tali,* a string.

Stevens, in his *Guide to the East India Trade,* 1775 (p. 124), says: "In Batavia 3 Cash are one Satallie; 6 Cash are 1 Sooka; 9 Cash are one Sooka Satallie."

The name Setale is still retained in Java and the Malay Peninsula to designate the current twenty-five cent silver piece of the Netherlands.

Satrapal Coins is the generic name given to the many varieties of coins issued by Persian Satraps during the sixth to the fourth centuries B.C. in various cities of Asia Minor and Syria.

Säulen Piastre. The German name for the Colonato.

Sawbuck. A nickname given to the ten and twenty Dollar bills of the United States with the figures X or XX, which bear a fanciful resemblance to a saw-buck.

Scaggia. The popular name in Piedmont for the piece of two Soldi, introduced pursuant to an ordinance of October 26, 1826. *See* Promis (ii. 202).

Scalding. *See* Salding.

Sceat, or **Skeat** (plural Sceattae). Small thick silver coins, varying in weight from about seven to twenty grains, and the earliest productions of the Anglo-Saxon mint, dating from the fifth to the eighth century. They occur with both Runic and Roman inscriptions and on some the name of London may be read.

The word means "a portion," and it is usually supposed that they were a portion of some merely nominal sum by which large amounts were calculated.

It is difficult to ascertain their exact value. In the laws of Aethelstan, King of the West Saxons from 925 to 941, it is stated that 30,000 Sceattae were equal to one hundred and twenty pounds, and Ruding says that "whatever might have been the price value of the sceatta, it was undoubtedly the smallest coin known among the Saxons."

Schaap. A money of account formerly used at Emden. Noback (p. 235) gives the following equivalents:

1 Gulden = 10 Schaap.
1 Schaap = 20 Witten.

Schaelgy. An early silver coin of Brabant issued by Wenceslaus and Johanna (1355-1405). Three Schaelgy were equal to two Grooten plus four Placken. *See* Heylen, *Antwoord op het Vraeg-Stuk,* etc., 1787 (p. 26).

Schauri. *See* Abbâsi.

Schauthaler. The name given to a variety of Thaler which is of a semi-medallic character, and which is struck as commemorative of some anniversary or as a memorial rather than for general circulation.

Such pieces, also called Schaustücke, are frequently found in the series of the Holy Roman Empire at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Scheepjeschelling, also known as the **Escalin au Navire.** A variety of the Schelling of the United Provinces which receives this name from a ship under full sail on the obverse. It was current for six Stuivers.

This coin was issued by the Province of Holland in 1670, by West Friesland in 1673, by Utrecht in 1702, by Gueldres in 1716, and by Zeeland in 1750.

Scheepsnobel. The Dutch name for the Noble (*q.v.*), so called on account of the prominent ship on the obverse. It was extensively copied in Brabant, etc.

The half of the same type was known as the Schuitken or Schuytken, this word meaning a small ship. There are dated specimens as early as 1488, issued by Maximilian during the minority of Philip the Good. *See* Frey (No. 295).

Scheidemünzen. Coins whose actual value is considerably less than their declared value by reason of their mixed composition. They are either silver with a large proportion of copper and tin, or, as is more frequently the case, copper washed over with a thin coating of silver. The latter soon wears off, leaving the base metal exposed. There are many modern examples of this money. In Germany it was common to the middle of the nineteenth century, and specimens are found in England during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI. The base Shillings of the former monarch had a full-face portrait of the king, but the end of the nose by reason of its prominence suffered the greatest amount of abrasion. The base metal was soon exposed, and from this circumstance this ruler received the sobriquet of "copper-nose." *See* Billon.

Schelling, also called **Escalin** (*q.v.*). Probably the best known coin associated with the history of the Low Countries. It was of silver though occasionally of billon, and varied somewhat in value according to the locality, ranging from five to eight Stuivers, or one fourth of the Daalder.

The term Schelling is generally applied to the issues for the provinces proper, and is frequently used in combinations, *e.g.,* Roosschelling, Gehelmdeschelling, etc., all of which are described *passim.* The name Escalin, on the other hand, was used to designate pieces struck for the Oriental possessions, etc. *See* Snaphaan.

Scherf (plural Scherfe). A name given to very small silver coins which were valued at the half of a Pfennig. The word means a fraction or fragment, and the designation is most frequently applied to the early and poorly executed coins of Northern Germany, and especially Pommerania and Brandenburg. "Scherfpenige" are mentioned as early as 1369.

Scherif. This may be a corruption of Ashrafi or Sherify. *Conf.* also Sequin.

Schiessthaler. *See* Schützenthaler.

Schiffs Dukaten. The name given to a series of gold coins issued from 1682 to 1696 by the German African Company. They obtain their name from a ship on the reverse. In the State Papers of 1686 they are referred to as Afrikanische Pfennige.

Schiffsthaler. A memorial silver Thaler without date, and issued by August, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (1636-1666). It has on the reverse a picture of several vessels, and in the foreground the figure of a man in a contemplative attitude, undetermined whether to embark on a voyage or not. The motto, ALLES MIT BEDACHT, confirms this unsettled condition, and the coin is consequently also known as the Reisethaler.

Schild. The Dutch equivalent for the Crown or Ecu. The Gouden Schild (or golden shield) is the same as the Ecu d'Or.

According to v.d. Chijs, this coin was introduced in Brabant under Philip of Valois (1327-1350); in Holland under William V (1345-1359); and in Gueldres under Reinoud III (1343-1361). A new type, called the Brabandsch Schild (*q.v.*), was struck pursuant to an ordinance of May 10, 1430.

Schild Groschen, also called **Schildige Groschen.** The name given to silver coins issued by the Margraves of Meissen during the fifteenth century, which have a prominent shield on both obverse and reverse.

Schilling. The etymology of the term is in doubt. Some authorities consider it a corruption of Solidus, and it is thus translated in mediæval archives. The old German *scellan,* to ring, and the *scild,* or shield, have also been suggested as possible roots.

Originally it was a money of account, the pound of silver being divided into twenty Schillinge of twelve Denarii. As a coin, bearing this name, it occurs in the fifteenth century, and originally appears in the Baltic Provinces. It was extensively used in the currency of the Teutonic Order, and was retained in the monetary systems of Hamburg, Lübeck, Holstein, Mecklenburg, etc., and in several of the Swiss cantons until comparatively modern times. *See* Shilling and Skilling.

Schilling Lübsk. A base silver coin common to Riga, Stade, Stralsund, etc., in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It was equal to one forty-eighth of the Riksdaler.

Schinderling. The nickname given to a base silver Pfennig issued in Austria from 1457 to 1460, and later in Salzburg and Bavaria. The word *schinden* means to fleece or extort, and these pieces were forced on the people at a fictitious value. About 1461 they were withdrawn from circulation at their actual value, *i.e.,* one sixth of a pure silver Pfennig.

Schlägelpfennige. *See* Slegelpenninge.

Schlafrock Thaler. The nickname given to the Convention Thaler struck by Frederick August I, King of Saxony, in 1816, because the badly engraved uniform of the King resembles a dressing-gown.

Schlecht Thaler. According to Kelly (p. 2) this was a former money of account at Aix-la-Chapelle of the value of twenty-six Marks, and at Emden it was computed at one and one half Guilders. The word means a Dollar of low grade.

Schlickthaler. *See* Thaler.

Schmalkaldischer Bundesthaler. A silver coin of Saxony and Hessen, struck from 1536 to 1546 during the existence of the League. These coins have on one side the portrait of the elector Johann Frederick of Saxony, and on the reverse that of the Landgrave Philip of Hessen.

When the city of Brunswick joined the League, Thaler were struck dated 1538, 1545, and 1546. These have on the obverse the emblematic lion of Brunswick and on the reverse a figure of Christ rising from the grave and Death at his feet. From this design the names Triumph Thaler, Jesus Thaler, and Auferstehungs Thaler have also been given to this coin.

Schmetterlings Thaler. A silver coin of Poland without date, but struck by August II (1697-1733). It had a value of thirty-two Groschen, and received its name from the butterfly on the reverse. There are halves, quarters, eighths, and Groschen of the same type.

Schnabelthaler. A silver coin of Zurich, struck in 1559 from designs by Stampfer.

Schnepfenpfennige. The Pfennige of Ludwig von Solms, prince of the House of Lich, who succeeded in 1824, are so named, on account of a snipe on the obverse.

Schock Groschen. *See* Groschen.

Schoter. *See* Skoter.

Schraubthaler. A variety of Thaler, the sides of which unscrew like a box, and the interior was used for holding portraits, erotic objects, etc.

The earliest of these coins date from the middle of the sixteenth century. Augsburg and Nuremberg were the principal places of their manufacture.

For an extensive descriptive series of the Schraubthaler, *see Mittheilungen der Bayerischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, 1913 (p. 1).

Schreckenberger. *See* Engelsgroschen.

Schrift Bracteaten. *See* Bracteates.

Schrot. The term "Das Schrot" is used by German numismatic writers to indicate the weight of the alloy used for coining any particular denomination, irrespective of its fineness or purity. *See* Korn.

Schu. *See* Chu.

Schubbe. A base silver coin of East Friesland, struck from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries. They appear to be rude imitations of the Deniers and usually bear small figures, *e.g.*, a hand, a cross, etc.

Schüsselpfennige and **Schüsselheller,** meaning "saucer shaped" or concave, was a name given to small base silver coins which were struck extensively in the Palatinate during the sixteenth century, and imitated in Brabant. They are uniface and usually bear a device or figure in a beaded circle. Dated specimens occasionally occur, *e.g.*, a Schüsselheller of Johann von Schönburg, Bishop of Trier, has the year 1589.

Schützen Thaler, or **Schiessthaler.** This is not, strictly speaking, a coin, but a commemorative medal, and common to Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. In former times when citizens were frequently called upon to defend their homes and property, these pieces had considerable significance, but at present they only commemorate a shooting festival held under government auspices, or are issued as rewards to such persons as are successful in the shooting contests. *See* Tir Federal.

Schuitken, meaning a small boat, was the name given by the Dutch to the Sycee silver (*q.v.*), *conf.* also Scheepsnobel.

Schulpfennige. *See* Brabeon.

Schuppen. A nickname given to certain very small silver coins of thin fabric, struck by the bishops of Munster for Emden during the fifteenth century. The designation was applied on account of their resemblance to fish scales.

Schurmann. A coin of Brabant, with a corresponding half, said to have been struck under Wenceslaus and Johanna (1355-1405). No specimens appear to be in existence. *See* v.d. Chijs (p. 93).

Schusterthaler. The nickname given to the Austro-Hungarian copper coin of four Kreuzer which was abolished about 1890.

Schuyt. *See* Sycee Silver.

Schuytken. *See* Scheepsnobel.

Schwanz Dukat. *See* Zopf Dukat.

Schwaren. The name given to former base silver and copper coins of Oldenburg and Bremen, equal to one fifth of the Grote. In Oldenburg they appeared in the latter part of the fourteenth century and usually had a figure of St. Lambert. Those for Bremen were originally issued about the same time and were struck as late as 1866. The name is probably from *schwer, i.e.*, heavy, and denoted a heavy or thick Pfennig. *See* Flinderke.

According to Jungk (p. 338), the Schwaren of 1676 were the earliest bearing a date.

Schwarze Pfennige. *See* Black Money.

Schweizer Bundesthaler. *See* Bundesthaler.

Schwertgroschen. A silver coin struck by Frederick II of Saxony (*obit.* 1464), which receives this name from the crossed swords over a shield on the reverse. The type was copied by several of his successors during the fifteenth century.

Scilling, or **Scill.** An Anglo-Saxon money of account which appears at an early period in the laws, some fines being regulated by it in the reign of Ethelbert, King of Kent (568-616). For a detailed account of the etymology of the name *see* Ruding (i. 112-113).

Scimminger. According to Parish and Shaw, *A Dictionary of The Kentish Dialect*, 1887, this is an obsolete term for "a piece of counterfeit money made of base metal and coated with silver."

Scissel. *See* Sizel.

Scorrick. *See* Scriddick.

Scott Pagoda. *See* Porto Novo Pagoda.

Scrat. An English dialect term for a coin of very small denomination. Ross, Stead, and Holderness, in *A Glossary of Words used in the East Riding of Yorkshire,* 1877, cite the following: "He deed and didn't leeave a scrat behint. He's not worth a scrat."

Scriddick. An English dialect term meaning a coin of very small value. It is common to a number of counties and is variously written, *e.g.*, Scuddick, Scuddock, Scuttick, Skiddick, Scurrick, etc.

Grose, *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, 1823, has: "Scurrick, a half-penny."

Elworthy, *The West Somerset Word-Book,* 1886, quotes: "I an't a-got nothin, not a scriddick about me."

Cope, *A Glossary of Hampshire Words,* 1883, has "not worth a scuddick;" and Long, in *A Dictionary of The Isle of Wight Dialect,* 1886, cites, "I can't lend ee tuppence, vor I hain't got a scuddick about me."

Scripulum. A name given to the earliest Roman gold coin, issued about B.C. 206.

It was originally a silver weight of eighteen grains in the Roman computation, and later was admitted to the monetary system. There are three values worth respectively twenty, forty, and sixty Sesterces. It was succeeded by the Aureus.

Scuddick. Scuddock. *See* Scriddick.

Scudino. A gold coin of Modena of the value of one hundred and three Soldi. It was introduced by Francesco I d'Este (1629-1658) and continued until the end of the seventeenth century. The name was used to distinguish it from the Scudo di Oro of one hundred and sixty Soldi.

Scudo means a shield, and the coin receives its name from the figure of a shield found upon it.

The silver Scudo, or Scudo di Argento, of the Papal States was introduced in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It was usually divided into ten Paoli or one hundred Baiocchi, and multiples exist. In the Neapolitan coinage in the eighteenth century the Scudo was equal to one hundred and twenty Grani, and at Mantua to one hundred and ten Soldi. *See* Ecu.

Scudo della Croce. A variety of the silver Scudo first issued in Venice under the Doge Nicolo da Ponte (1578-1585). It receives its name from the floriated cross on the obverse, and had a value of one hundred and forty Soldi.

Scudo di Leone. *See* Leone.

Scudo di Oro. The gold Scudo is common to the Italian series. It was issued by Charles VIII of France as King of Naples and Sicily, in 1495. There was also a variety called the Scudo di Oro del Sole struck by the same ruler, which had a sun over the armorial shield. This was copied by Louis XII of France for Genoa (1499-1512).

Lucca as a republic issued the Scudo di Oro in the fifteenth century, and in the Venetian series it occurs under Andrea Gritti and Pietro Lando (1523-1545). In the coinage of Mantua it is found under Frederick II (1519-1540), and Maria and Charles II (1637-1665) struck the large twelve Scudi di Oro.

The Popes introduced it early in the sixteenth century and retained it almost continuously to the time of Pius IX. Its value in the Papal series was one hundred Baiocchi; in other parts of Italy it was the equivalent of one hundred and sixty Soldi.

Scuferus. Du Cange cites this as being the name of an early coin of Laon and also current in Namur.

Scurrick. *See* Scriddick.

Scute. An obsolete English name for the French Ecu (*q.v.*).

Caxton, in his *Dialogues,* 1483 (17), mentions "Scutes of the Kyng," and John Skelton in his tract *Why come ye nat to Courte,* 1522 (167), has: "With scutes and crownes of gold I drede we are bought and solde."

At a somewhat later period the word was vaguely used for a coin of small value. Thus, Thomas Nashe, in his *Christ's Teares over Jerusalem,* 1594 (introd.), says: "Therein I imitate rich men who hauing gathered store of white single money to-

gether, conuert a number of those small little scutes into great peeces of gold, such as double Pistols and Portugues."

In *Have with you to Saffron-Walden*, 1596, another tract by Nashe, he says: "The diuell a scute had he to pay the reckoning."

Scuttick. *See* Scriddick. This form of the word is common to Northamptonshire, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight. It is also written Scuttuck.

Scyphati Nummi. *See* Concave Coins.

Seawant. *See* Wampum.

Sebaldus Thaler. The popular name for a Guldenthaler of Nuremberg struck in 1634 and 1635, which has on the obverse the figure of St. Sebaldus holding a church in his arm. *See* Madai (5065).

Sechser. A name usually given to pieces of six Kreuzer or Pfennige. It is applied to the Prussian half Silber Groschen of the value of six Pfennige, and to the Groschen of six Kreuzer issued by the Archduke Sigismund of Tyrol in the latter part of the fifteenth century. *See* Dreier.

Sechsgröscher. *See* Dreigröscher.

Sechsling. The double of the Dreiling (*q.v.*), and like Sechser applied to the half of the Silber Groschen.

This coin is of common occurrence in the issues for Hamburg from *circa* 1553 to 1855, and during the French occupation of the city in 1809 a billon piece was issued with the inscription I. SECHSLING. *See* Soesling.

Sechstel. A name generally applied in the southern parts of Germany to coins having a value of one sixth of a Thaler.

Sede Vacante Coinage. A term used to define such coins as were struck by those in temporary authority during an interregnum in the regal succession. They occur not only in the Papal series but also in various archbishopries, bishopries, etc. *See* Vikariats Thaler.

Sedicina. A silver coin of Urbino and Pesaro issued under the Duke Francesco Maria II (1605-1606), for the Levant trade. Its value was sixteen Quattrini.

Seed. A slang name for a counter or chip used in various games of cards. Its origin may be due to its flat circular shape, resembling, in an enlarged form, certain seeds. The term appears to be confined to the United States.

Seed Sen. *See* Tané.

Segeloh. A Javanese term used to designate the silver Gulden of the Netherlands.

Sehim. A paper currency issued in Constantinople in February, 1840. The largest denomination was two hundred Piastres, and the paper money bore an annual interest of twelve and a half per cent. *See* Noback (p. 434).

Seignorage. A certain deduction from all the bullion which was coined, and which was used to defray the expenses of refining, etc. *See* Brassage.

Seisino. A copper coin of the value of half a Real, struck by Philip IV of Spain, during the French occupation of Barcelona, 1640-1652. It must not be confused with the Sixain (*q.v.*) struck by the French during the same period. A similar piece was issued for Villa Franca in 1642. *See* Mailliet (cxxiii. 4).

Sekel. *See* Shekel.

Seligkeitsthaler. A silver medallic Thaler issued by Ernst, Duke of Sachsen Gotha in 1672. It has rhymed quatrains on both obverse and reverse, embodying the beatitudes, a creed of belief, etc. *See* Madai (1514).

Selmino. The popular name for a silver coin of Guastalla struck in imitation of the Anselmino of Mantua. It was issued principally in the seventeenth century and bore a figure of St. Peter.

Sema. The Greek σῆμα, σημεῖον. *See* Type.

Sembella. A small Roman copper coin equal to the Sextans, and the half of the Libella (*q.v.*). Also a silver weight equal to the bronze Semis of the libral series.

Semis, or **Sexcunx.** The half of the As, of a weight of six ounces. It bears on the obverse the head of Jupiter and on the reverse the prow of a galley and the letter S. *See* Aes Grave. Also used for the half Aureus (*q.v.*) struck in Imperial times, in place of the old name Quinarius Aureus. The half Solidus (*q.v.*) was also called Semis.

Semision (σεμίσιον). The Greek name for the Semissis or half Solidus.

Semissis. Another name for the Semis (*q.v.*) when used to designate a half Aureus or a half Solidus.

Semissis. A base silver coin of Strasburg, the half of the Assis (*q.v.*).

Semistertius. Another name for the Sestertius (*q.v.*). *See* Varro, *De Ling Lat.* (iv. 36).

Semprevivo. A silver coin of Milan, varying of the value of five and ten Soldi, and issued only by the Duke Francisco II, Sforza (1522-1535). It obtains its name from the plant sempre-viva, or house leek, and this little emblem is usually represented sprouting from three hillocks.

Semuncia. The half of the Uncia of bronze (*q.v.*).

Sen. A word meaning a fountain, was applied to certain Japanese coins as early as the eighth century. Copper was discovered in Japan A.D. 707-708, and a metallic currency was at once introduced. The Sen was cast in copper. *Conf.* Munro (*passim*). This coinage, with fluctuating values, was in use until A.D. 958, and then for over six hundred years no coins were made in Japan. In 1587 the manufacture of copper Sen was resumed, and was continued until 1863, when this coinage ceased. Occasional iron specimens occur.

The Sen of the present Japanese coinage is the one hundredth part of the Yen (*q.v.*). Multiples exist in nickel and silver. *Conf.* Chien. *See* Jiu Ni Zene, and Kwan Ei Sen.

The same designation is used in the coinage of the Malay Peninsula as an equivalent for Cent. *See* Pitje.

Senage, or **Synage,** is money paid for synodals, a tribute due to the bishop or archdeacon at Easter.

John Wyclif refers to the custom, in a tract written *circa* 1380, and reprinted in his *Works* (edit. 1880, p. 249), thus: "And whanne bischopis & here officeris comen & feynen to visite . . .wrecchid curatis ben nedid to festen him richely & geue procuracie & synage."

Senar. A silver coin of the modern Persian series; it is the tenth part of a Kran and equal to two Shâhi or four Puli, or Abassi. *See* Sanar.

Senatorial Coins are such Roman coins as were issued by the authority of the Senate. They can always be easily distinguished by the letters S. C., *i.e.,* Senatus Consulto.

Seneselli. A popular name for the silver Grossi of Siena.

Seni. A variety of spelling of Sen (*q.v.*).

Senio. The multiple of six Denarii. Medallions of this weight were from time to time coined by Roman emperors to commemorate important events.

Seniorats-Dukat. The name given to a gold coin of Anhalt-Cöthen, issued by Prince August Ludwig in 1747. It has on the reverse a bear holding a shield on which SENIOR DOMVS is inscribed. *See* Köhler (No. 1707).

Seorai. *See* Pice.

Sepek. *See* Sapèque.

Septim Shilling. *See* Shilling.

Septunx. One of the divisions of the As of the weight of seven ounces. It is of rare occurrence. *See* Aes Grave.

Sequin. A colloquial form of Zecchino (*q.v.*). This name was extensively adopted in Turkey, Egypt, and the Barbary States in general, and it appears to bear a relationship to the Arabic *sikka, i.e.,* a coining die.

Early writers of books of travel adopt this spelling in preference to the Italian form. Moryson, in his *Itinerary,* 1617 (i. 292), says, "At Naples . . . ten quatrines make one sequin;" and in the translation of Tavernier's *Grand Seignior's Seraglio,* 1677 (14), occurs this passage, "The Scherif, otherwise called Sequin, or Sultanine."

The name of the coin was variously written, or rather corrupted, by the writers of the seventeenth century, and consequently we find Chequin, Chekin, Chickino, etc.

Serafin. A silver coin of Goa. *See* Xeraphin.

Serinkie, *i.e.,* "little gray coins;" a nickname given by the people to the platinum coins of Russia.

Serrated Coins, called Nummi Serrati, from *serra,* a saw, are characterized by having their edges indented like the teeth of a saw. Examples occur among the Chalques in the Syrian coinage, and in certain Roman Consular Denarii.

Sescunx. One of the divisions of the As, of the weight of one and one half ounces. It is rarely met with. *See* Aes Grave.

Sésen. The Swiss equivalent for the Sesino, and usually applied to the half Groschen. In the canton of Waadt, it occurs as early as the period of Guy de Prangius, Bishop of Lausanne (1375-1394).

Sesino, also called **Sestino.** An Italian coin in both copper and billon, and originally the sixth part of the Grosso (*q.v.*). It was struck in Milan, Venice, Mantua, Naples, and other principalities, and was in use until the eighteenth century. The Republic of Genoa issued a piece of eight Sesini in silver in 1653.

Seskin. *See* Negenmenneke.

Sestertius. A Roman silver coin of one fourth the weight and value of the Denarius. It bears on the obverse the head of Minerva and the figures IIS, *i.e.*, two and one half Asses; the reverse was the same as on the Denarius.

The Sestertius became the recognized money of account and is consequently frequently referred to as Nummus. Under the Empire it was struck in bronze. *See* Grand Bronze.

Sesthalf. A Dutch silver coin of the value of five and one half Stuivers. It was abolished by an Act of September 28, 1816, and all outstanding pieces were redeemed at twenty-five Cents.

Sestino. *See* Sesino.

Sesto. The name given to the one sixth of the Apuliense (*q.v.*).

Setale. *See* Sateleer.

Setin. The one thirty-second part of the Mark (*q.v.*).

Settimo. A silver coin of the value of a Giulio and a half, struck by Pope Clement VII (1523-1534).

Settle. *See* Jettal.

Seufzer. The word means both a sigh and a groan, and the nickname was given to certain very debased silver pieces issued in 1701 and 1702 by the Elector Frederick August to defray the expenses of the wars. They were valued at six Pfennige, and a sigh accompanied their acquisition. They were withdrawn from circulation in 1703, having nearly brought financial ruin to the country.

Seven Shilling Piece. *See* Guinea.

Sewan. *See* Wampum.

Sexagina. Du Cange cites this as a coin of sixty Soldi referred to in an ordinance of Casimir III, King of Poland, in 1335.

Sexcunx. Another name for the Semis (*q.v.*).

Sextans. The sixth part of the As. It bears on the obverse the head of Mercury and on the reverse the prow of a galley. On each side are two bosses indicative of its weight of two ounces. *See* Aes Grave.

Shâhi, or **Shâhy.** A Persian silver coin of the Sufî or Safî dynasty. It was one quarter of the Abbâsi and was equal to ten pieces of the copper money called Kasbegi or Kazbegi.

The Shâhi of the coinage of modern Persia is a copper coin of the value of two Puli or fifty Dinar, and its multiples consist of two Shâhi equal to one Senar and four Shâhi equal to one Abbâsi.

The Shâhi was also a silver coin formerly current in the Deccan and other parts of India. There are many varieties, some of them, *e.g.*, the Pistan Shâhi, deriving their names from the individuals who introduced them.

Shan Baw. The name given to certain silver ingots used in the Lao States. These are of a different form and more solid than the As'êk (*q.v.*).

Sharp-Shin. A nickname given, on account of its resemblance, to a coinage current in Virginia and other colonies prior to 1773. The coins were made by dividing the Bit (*q.v.*) into four or eight parts.

Sheedy. The name given in several of the islands of the West Indies to the Spanish Pistareen where it was extensively used at an enhanced value. *See* Chalmers (pp. 76-77).

Sheep Silver. Sir W. Jones, in his *Reports,* 1675 (280), states that this "is a service now turned into money, which is paid in respect that anciently the tenants used to wash their lord's sheep."

Hibbert, in *A Description of the Shetland Islands,* 1822 (p. 198), has the following: "The compliment of an ox and twelve sheep from every parish had . . . been

granted to the Earl of Bothwell. It was . . . converted into a perpetual tribute, under the name of ox and sheep silver."

Shekel, or **Sekel.** Originally a weight, this piece was incorporated into the monetary system of the Jews under Simon Maccabaeus (B.C. 143-135), who received the privilege of striking coins from Antiochus VII, King of Syria. Its value was fixed at four Drachmai, according to the standard of Tyre, and Flavius Josephus states that it also was equal to four Denarii. *See* Siglos.

The half Shekel was called Bekah; the quarter was named Rebah; and a further division of one twentieth, called Gerah was occasionally employed.

Sheriff Geld. A rent formerly paid by a sheriff for the farm of his shire. The *Rolls of Parliament* for the year 1376 (ii. 348) state that it was £13, 19 shillings, and one penny per annum.

Sherify. A Persian gold coin. *See* Ashrafî.

Shiken, or **Mihon Sen.** The Japanese name for an experimental or trial coin either of governmental or private manufacture. A pattern coin.

Shilling. This coin occurs as a money of account in the Anglo-Saxon laws, but it was first struck in 1504, as part of the third coinage of Henry VII. Its weight was twelve Pennies, or one hundred and forty-four grains.

A variety with the legend HENRIC' SEPTIM' DI' GRA . REX . ANGL' Z . FRA', is commonly known as the Septim Shilling and is very rare.

In the English Colonies the Shilling circulating in Cyprus was replaced in 1901 by the piece of nine Piastres. *See* Schilling, Testoon.

The coinage of Scotland contains a large number of the multiples of this coin, there being two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, sixteen, twenty, twenty-two, thirty, forty, forty-four, forty-eight, and sixty Shilling pieces.

Shima Sen. The Japanese name for a large class of poorly made Sen or coins of private manufacture or counterfeits. Munro aptly describes these as the gypsies of the race of Sen. *See* Bita Sen.

Shi Mon Sen. *See* Nami Sen.

Shiner. A slang term for a gold or silver coin in allusion to its lustre. In the plural it is used for money in general.

Samuel Foote, in his play, *The Minor*, 1760 (ii.), has: "To let a lord of lands want shiners; 'tis a shame."

Dickens, in *Oliver Twist* (xix.), says: "Is it worth fifty shiners extra, if it's safely done from the outside?" and Mayne Reid, in his novel, *The Scalp Hunters* (ix.), makes one of his characters say: "I will bring you a mule-load of Mexican shiners." *See* Half Shiner.

Shin Koban. *See* Koban.

Shin Plaster. A popular name originally applied to the depreciated Continental Currency after the War of the Revolution. It was revived about 1837 to designate the small notes for the fractional part of a Dollar issued by private bankers during the financial stress of that period. Finally, the same name was given to the Fractional Currency which appeared in 1862 when specie payments were suspended.

Ship Money was a former tax levied in time of war on the ports and maritime towns of England to provide ships for the royal service. It was revived by Charles I, but was finally abolished by statute in 1640.

In 1636 William Prynne issued a pamphlet entitled *Remedy against Ship Money.*

Ship Nobles. *See* Noble.

Ships, Colonies, and Commerce Tokens. The name given to a series of copper tokens issued in the early part of the nineteenth century for use in Canada. They are so called from the inscription on one side, the reverse bearing a ship or a bust.

There are about forty minor varieties. *See* Breton (997-1002).

Shoe. *See* Sycee Silver.

Sho-Kang. A Tibetan coin of the value of four Annas. *See* Tang-Ka.

Shon. *See* Yang.

Short Bit. *See* Bit.

Short Cross Type. The name used to describe a series of English silver Pennies issued from 1180 to 1247 inclusive, during the reigns of Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III. They have on the reverse a short double cross with a small cross in each angle. For a detailed classification

see *Numismatic Chronicle* (Ser. iv. xvi. 356).

As all the short cross Pennies bear the name HENRICVS it is difficult to assign them accurately among the four different rulers who struck them. *See* Long Cross Type.

Shovel Board. A nickname given to the broad Shilling of Edward VI, which was used as a counter in the game of shovel-board or shuffle-board. *See* Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (i. 1).

John Taylor, the Water Poet, in his *Works,* 1630 (i. 68), states that "Edward Shillings for the most part are used at shouue-boord."

Showa Shoho. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

Shroffed Money is such as has been submitted to experts, called "shroffs," or "surrafs," whose duty it was to detect the counterfeits or pieces of inferior weight.

The custom was resorted to in the Far East as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, and Beveridge, in his *History of India,* 1862 (i. 592), states that Lord Clive represented that "the money could not be divided till it was shroffed."

T. Brooks, in *Coins of the East Indies,* 1766 (49), cites an expense account: "Brokerage, one and one half per cent. Shroffage, one per thousand." *See* Soolakie.

Shu. A rectangular silver coin of Japan. The Shu was the fourth part of the Bu (*q.v.*), and the sixteenth part of the Ryo (*q.v.*). The Ni Shu, meaning two Shu, exists both in gold and silver, the former being struck as early as 1697. Also *see* Chu.

Shu. A denomination for the Lu Chu Islands, equal to the one sixteenth part of a Ryo, or sixty-two Mon. A half Shu in copper was struck in 1862 at Satsuma for these islands. Its value later declined one half. *See* Munro (pp. 164-165).

Siahi. *See* Pice.

Siani. A money of account formerly used at Aleppo. The Turkish Piastre is here subdivided into twenty-four Siani. *See* Noback (p. 6).

Si Bat. The same as Tamlung (*q.v.*).

Sicca, Siccapili, or **Xiquipili.** The native names for the so-called "Axe Money" of the Aztecs or native Indian tribes of Mexico from its fancied resemblance to an axe or chopper.

Authorities differ as to whether these pieces were ever actually used as a currency, or only for ceremonial purposes, although divisions did exist, to wit:

20 Cacao Beans	=	1 Oloti.
20 Olotl	=	1 Zontle.
20 Zontle	=	1 Siccapili.

Bancroft, in *Native Races of the Pacific States of North America,* 1875 (ii. 381-382), states that Xiquipili is the Mexican equivalent for the number 8000, which in the preceding table is confirmed (*i.e.,* 20 x 20 x 20 = 8000).

Conf. Biart, *Les Aztèques,* 1885 (pp. 199-200), and Joyce, *Mexican Archaeology,* 1914 (p. 287).

Sicca Rupee. A silver coin of Bengal, mention of which is made in the seventeenth century. By the treaty of 1765, it was agreed that all of these Rupees, commonly known as Siccas, be henceforth struck at Murshidábád.

The Siri Sicca was the coin of the Hindu rajahs previous to the Muhammadan conquest. Of many other varieties, the Chandor, Belapuri, Chulnee, and Moonkhee Siccas obtained their names from the towns in which they were coined.

The name is derived from the Arabic *sikka,* meaning a coining die.

A type of the gold Mohur struck by the East India Company A.H. 1202, and later, is known as the Sicca Mohur.

Sicle. A term used by French numismatists to denote the Siglos (*q.v.*).

Siddiki, or **Sadiki.** The name given to the half Mohur of Mysore by Tipu Sultan, when he adopted his new system of reckoning, in 1786, based on the Muludi, dating from the birth of the Prophet. The name is taken from Abu Bakr Siddik, the first Khalifa.

Side-View. A nickname given to certain varieties of the Pennies and half Pennies, issued by the Bank of Montreal in the years 1838 and 1839, to distinguish them from the ordinary types which depict only a front view of the bank. All these varieties are very rare. *See* Breton (523-525).

Siebzehner. The popular name for the silver coin of seventeen Kreuzer, issued in Austria in 1753 and later.

Siege Pieces. *See* Obsidional Coins.

Sieges Thaler. A name given to such German medallic Thaler as were struck subsequent to and commemorative of some national victory. Notable examples are the Fehrbelliner Sieges Thaler, issued after the victory of the Great Elector over the Swedes in 1675 at Fehrbellin, and the commemorative piece struck after the Franco-German war in 1870. *See* Giustina.

Sigillum. Stevenson states that this term was applied to a little image of something imprinted on a medal as a mark.

Siglos. Another name for the early Persian Sekel or Shekel. It was the twentieth part of the gold Daric in value, and its weight was the one hundredth part of the Mina.

Like the Daric, the Sigloi were also popularly known as Archers from the representation of a bowman on the obverse.

The later Jewish Sekel or Shekel (*q.v.*) has only the name in common with this coin.

Sihansah. A gold coin of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan A.H. 963-1014 (1556-1605). Thomas (pp. 418 *et seq.*) describes Akbar's coinage in detail, from which the following table is compiled:

GOLD.

Sihansah = 100 L'al Jaláli Muhrs.
Sihansah = 1000 Rupees.
Sihansah = 40,000 Dáms.
Raha = one half of the Sihansah.
Atmah = one fourth of the Sihansah.
Binsat = one fifth of the Sihansah.
Chahár Góshah, *i.e.*, "square" = 30 Rupees.
Chugul = 27 Rupees.
Ilahi = 12 Rupees.
Aftábi = 10 Rupees.
L'al Jaláli = 10 Rupees.
The Aftábi, is lighter in weight, but of purer gold.
Adl Gutkah = 9 Rupees. This coin is also called Mihrábi and Muíní, and represents the ordinary round Muhr of 360 Dáms.

SILVER.

Rupee (round).
Jalálah (square).
Darb = one half of the Rupee.
Charn = one fourth of the Rupee.
Pandu = one fifth of the Rupee.
Asht = one eighth of the Rupee.
Dasa = one tenth of the Rupee.
Kalá = one sixteenth of the Rupee.
Súki = one twentieth of the Rupee.

COPPER.

Dám = 1 Tolah, 8 Máshas and 7 Ratis or about 323½ grains of copper.
Adhélah = one half of the Dám.
Páulah = one fourth of the Dám.
Damri = one eighth of the Dám.

Sik. One of the names for the Siamese one sixteenth Tical piece, known also as the Song Phai or Song Pai.

Siki. *See* Suka.

Sikka. *See* Sicca.

Silbergroschen. A coin of Prussia, first issued in 1821, and the thirtieth part of a Thaler; it was subdivided into twelve Pfennige.

This division of the Thaler was copied in Saxony and Hanover, the coins in these states receiving the name of Neugroschen, but they were valued at ten Pfennige.

Silfvergyllen. *See* Gyllen.

Siliqua. A Roman silver coin first issued by Constantine the Great, and in use until the middle of the seventh century. It was equal to one twenty-fourth of the Solidus. From the time of Heraclius (610-641) the half Miliarensis was called Siliqua.

There is a half Siliqua of similar type, introduced by Honorius, and called the Decargyrus. The half Siliquae are frequently referred to as Minutuli, on account of their diminutive size. Their weight is frequently under two grammes, and their coinage appears to have been confined to the mints of Rome, Trier, and later to Ravenna and Milan.

Silly Head. The popular name for one of the varieties of the Cents of the United States issued in 1839. It has an idiotic looking head of Liberty on the obverse.

Silver. The metal which has played the greatest part in the world's monetary systems. In ancient times it was used in a form much purer than that found in modern coins. It is generally supposed that it was first employed for coins in Aegina, about the seventh century B.C. From about the period of Alfred the Great to the middle of the fourteenth century it was the only metal used in England for coining purposes.

Silverling. This denomination referred to in Isaiah (vii. 23) is assumed to be another name for the Shekel.

Simoleon. A slang term used in the United States for a Dollar.

Simon. An English slang term for a Sixpence. The origin of the word is obscure but it may be a fanciful use of the personal name. The term is found in English slang dictionaries as early as 1700.

Simons' Petition Crown. *See* Petition Crown.

Singula. Another name for the Sembella (*q.v.*).

Sirena. The popular name for the double Ducato d'Oro coined by Ferdinand I of Naples in 1488, from designs by Liparolo. It bears the motto SERENITATI: AC PACI PER.

Sisad-Dinar. A silver coin of Persia, introduced by the Shah Nadir in 1738. Its value was six Shahis or three hundred Dinars.

Sisel. *See* Sizel.

Siseni. The Italian equivalent of Sixaines (*q.v.*). The term is specially applied to coins of the value of six Denari issued by Umberto II, Baron of Faucigni in Savoy (1333-1349).

Sison. A copper coin of Valencia, equal to six Dineros. It was abolished by an ordinance of Charles III dated October 27, 1772. *See* Noback (p. 1307).

Sisto. The popular name for a silver Grosso of Sixtus V (1585-1590) struck at Bologna. Its value was forty-four Quattrini.

Sitarion (σιτάριον). The name for the fourth of the Siliqua which was struck at intervals from the reign of Honorius.

Sixain. A French billon coin which, as its name indicates, is the sixth part of the silver Franc or Ecu.

It appears to have been originally struck by Louis XII (1498-1515) of the type of the Douzain (*q.v.*), and under Francis I (1515-1547) there was issued a Sixain à la Salamandre, having this animal on the obverse, with a crown above.

Mailliet (xlii. 9, xi. 14, and Suppl.) cites an obsidional Sixain struck during the French occupation of Barcelona, 1640-1652, and another for the similar occupation of Gerona, in 1648. All of these pieces are of copper.

Sixpence. An English silver coin of the value of one half of a Shilling; it was first struck in 1551 in the reign of Edward VI.

Henry VIII issued Sixpence for Ireland with the inscription CIVITAS DVBLINIE; these coins, however, were struck in London.

In Cyprus, the Sixpence was replaced in 1901 by the piece of four and one half Piastres.

Sizel. Also written Scissel and Sisel. The waste remains of a metal sheet or plate, after it has had blanks or planchets cut or stamped from it. *Conf.* Fr. *cisaille*, from *ciseler*, to cut.

In a report of the mintmasters under Elizabeth, *temp.* 1572, mention is made of "syssel" in the making of Sixpences. *See Numismatic Chronicle* (ser. iv. vol. 16, p. 75).

Sizinia, also called **Nizim.** Schlumberger (182) cites this as the name of a base silver coin issued by Janus, King of Cyprus (1398-1432). Its value was six Carci.

Sjen, more properly spelled **Hsien** (*q.v.*). The Chinese name for the copper one Cent piece introduced at Hong Kong when under British rule.

Sju. *See* Shu.

Skeat. *See* Sceat.

Skef, or **Skefpennig.** The popular name for the half of the Norwegian Pennig. *See* Blanchet (ii. 322).

Skerrick. Skiddick. *See* Scriddick.

Skilling. The Scandinavian equivalent of the Schilling. It occurs in Denmark under Christopher III (1440-1448) and was continued to comparatively modern times. Its value fluctuated but usually it was computed at ninety-six to the Rigsdaler. In Sweden the Riksdaler was equal to forty-eight Skilling, and in Norway the Speciesdaler equalled one hundred and twenty Skilling.

All of these countries also struck the Skilling in copper, which greatly varied in size and value.

Skilling Banco. *See* Banco.

Skins of Animals were used as money in the primitive stage of man's existence. The passage in Job ii. 4 has been construed by some writers to indicate that skins were regarded as representatives of value. There was at one time a connection between skins and money, for in the language of the Esthonians the word for money is râha, and in the kindred language of the Laplanders the same word means fur or a skin.

Pelts were used in Scandinavia and when tied in packages of forty constituted a money of account called Zimmer. In western Russia the fur and skin of the black marmot was used as late as the end of the

fourteenth century. This was called Kuna, from the name of the animal. Blanchet (ii. 191) states that the heads of squirrels, *Caput aspergellis*, were employed in Russia in the eleventh century as a medium of exchange, and were later adopted in Poland.

The Hudson's Bay Company made fur skins the common medium of exchange and measure of value in its dealings with the Indians. *Conf.* also Breton (Nos. 926-929); Noback (p. 895), and Leather Money (*supra*).

Skoter, or **Schoter.** Originally a silver weight and the one twenty-fourth of the Mark. It was never used as a coin though Halbskoter were struck by the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Orders as early as the fourteenth century, with the inscription MONETA DOMINORVM PRVSSIE. The half of this coin was known as the Vierchen.

Skrufthaler. A term used by Scandinavian numismatic writers to indicate the Schraubthaler (*q.v.*).

Skutala (σκύταλα, σκυταλίδες). The name for ingots of metal, cast in bar form, often circulating as actual money in ancient times.

Slant. The Swedish equivalent for copper coins of small value; similarly Slantar means loose cash.

Slantar. A general term in Swedish for coins; it is, however, usually applied to the issues of copper which are known as Koppar Slantar.

Sleeping. A base silver coin in circulation in England during the thirteenth century. *See* Brabant.

Slegelpenninge. An expression which occurs in the mediæval records of Munster, and which is used to indicate the amount of coins to be retained by the mint officials as payment for striking. The modern form would be Schlägelpfennige, from *schlagen*, to strike. *See* Brassage.

Sleng. A copper coin, plated with silver, issued for the province of Battambang in Cambodia.

Slip. An obsolete word used to indicate counterfeit money.

Grosart, in his edition of the works of Robert Greene (x. 260), under the year 1592, quotes: "He went and got him a certaine slips, which are counterfeyt peeces of mony being brasse, and couered ouer with siluer, which the common people call slips."

Slip Weight Money. *See* Kia Tseh Ma.

Slug. The common name for the gold coin of fifty Dollars issued by various private concerns in California from 1851 to 1855. Both round and octagonal specimens exist.

Smasher. A vulgar term for a counterfeit coin, and now rare. Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, 1851 (ii. 488), has: "Every bit of it, every coin, . . . was bad,—all smashers."

Smelt. A nickname for a half Guinea. *See* Megg and Decus.

Smoke Farthings were offerings made in England at Whitsuntide by the householders of a diocese to the cathedral church, and also a hearth-tax based on the number of chimneys in the district. Murray, in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, cites its use in this sense by quotations of 1524 and later.

Smoke silver were the silver coins used in payment of the tax.

It was the common name for Fumage, Fuage, or Fouage, *i.e.*, a tax paid to the sovereign for every house that had a chimney.

Smulkyn. A Farthing introduced in Ireland during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI. Moryson, in his *Itinerary*, 1617 (i. 284), in speaking of the Irish people, states that "they had also brasse farthings, called Smulkins, whereof foure made a penny."

In the *Numismatic Chronicle* (4th series, xv. 192-229) Mr. Henry Symonds cites some contemporary manuscripts, and points out that three Smulkyns were current as a "red harpe," and four Smulkyns were equal to a "white groat." *See* Harp.

Snaphaan, also called **Escalin au Cavalier.** A silver coin, a variety of the Schelling (*q.v.*), issued in 1582 in the Provinces of Gueldres, Utrecht, and Friesland, and copied by Deventer and Zeeland. Its value appears to have varied from six to eight Stuivers.

The obverse bears the figure of a galloping horseman and usually the date; on the reverse is the armorial shield of the province for which it is issued.

Soberano. The Portuguese equivalent of the Sovereign. It is a gold coin of forty-five hundred Reis.

Soekoe. A Javanese money of account of the value of one quarter of a Real. *See* Pitje.

Soesling, or **Sosling.** A corruption of Sechsling (*q.v.*), and applied to the coins struck by Christian IV of Denmark for Lübeck, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. The inscription, SOESLING LUBS, means six Pfennige based on the standard of Lübeck.

Sol, or **Sou.** The word is derived from Solidus and was later corrupted into Sou. It did not long retain its original name of Sol d'Argent, as it was struck in copper during the sixteenth century, and during the first French Revolution pieces of one and two Sols appeared in bronze, a metal obtained from melted bells.

Of other multiples there are pieces of one, six, and twelve Sols in copper for Geneva, struck in 1590, for the pay of soldiers; billon three and six Sols were issued in Luxemburg in 1790; one, two, and five Sols were used during the siege of Mainz in 1793; there are also issues for the French colonies. The Sol was part of the following system:

During the first Revolution the Sol was divided into five Centimes, and the two Sou piece was called a Decime. The name Sou is still used in France for the five Centime piece.

Sol. A silver coin of Peru of the value of ten Dineros or one hundred Centavos. It was adopted in 1855. There are multiples of five, ten, and twenty Soles in gold.

Sola Coinage. A name given to the first coinage of Mary of England, issued in 1553, the year before her marriage to Philip of Spain. The Groats and half Groats of this series bear the motto VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA, *i.e.*, "Truth is the Daughter of Time." This motto was suggested by the Romish priesthood, in allusion to her efforts to bring the country under Roman dominion, after this faith had been suppressed by her predecessors.

4 Liards = 1 Denier.
12 Deniers = 1 Sol, or Sou.
20 Sous = 1 Livre.

Solarus. The name given to a silver coin of Mantua issued in 1624 to commemorate the beatification of Luigi Gonzaga. It was also used as the designation of a silver Scudo of Ferdinand Gonzaga which bore the figure of a radiate sun, and the motto NON MUTUATA LUCE.

Sol aux Balances. An imitation of the French Sol, issued in 1793 for Santo Domingo. It obtains its name from the pair of scales on the reverse. *See* Zay (p. 232).

Sol Coronat. A silver coin introduced by the Kings of Spain for Naples and Sicily in the thirteenth century, and later copied by Charles V of France (1364-1380) for Dauphiny. It receives its name from the large crown on the obverse. *See* Heiss (Pl. 116, 2; 145, 12), etc.

Soldatino. Papadopoli (i. 160) states that this term occurs in an ordinance of 1339 and is used for Soldino.

Soldino. The diminutive of Soldo (*q.v.*). A small Venetian base silver coin of the fourteenth century, which type was later copied in other parts of Italy. The Soldino Vessillifero receives its name from the standard held by the lion on the reverse of the coin. It was introduced about the time of Doge Giovanni Gradenigo (1355-1356) and continued in use for nearly a century.

Soldo. Probably derived from Solidus (*q.v.*). The name of a silver coin which circulated extensively during the thirteenth century and later in upper and middle Italy, especially in Venice, Milan, Parma, and Lucca. Its value varied, five to eight Soldi being the equivalent of a Grosso (*q.v.*), and its fineness gradually declined and later the name was given to issues in copper.

On the establishment of the French monetary system in Italy under Bonaparte, the value of the copper Soldo was established at one twentieth of a Lira or five Centesimi, and at this value it was current in Austrian-Lombardy, Lucca, etc. The Italian five Centesimi piece of today still retains the name of Soldo.

There are multiples of from two to one hundred and sixty Soldi in silver and gold for Venice, Mantua, and Modena, an odd value of one hundred and three Soldi being peculiar to the latter province. The Soldo

of Ragusa was a copper coin introduced in 1680, with a value of five Follari, or in the Venetian system of five Bagattini. It was abolished in 1797. *See* Caixa.

Soldo Cenoglego. *See* Cenoglego.

Soldo Mancuso. *See* Mancoso.

Soldone. A Venetian coin of base silver of the value of twelve Soldi. The same name is given to a copper coin of Mantua; there are specimens of the latter issued by Charles VI, Emperor of Germany, reading SOLDONE . DI . MANTOVA . 1732. Its value was two Soldi.

Sol d'Or. *See* Sou d'Or.

Solidus. A gold coin introduced by Constantine the Great. Its weight was fixed at seventy-two to the pound and the value is indicated by LXXII or OB. The Greek name for the same coin was Nomisma. This piece remained in circulation as long as the Empire existed, maintaining its full weight.

The divisions of the Solidus were the half, called Semis or Semissis, and the third, called Triens or Tremissis. Medallions were often issued from the time of Constantine on, which in weight equalled one and a half, two, three, four, eight, etc., Solidi.

The Solidus was also current at a later period in Western Europe and received the name of Bezant or Byzant, on account of having been previously used in the Eastern Empire.

Solidus. This name is invariably translated Schilling or Shilling in mediæval records and archives. It was retained to some extent on silver coins of the Teutonic Order, Poland, and various Baltic Provinces as late as the sixteenth century. The same name is also given to a copper coin current in Livonia, Danzig, etc., from *circa* 1550 to 1750.

Solot, or **Lott.** The one sixty-fourth of the Siamese Tical, and which is equal to the half Att.

Sol-sanar. A coin of Perpignan struck in 1528, pursuant to an ordinance of Charles V. It bore a figure of St. John the Baptist. *See* Blanchet (333).

Solthani. *See* Altun.

Solz. This name was given to a variety of Fiorino copied from the Brabantine type and issued by Alexander Pico of Mirandola (1602-1637).

Sommer Islands Money. *See* Hog Money.

Song. A Siamese word meaning two or double. There is consequently in the coinage a Song Bat, Song Pai, and Song Salung. *See* Tical.

Sonnenkrone. The German equivalent of the Ecu au Soleil.

Sonnette, *i.e.,* a bell, is a French slang expression for money that jingles in one's pocket.

Sookoo. A silver coin of the value of half a Rupee. A piece of two Sookoos was struck at Fort Marlborough, Sumatra, in 1783 and 1784, with Malay and English inscriptions. *See* Suku.

Soolakie. The term Soolakie or Soolackie as applied to coins is explained by a letter to the Chief Secretary to the East Indian Government at Fort St. George, dated January 18th, 1813, wherein it is stated that "there are two modes of rendering coins Soolakie. . . . The one is adopted for the most part by the petty village surrafs in those territories (the Nizam's) who, being in general very inexpert in ascertaining the fineness of the metal, invariably punch a hole in the rupee to convince themselves that it is good silver; but as this expedient is not sufficient to guard against the frauds of coiners, who frequently counterfeit rupees of copper covered with a coat of silver, with one or two such holes in them, it is usual for the surrafs, when they have the slightest suspicion that the metal is base, to punch a fresh hole in it. In consequence, it is by no means uncommon to see Rupees with eight or ten such marks indented upon them. The other kind of Soolakie coins are made so by the surrafs of large towns who undertake to shroff the money belonging to individuals for a certain percentage under an agreement to make good any coins that may afterwards turn out to be counterfeit. In order that the coins that have undergone such examination may be recognized, each principal surraf has a private stamp or mark of his own, which he affixes to the edge or some other part of the coin. The

existence of one or more such marks gives a sort of sanction to the currency, as the credit of those who have put their stamp to it is a pledge for its goodness. Hence many rupees have forty or fifty such impressions, and at last become completely defaced. Neither of these modes of making the Rupee Soolakie diminishes at all the weight of it, but, according to long custom, its value in exchange becomes greatly reduced when it is imported into the Company's territories." *See* Shroffed Money.

Sophiendukat. A gold coin struck in 1616 by the Electress Sophia of Saxony to commemorate the birth of her son Johann George. It has on the obverse the letters I.H.S. with an eye above and a dove below.

Sortengulden. A silver coin issued by Ludwig VI of Hessen-Darmstadt in 1674 and copied by the archbishops of Mainz until 1695.

Sosling. *See* Soesling.

Sou. French numismatic writers frequently employ this word to indicate the Stuiver. *See* Sol.

Sou au Faisceau. *See* Bezemstuiver.

Soudi Budschu. *See* Budschu.

Sou d'Or. The Solidus; but the name is more generally applied to the gold issues of Western Europe, *e.g.*, the Carlovingian Kings, to distinguish them from the Byzantine types, which were contemporary.

Sou Mark, or more properly **Sou Marqué.** A name given to the billon Marqué after its introduction in the British West Indies. *See* Marqué.

Sous. The erroneous inscription UN SOUS occurs on two varieties of tokens issued by the Bank of Montreal from 1835 to 1838. The dies for these were engraved at Birmingham, England. *See* Breton (713-714).

Sou Tokens. The name given to a series of copper tokens issued by the Bank of Montreal to overcome the want of change caused by the demonetizing of the private coppers and brass pieces current in Canada. *See* Breton (Nos. 670-716).

From the design of a bunch of flowers on the obverse of these coins, they are frequently known as the Bouquet Series.

Souveränitätsthaler. The name given to a silver Thaler struck in 1657 by the Elector Frederick Wilhelm of Brandenburg, after the sovereignty of Prussia was assured him by the treaty of Wehlau.

Souverain. A gold coin of Brabant and the Low Countries, issued early in the seventeenth century, and copied from the English types of Mary and Elizabeth. It was struck at Antwerp, Campen, etc., and was larger than the Clinkaert (*q.v.*).

When the national Belgian coinage went into effect in 1832, the Souverain d'Or was discontinued.

Sovereign. A large gold coin of the value of twenty Shillings, first issued by Henry VII of England in 1489. Being twice the weight and value of the Rose Noble it was frequently called the Double Ryal. This beautiful coin contained only one half grain of alloy, and weighed two hundred and forty grains. On the obverse was a representation of the King on a throne and on the reverse a rose charged with the English shield.

In 1526 Henry VIII advanced the value to twenty-two Shillings, but in 1543 the old value was restored, and the fineness debased to twenty-three carats. In 1545 the metal was still further debased to 20 carats, the lowest state of degradation which it has ever reached in England.

The fourth coinage of the reign of Edward VI issued by virtue of an indenture of the year 1552, presents a new type with a half length figure of the King crowned and in armor, holding a sword and orb.

Mary raised the value of this coin to thirty Shillings and the Sovereign of 1553 is the first English coin bearing a date. In 1561 the value was again reduced to twenty Shillings and the fineness made twenty-two carats, and finally, in the first coinage of James I, there is a Pound Sovereign, valued at thirty Shillings; with the second coinage the Sovereign ceases and the Unite (*q.v.*) takes its place.

Sovereign. A modern English gold coin of the value of twenty Shillings or one Pound sterling, first struck in 1817, and which displays on the reverse the well-known design of St. George slaying the dragon. It bears the initials of the artist, Bernard Pistrucci.

The first half Sovereign is of the same date, but the reverse bears a plain shield of the Royal Arms, surmounted by the crown.

The double Sovereign was issued from 1823 to 1826, inclusive, and revived under Victoria, and the five Sovereign or five-Pound piece appeared originally in 1887.

The Sovereign, the standard gold coin of India since 1899, is equal to fifteen Rupees, of sixteen Annas, each of four Pice, each of three Pies.

Sovrano. A gold coin of the value of forty Lira struck by Francis I of Austria for the Dukedom of Milan and Lombardy-Venice, pursuant to a regulation of November 1, 1823.

Spadaccino. The popular name for the Giulio struck in Massa Lombarda, and mentioned in an ordinance if 1560. It bears the figure of St. Paul armed with a sword.

Spade Guinea. The name given to a variety of the Guinea issued in the reign of George III from 1787 to 1799, inclusive, on account of the shovel-shaped shield on the reverse, which bears a resemblance to an old-fashioned spade, or to the spades in a pack of playing cards. The half spade Guineas are of similar design.

Spade Money. The name given to certain of the primitive and ancient coins of China, resembling spades or pitchforks, and which were probably derived from actual implements following the barter stage of that people. The Chinese name for this kind of coin is Ch'an Pi, Pi Ch'an, or Ch'an Pu. These pieces are sometimes called Pu coins (*q.v.*), but this name should be more correctly given to the smaller coins derived from the spades. The earliest were uninscribed and for the most part have hollow square handles filled with terra-cotta. Some later forms have a plain flat handle. They were made from prehistoric times to about B.C. 225. Closely related to these are the above-mentioned Pus and the Weight Money (*q.v.*).

Spadin. A variety of Denier issued by Ferri IV, Duke of Lorraine (1312-1328). It has on the obverse the figure of a long sword between two birds.

The type was copied by Jean d'Arzilières, Bishop of Toul (1309-1320), and by Renaud de Bar, Bishop of Metz (1302-1319), who attempted to harmonize his coins with those of his brother, the Count of Bar.

Spadino. Another name for the silver Scudo of Charles Emanuel I of Savoy issued in 1630. It bears on the reverse an arm holding a long sword.

Spagürli. A base silver coin of the canton of Luzerne. It appears to be a nickname for a half Kreuzer.

Spanish Sixpence. A common designation in Jamaica and other West India Islands during the eighteenth century for the Real of Spain, on account of its size and general appearance. *See* Chalmers (pp. 6, 8).

Spanker. An obsolete slang term for a gold coin, and frequently used in the plural for money.

Abraham Cowley, in his play, *The Cutter of Coleman Street* 1663 (ii. 5), says: "I'll go and provide the Spankers;" and Motteux, in his translation of Rabelais' *Pantagruel* (vi.), mentions "Old Gold, such as your Double Ducats, Rose-Nobles, Angels, Spankers, Spur-Royals."

Speciesdaler. *See* Rigsdaler.

Speciesthaler. A name given to a Thaler of a fixed standard value proclaimed by an ordinance of 1566. In the monetary conference between Austria and Bavaria in 1753, their value was specified at ten to the fine Mark of silver. *See* Thaler.

Spesmilo. An Esperanto term for an international money unit proposed as a theoretical "money of exchange," by M. Rene de Saussure, a well-known Swiss scientist. As the name indicates, the Spesmilo (abbreviated Sm.) consists of one thousand Speso (1 Speso equals about $.0005). The Spesmilo is subdivided into the Spescento (100 Speso) and the Spesdeko (10 Speso). Although proposed merely as a fictitious money of exchange, coins of the value of one Spesmilo and two Spesmilo have been struck.

Theoretically, the Spesmilo represents the value of eight grammes of gold eleven twelfths pure. For practical purposes it is considered, approximately, to be the value of fifty Cents (U. S.), two and one half Francs, two Shillings, two Marks, one Rouble, one Mexican Peso, one Yen, one Sol, ten Piastres, etc.

In 1907, at its thirty-sixth session, the "Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences" adopted the Speso as the basis for an international "fictitious" money. About that time the "Schweizerische Bankverein" introduced experimentally international Spesmilo checks, the values being indicated exclusively in the Spesmilo system and the text being printed in the international language, Esperanto.

Sphragis (σφραγίς). *See* Type.

Spie. A slang term for the current copper one Cent piece of the Netherlands.

Spielmarken, or **Spielpfennige.** *See* Rechenpfennige.

Spintriae. A name given to certain tokens which occur in the Roman series, on which there are obscene representations. For a detailed account of their history and probable uses *see* Nadrowski, in the *Berliner Münzblatter* (No. 52), and Stevenson (*s.v.*).

Spitzgroschen. The name given to a series of silver coins struck by the Elector Ernst of Saxony, conjointly with his brothers, the Dukes Wilhelm and Albrecht, and to some extent with his mother, Margaret. The issue began about 1475 and continued to the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the type was copied by Gebhard VII for Mansfeld about 1547.

The word Spitze or Spitz means a point, or pointed, and the coins receive their name from the decorations of the armorial design on the reverse.

Spondulix. A slang name for money formerly very common in the United States. The origin of the term is unknown.

Sportula. A word used by Martial (*Lib.* x. Epig. 75) to indicate a purse or sum of money presented at banquets by rich persons to their friends and clients.

Spottmünzen, or **Spottmedaillen.** A term used by German numismatists to indicate pieces of a satirical character.

Spousage Tokens. *See* Arrhes.

Sprat. An English slang term for a Sixpence. The word occurs in *The Slang Dictionary,* 1839 (p. 34).

Sprenger. A silver coin of Liège, Hornes, etc., issued during the sixteenth century and of the value of one fourth of the Ecu or Thaler.

Sprinkle Dollar. A silver coin bearing this name is said to have been manufactured by an individual named Josiah Sprinkle, who lived in Lewis County, Kentucky. The pieces were claimed to have been coined *circa* 1830-1835, and their weight was heavier than the standard Dollars of the United States. Rudely outlined on one side was an owl, and the reverse bore a six-pointed star. We are inclined to regard the entire story as a fabrication, but details can be found in the *American Journal of Numismatics* (xxx. 84).

Spruchthaler, and **Spruchgroschen.** The general name for coins bearing a quotation from Scripture. They are found in the series of Brunswick, Sachsen-Weimar, Mansfeld, etc.

Spurred Groat. A name given to the Scottish Groat, introduced by David II (1329-1371).

Snelling, *View of the Silver Coinage of Scotland,* 1773, states that the expression arose from the mullet or spur in the quarters of the cross on the reverse of these coins.

Spur Ryal. A term generally applied to the half of the Ryal which was first issued in the reign of Edward IV, but more particularly to the gold fifteen Shilling piece of the fifth coinage of James I (1619), the rays of the sun on this coin resembling the rowels of a spur.

Squiddish. An English dialect term for a very insignificant sum of money. In Northumberland it denotes the twentieth part of a Farthing.

Ssojuznyia. The name given to early Russian convention money bearing the titles of two princes. *See* Blanchet (ii. 193).

Stäbler. A nickname given to small silver coins struck in Southern Germany during the fourteenth century from the bishop's staff held in the hand of the figure on the obverse, which is a prominent feature on many of these pieces.

Stag. An English slang term for a Shilling. The word occurs in *The Slang Dictionary,* 1857 (p. 20).

Stagnate. An Italian expression, usually applied to such of the Roman bronze coins

of the later Empire as were coated with tin to give them the appearance of silver.

Stambul. *See* Zer-mahbub.

Stamma. *See* Aboudjidid.

Stampee. A name given to the Cayenne Sous when punched or stamped by the Island governments or merchants of the British West Indies. Their value varied according to the locality, but on the island of Trinidad an English half Penny is known counterstamped 1 STAMPEE. *See* Tampé.

Star Pagoda. A name given to a variety of the Madras Pagoda, which bears on the obverse a large five-pointed star on a granulated convex surface, and on the reverse a figure of Vishnu. *See* Pagoda.

Statendaalder. A silver crown issued by Philip II in 1578 for general circulation in Gueldres, Utrecht, and Overysel. The obverse bears a half-length portrait of the king holding an uplifted sceptre. There are corresponding halves and quarters, as well as Statenschellinge (*q.v.*).

Statenschelling, also called Klopschelling and Placaatschelling. A variety of the Schelling of the Low Countries introduced in 1672 in the Province of Groningen, and copied in 1675 at Utrecht. It was hammered or stamped (*Kloppen,* to beat, to hammer), and the obverse bore a figure of an armed rider, while on the reverse was the shield of arms dividing the value, six Stuivers. *See* Zesthalven.

Stater. The unit of the gold coinage of ancient Greece. Its usual division was the sixth, or Hecté (*q.v.*), but there are also halves, thirds, and even smaller parts; for Ionia there exists a one ninety-sixth Stater struck in electrum. Multiples of the Stater are unusual, but they are found occasionally. Thus Alexander the Great issued double Staters, and Eucratides, King of Bactria (B.C. 190-160) struck a twenty Stater piece, the largest gold coin of antiquity.

The silver Stater varied in weight, according to locality. In general the term Stater was given to the principal silver coin of each city. Thus the Corinthian Tridrachm, equal in weight to two Attic Drachms, was known by the name Stater, while at Athens the Tetradrachm, being the principal coin issued, was there called a Stater.

Steckenreiter. *See* Hobby Horse.

Steenie, sometimes also written Steinie. An obsolete Scotch and English dialect name for a gold coin or Guinea. Skinner, *Poems,* 1809 (71), has the line:

A bag full of poor yellow steinies.

Steinbock Pfennige. The name given to certain varieties of Deniers struck in Austria at the beginning of the fifteenth century pursuant to an ordinance of Duke Albrecht IV. They have the head of the capricornus or ibex on the obverse.

Steinie. *See* Steenie.

Stella. A experimental coin of the United States, the value of which, four Dollars, is based on the metric system, being intended to serve as an international coin. These coins were made on the request of the United States Minister to Austria, their exact value, three Dollars and eighty-eight Cents, being that of the former Austrian eight Florin piece. The name is derived from the large five-pointed star on the reverse and they are the work of W. W. Hubbell, the patentee of the goloid metal. They were issued at the Philadelphia mint in 1879 and 1880, and were composed of six grammes of pure gold, three of silver, and one of copper.

Stellino. A silver coin of Florence struck by Cosmo di Medici (1536-1574) and continued by his successor, Francesco (1574-1587). The obverse has a bust of the Duke and on the reverse is a seated figure of St. John the Baptist. The name of the coin is derived from the star used as a mint-mark, and the issue of these pieces it is claimed was made to repay a loan from the Genoese.

Stephanensis. *See* Estevenante.

Stephanusdaalder. A silver coin of Nimègue issued pursuant to an ordinance of October 23, 1523. It bears a figure of St. Stephen on the obverse. There is a gold Florin, called Stephanusgulden, of similar type.

Stephening. *See* Salding.

Sterbe Denkmünzen. *See* Mortuary Pieces.

Sterling. This word, as applied to coins, appears to be derived from Esterlings, *i.e.*, people from the east of Europe, some of whom were employed in the thirteenth century in regulating the coinage of England. The coins made by them were variously called Esterlins, or Easterlings, a term later abbreviated into Sterlings.

On August 16, 1257, a writ dated at Chester was issued, commanding the Mayor of London to proclaim in that city that "the gold money which the King had caused to be made should be immediately current there and elsewhere within the realm of England, in all transactions of buying and selling, at the rate of twenty pennies of sterlings for every gold penny." This refers to silver Pennies.

In many transactions these coins were weighed, and the term Pound Sterling survives to this date as a standard. *See* Esterlin.

Sterling. A name frequently given to the silver Penny of Scotland. This type was introduced by David I (1124-1153), and was similar in many respects to the contemporary English Penny of Stephen. The term was in use until the middle of the thirteenth century; in the reign of Alexander III (1249-1292) the silver coins are usually referred to as Pennies, a designation subsequently adhered to.

Stern Groschen. A peculiar type of Groschen common in the coinages of Cleve, Juliers, etc., during the fifteenth century and later. The reverse has four large stars, one in each angle of the cross.

Stichtsche Stuiver. The name given to a variety of Stuiver issued by the towns of Campen, Deventer, and Zwolle, in 1488, pursuant to an ordinance of the same year. *See* Frey (No. 308). The word means coins that will stand the test.

Stickamstam. A Scottish and English dialect term for a coin of very small value. It is now obsolete but at one time was applied to the Scottish half-penny.

Stips, whence the English word stipend. According to Livy, this name was applied to the Aes Grave when stored in quantity in chests or warehouses on account of its bulky nature. *See* Stevenson (p. 135).

Stiver. The same as Stuiver (*q.v.*). The word in this form is used on the English issues for Ceylon, struck in copper and silver from 1801 to 1815, and on tokens for Essequibo and Demerara from 1813 to 1838.

Stockfischthaler. The name given to a silver coin struck by Duke Henry Julius of Brunswick-Lüneberg in 1612. The reverse has the figure of a codfish lying on a block, which is being beaten by two hands holding hammers. There is also a satirical inscription implying that some persons, like the codfish, must be beaten to overcome their indolence.

The type was copied in Hamburg in 1620.

Stone Money. Edmond Planchut, in a reference to the Caroline Islands, contributed to the *Scientific Review* (Sept., 1885), states that "in that mysterious archipelago . . . the money consists of circular stones, which have a hole in the centre, and vary in diameter from twenty centimetres to one metre. With this stone currency, the material of which is very hard, and which comes from the neighboring islands of Palaos, where it is also used for the same purpose, the natives pay their tribute to the chiefs of their villages." The native name for this money is Fei.

Mr. Howland Wood in *The Numismatist* (1906) described the curious stone money of Yap, one of the Caroline Islands. In the same periodical (1911) he adds that stone used as currency is not confined, however, to this group of islands, as upon the testimony of the missionary Spiess, it was used formerly also on the Gold Coast and in the vicinity of Togoland on the west coast of Africa. On his return to Europe Spiess brought with him four specimens of these stones, of which three were of crystalline quartz and the fourth of a softer component material. The quartz specimens were polished, of a diameter of forty to fifty millimetres, and of a thickness of fifteen to twenty millimetres. The holes in the centre of the stones were funnel shaped from both sides, evidently indicating that the coins were intended for suspension. "This stone money," says Spiess, "is obtainable in only one district of the Gold Coast and is now no longer in use."

Some years ago some laborers on the road between Lome and Palime in Togoland discovered a quantity of these stones, and they were sent to Europe by one of the officials. The specimens confirm the earlier observations of Spiess. They are of a white and yellowish crystalline quartz, and appear to have received a polish from the action of water. Their diameter varies from thirty-two to sixty millimetres, and their thickness from fifteen to twenty millimetres. With this lot was found a single stone, cylindrical in shape and of a material resembling jasper; the height of the same was eighteen millimetres, and the diameter twenty-six millimetres.

It is supposed that this specimen represents some higher unit of value than the remainder.

Stooter, or **Stoter.** A base silver coin of Gueldres, Overysel, Campen, Zeeland, etc., struck in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It bore the head of the Earl of Leicester and was valued at the twentieth part of the silver Daalder.

The name is still retained in Holland to designate the current copper coin of two and one half Cents.

Stoter. *See* Stooter.

Stotinka. A copper coin of Bulgaria, adopted in 1867 when this country based its monetary system on that of the Latin Union. One hundred Stotinki are equal to one Lev. It is also referred to as the Kantem or Canteim, *i.e.,* Centime. Bronze pattern pieces of ten Kantems were struck in 1880 and 1887.

Straw Money. *See* Lebongo.

Streitpfennige. The popular name for a copper coinage of Erfurt, the principal city of Thuringia. The name means dissention or quarrel.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century the local mintmaster did not always comply with the ordinances governing the weight and purity of the coinage, which led to frequent complaints from neighboring principalities where these pieces were circulated.

Strohthaler. A nickname given to the Silesian twenty-four Kreuzer pieces, which were very common at the beginning of the seventeenth century. They were of very base composition, poor fabric, and the Thaler at that period was divided into twenty-four parts, *i.e.,* Groschen.

Stüber. A German billon and copper coin corresponding to the Dutch Stuiver (*q.v.*). It is of frequent occurrence in Juliers and Berg, East Friesland, and Oldenburg, and appears to have been introduced in the latter part of the fifteenth century, continuing in use until the beginning of the nineteenth.

Stuiver, also variously written **Stuyver, Stiver,** and **Stüber,** was originally a billon, and later a copper coin of the Low Countries and various German States, dating from the middle of the sixteenth century. The *Munten Ordonnantie* of 1576 gives forty Stuivers as the equivalent of the silver Rijder of Friesland and Gueldres. A later *Ordonnantic* of 1652 mentions thirty Stuivers as being equal to one Ducatone, fifteen Stuivers as equal to a quarter Crown of Burgundy, one quarter Stuiver as equal to one silver Oord, and five Stuivers as equal to a Spanish Real.

There is an extensive series of Stuivers issued by the Dutch for their possessions in the East, struck in copper, lead and silver. For details *conf.* the works of Moquette and Millies (*passim*). *See* also Stiver.

The word is still retained in Holland to designate the current copper coin of five cents.

Stuk van Achten. The Dutch equivalent for "Piece of Eight." It is applied to such coins as were struck for Java, etc., and which corresponded to the Piastre or eight Reaals. *Conf.* Netscher and v.d. Chijs (i. 1), Verkade (199, 1), and *see* Peso.

Stuyver. A more archaic form of writing Stuiver (*q.v.*).

Styca. This coin occurs only in the issues for Northumberland, and it appears to begin with the reign of Ecgfrith (670-685), and concludes with the year 875, when the Danish King Halfden conquered the territory.

The name is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *stícce,* a minute part, two Stycas being equal to one Farthing. The composition of the coins was of a mixed metal; in one hundred parts there were sixty to seventy of copper, twenty to twen-

ty-five of zinc, six to eleven of silver, and traces of gold, lead, and tin.

The Stycas usually have crosses with pellets in the angles on both obverse and reverse; the name of the ruler and moneyer is generally added.

Styfer. Pronounced as if written Styver, is applied to both small copper and small base silver coins of Sweden. It is the Scandinavian equivalent for Stuiver.

Stykke. A small silver coin of Denmark, equal to one fifth of the Species Daler, or one fourth of the Rigsdaler Courant.

Subaerati. *See* Plated Coins.

Suckauhock. *See* Wampum.

Sucre. A silver coin of Ecuador of the value of one hundred Centavos. It receives its name from Antonio Jose de Sucre, a South American patriot who fought under Simon Bolivar. He was born at Cumana in 1793, and in 1819 had so distinguished himself that he was made a brigadier general of the insurgent forces. In 1822 he defeated the Spaniards at Chichincha, and, having become commander-in-chief when Bolivar was made dictator, he routed the troops of the viceroy in the battle of Ayachuco, Peru, December 9, 1824, which established the independence of the country. For this signal victory Bolivar made him grand marshal, and in 1825 he was elected President of Bolivia. He was assassinated soon after his election to the Constituent Congress in 1830, due, it was said, to the jealousy or instigation of Gen. Ovando. His portrait appears on most of the coins of the Republic.

Sueldo. A silver coin of the Republic of Bolivia, of the same value as the Real, *i.e.*, one eighth of the Peso. *See* Fonrobert (9475, 9481, 9524, etc.).

At Perpignan, in the Pyrenees, a billon Sueldo was issued during the French occupation from 1642 to 1655.

The Sueldo of Ferdinand VII (1808-1833) was the Spanish equivalent of the Soldo, and was equal to six Doblers. It was a copper coin and appears to have been issued chiefly for Majorca.

Suitenmedaillen. A term used by German numismatists to indicate medals that have a regular sequence on account of a series of portraits, recording successive events, etc.

Suit Silver. According to Wharton, *Law Lexicon*, 1864, this was "a small rent or sum of money paid in some manors to excuse the freeholders' appearance at the courts of their lord."

Suka, Suki, or **Siki.** The basis of the silver monetary system of Nepal introduced by the Gorkhas, who used two varieties of currency as under:

PACIS GANDA SYSTEM

1 Mohur = 2 Suka.
1 Suka = 2 Do-ani or 25 Dhebuas of copper. Fonrobert (2325 *et seq.*) states that the Suka is equal to the quarter Mohur, and the Adha (2324) is the half.
1 Do-ani = 6 Dyaks, or double Pice.
1 Dyak = 2 Dhebuas, or 2 Paisa.
1 Dhebua = 4 Dams (copper).
1 Dam = 2 Phoka Dams, or Chun Dams.

SOHRA GANDA SYSTEM.

1 Mohur = 2 Suka.
1 Suka = 2 Do-ani.
1 Do-ani = 2 Ek-ani = (¼ Mohur).
1 Ek-ani = 2 Adha-ani.
1 Adha-ani = 1 silver Pice, or Paisa Mohur.
1 Paisa Mohur, *i.e.*, $^1/_{32}$ Mohur = 2 Do-Dam, also called Adha-paisa.

The Suka is based on the weight of the Tola (*q.v.*), and the Nepalese gold coins follow the same standard, *i.e.*—

Duitole Asarfi = 4 Mohurs = 2 Tolas = 360 troy grains.
Bakla Asarfi = 2 Mohurs = 1 Tola = 180 troy grains.
Patla or Majhawala = 1 Mohur = ½ Tola = 90 troy grains.
Suka Asarfi = ½ Mohur = ¼ Tola = 45 troy grains.
Suki = ⅛ Mohur = $^1/_{16}$ Tola = 22.5 troy grains.
Ani = $^1/_{16}$ Mohur = $^1/_{32}$ Tola = 11.75 troy grains.
Adha-ani = $^1/_{32}$ Mohur = $^1/_{64}$ Tola = 5.87 troy grains.
Pai = $^1/_{64}$ Mohur = $^1/_{128}$ Tola = 2.93 troy grains.
Dam = $^1/_{256}$ Mohur = $^1/_{512}$ Tola = 0.71 troy grains.

Suki. A silver coin of India, and equal to the twentieth part of a Rupee. *See* Sihansah.

Suku. The Dutch equivalent of the Suka (*q.v.*). The Dutch counterstamped these pieces in 1787 with the V.O.C. mark for their possessions in Ceylon.

In the Malay Peninsula the Suku is one fourth of the Real or Spanish Dollar. The word means a quarter. *See* Sookoo and Pitje.

Sultanine. Tavernier calls this the same as the Sequin (*q.v. supra*).

Sultany Altun. *See* Altun.

Sun Dollar. A name given to the Peso of Costa Rica on account of the design which represents the sun rising behind mountains.

Suskin. The English diminutive of the French Sou. This debased coin was current in England for a long period. The parliament in 1424 decreed that it should no longer be used, but this ordinance was but little regarded, as it was found necessary to put a stop to the entire circulation of these pieces in 1519.

Sutlers' Checks. The tokens issued by the sutlers, *i.e.*, the military victualers corresponding to the canteen-keepers of the present time, attached to the various regiments and posts of the Northern Army during the Civil War in the United States. At first, for a short time, these checks were of cardboard or paper, but these soon disintegrated through wear and were replaced by metallic issues. This currency had free circulation in the regiment or brigade for which it was issued, and formed the greater part of the small change. The denominations ranged from five to one hundred Cents. The issue is without artistic merit, being of interest from the historic point of view only. *See* Wood in *Am. Journal of Numismatics* (xxxvii. 23, and xlvii. 163).

Suvarna. An early Indian gold coin, of the value of twenty-five Kârshapanas, and weighing one hundred and forty to one hundred and forty-four grains. Cunningham (pp. 7, 22) states that it "also was a simple bag of gold dust, such as is still current in Kumaon, of the value of eight Rupees. Each of these gold dust bags is now called Phetâng." *See* Pana.

The name Suvarna means "beautiful color."

Svanzica. The Italian name for the Austrian Zwanziger (*q.v.*) introduced by Francis I (1815-1835) into the currency of Milan. It is also known as the Lira Austriaca.

Swámi Pagoda. A name given to one of the Madras Pagodas, which has a male and two female figures on the obverse. One of the titles of Krishna was Chenna Keswam Swámi, and from this the name is probably derived, the females being Lakshmi and Rukmini. The weight of this Pagoda is somewhat more than two pennyweights. The reverse has a granulated surface. *See* Pagoda.

Swarf Money, or **Warth Money.** According to Wharton, *Law Lexicon*, 1864, this was a sum of money "paid in lieu of the service of castle-ward."

Swarte Penninge, *i.e.*, Black Pennies. *See* Korten, Black Money, and Zwarte.

Swine Pennies. A local English term for money rooted up by swine. Defoe, in his *Tour through Great Britain* (iii. 9), states that in Littleborough, Lancashire, "great numbers of coins have been taken up in ploughing and digging, which they call Swine-penies, because those creatures sometimes rout them up."

Sword and Sceptre Piece. A name given to a Scottish gold coin of James VI, issued in 1601 and later. It was of the value of six Pounds and derives its name from the sword and sceptre in saltire on the obverse. There is a half of the same type of the value of three Pounds.

Sword Dollar. A silver coin issued by James VI of Scotland, of the value of thirty Shillings, which receives its name from the upright sword on the reverse.

It is also known as the Ryal (*q.v.*), and except for differences in the figures of value the one third Ryal and the two thirds are of the same type.

Sword Money. *See* Knife Money.

Sycee Silver. The name Sycee, from the Cantonese Hsi Ssu, means "fine floss silk," and it is given to these ingots in allusion to the purity of the metal, which is apparently a native silver. It is run into circular or shoe-shaped ingots, called, in the Dutch East Indies, Schuyt or "boats," and bears an inscription or stamp on its upper surface. The standard ingot weighs about fifty Taels, though smaller ones are made. All ingots or shoes, however, are not of such pure silver or "touch." See Ting and Yuan Pao for the various Chinese names for these silver ingots.

These "shoes," as they are sometimes called, are used for the purpose of paying customs duties, salt duties, and land taxes. *See* Prinsep (p. 33).

Symbol. A device found on coins and medals which bears no relation to the inscriptions. Thus the owl is a symbol of wisdom, the anchor of hope, the lamb of purity, etc.

Synage. *See* Senage.

Syssel. *See* Sizel.

Szelag. The Polish equivalent for the Schilling or Shilling. The word is pronounced "Schellong."

Szelong. The Polish equivalent of the Solidus, first issued in silver under Sigismund I (1506-1548), but later in copper. Its original value was twelve Denarii, or one Gros, and the multiples were:

Dvoiak	=	24 Denarii.
Troiak	=	36 Denarii.
Czvorak	=	48 Denarii.
Szostak	=	72 Denarii.

Szostak. *See* Szelong.

T

Tabo. An African money of account. *See* Boss.

Tacolin. An Armenian coin, of which no specimen is known, but which is referred to in a grant made in 1333 by Leon V to the Venetians. Langlois (p. 15) quotes a passage showing that one hundred Tacolini were equal to seventy-seven Dirhems. It may have been a money of account.

Tael. The Chinese Liang or ounce, and equal to about one and one third ounces avoirdupois. The word is derived from the Hindu Tola through the Mayalan word Tahil. It is the nominal unit of China; its value, however, is fluctuating and it is subdivided into ten Mace (Chien or Tsien), one hundred Candareens (Fun), and one thousand Cash (Li). The Tael is a weight and there are varieties for each province. The Hai-Kwan, or customs Tael, has the highest valuation. It is equal to five hundred and ninety and thirty-five one hundredths grains of pure silver. *See* Liang.

The actual trade unit is the Dollar or Yuan (*q.v.*), and to harmonize this with the weight, the value of the Dollar is seven Mace and two Candareens, *i.e.*, a trifle less than three fourths of the Tael weight. Certain provincial coins have been struck, however, bearing the value of one Tael, one half Tael, etc. *See* Ch'ien.

In China silver is frequently cast in a mold in the form of a truncated cone or bowl, and counterstamped with Chinese characters, indicating the weight in taels. *See* Sycee Silver.

Tahégan. The name given to both a gold and a silver coin of Armenia. The former appears to have been of lesser value than the Ténar (*q.v.*), the two coins probably having the same ratio as the Solidus and the later gold Florin. Its value varied; Langlois (pp. 10-11) cites several authorities to show that it was the equivalent of thirty Drachmas of silver, or forty Poghs of copper. *See* Drakani.

The silver Tahégan was introduced in the reign of Leon II (1185-1218), with a corresponding half, called a Tram.

Tahil. *See* Tail.

Tail, also written **Tahil** and **Tayell.** A former money of account at Atjeh. *See* Mas.

Fonrobert (No. 838) describes a piece of copper ring money, current at Korindschi, of which fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty were equal to the gold Tail.

Taka. The Paisa or piece of ten Dinar in the Afghan coinage. *See* Sanar.

Takka. Another name for the double Mohur struck by Prithvi Vira Vikrama, King of Nepal, after 1881. Specimens were issued about 1911 in both gold and silver.

Takoe. An English colonial silver coin issued by the African Company on the Gold Coast in 1796. This piece has on the obverse G. R. in script, crowned, and on the reverse the armorial shield of the company, with the crest of an elephant above. Its value was one eighth of the Ackey (*q.v.*).

Talar. The Thaler of Frederick August, King of Saxony and Duke of Warsaw, from 1807 to 1815, is so inscribed.

Talari. The monetary silver unit of Abyssinia. It is of Dollar or Crown size, contains three hundred sixty and seventy-six one hundredths grains of pure silver, and is divided into halves, quarters, tenths, and twentieths. The latter, the smallest silver coin of this country, is known as the Guerche, Gersh, or Piastre.

The Talari issued under King Menelik was sometimes referred to as a Menelik, and, by an arbitrary decree, he attempted to introduce divisions of quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, instead of the prevailing decimal system.

The half Talari of Menelik's series is called the Agod, the one quarter the Yaber Rub, and the one eighth received the name of Tenan. The Talari obtains its name from the Thaler of Maria Theresa, and in the Amharic language it is known as Ber (*q.v.*). It is also referred to as the Argenteus.

Talbot. A gold coin of the Anglo-Gallic series, of the value of twenty-one Sols and eight Deniers. An ordinance of September 10, 1453, provided for this coin which was to be struck at Bordeaux in the name of Henry VI, and also in England "by command of the Captain Talbot [afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury], then Lieutenant-General of Henry in Guienne."

Talent, from the Greek τάλαντον, a pair of scales, was later applied to a definite weight and belongs to the subject of metrology rather than numismatics.

In Greece there were several standards, but the one most common made the Talent equal to sixty Minae; the Mina equal to one hundred Drachmai; and the Drachma equal to six Oboli; so that a Talent contained six thousand Drachmai, and when a Talent of gold is mentioned, the term refers to the weight and not the value.

In the Babylonian system the Talent was also equal to sixty Minae or Manas, and the latter was again equal to sixty Shekels. The Semetic name was Kikkar.

The Roman Talent was a money of account and corresponded to one hundred Libral Asses. It was generally called Centupondium.

For a full account of these early standards *conf.* Hill (pp. 28-32), and Cunningham (pp. 26-31).

Tali. A Javanese money of account, of the value of one eighth of a Real. *See* Pitje and Tra.

Talisman Thaler. The name given to a variety of Thaler struck by David, Count of Mansfeld, in 1610. It has a figure of St. George on horseback, and the motto BEI GOT IST RATH VND THAT. See Madai (No. 1797).

Tallard. A name given to the silver Ecu issued by Charles III, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, in 1557.

Tallero. The Italian equivalent of the Thaler (*q.v.*). The name is, however, generally applied to coins of the eighteenth century and later, to distinguish them from the Scudo. Exceptions to this rule are the Talleri of Francesco Ferrero of Messerano (1588-1624), and those of Mantua, Florence, etc., as well as the Tallero of the Italian colony of Eritrea.

The Doges of Venice, from the middle of the eighteenth century to the end of the Republic, issued a series of Talleri for the Levant.

Tallero del Levante. *See* Levant Dollar.

Tallero di Convenzione. *See* Convention Money.

Tallero di San Biagio. *See* Vislino.

Tallero Rettoralo. *See* Vislino.

Tallies. *See* Wooden Money.

Tamaño. A term used by Spanish numismatists, meaning a small portion, and corresponding to the Bit (*q.v.*). The Sueldos, Reales, etc., were formerly frequently cut into eighths or segments, and the name Tamaño was applied to these pieces.

Tambac-tron. A base silver coin of Annam, having on one side inscriptions surrounding a sun, and on the reverse the figure of a dragon. It was introduced during the reign of the Emperor Minh Mang (1820-1842), and was current for a Piastre, or double the value of the Quan (*q.v.*). *See* Fonrobert (2109-11, 2115-17). There are both dated and undated varieties. The word Tambac-tron means "round silver."

Tambio, or **Trambiyo.** A copper coin of Cutch and Kathiawar, and equal to the one forty-eighth of the Kori (*q.v.*).

The name is derived from the Sanscrit Tamrika, though its root meaning is "of copper." Codrington states that "in practice it used to mean a half-pice; originally, I believe, it meant a pice."

Ta-mig-ma, meaning a "horse's hoof," is the name given to one variety of the Chinese silver ingots used as currency in Tibet. Its value varies from sixty to seventy Rupees, according to its weight.

Tamlung, or **Si Bat.** A Siamese gold or silver coin, of the value of four Ticals and equivalent to the Tael (*q.v.*). There is a half, known as a Kroung Tamlung.

The name is also given to a crude lump of silver which is used as money in the Lao States in the northern part of Siam. These coins weigh from sixty to sixty-two grammes.

Tampang, or **Dampang.** A tin coin struck for Pahang in the Malay Peninsula from about A.H. 1261-1295. There are corresponding halves and quarters. From

its shape, resembling a truncated obelisk, it is commonly known as "hat money."

Tampé, also called **Etampé.** A billon coin issued by France for colonial use from about 1750 to 1828, in which year they were demonetized. The usual type presents the original obverse effaced and counterstamped C. Their value varied, being three Sous and nine Deniers in the Antilles; two Sous in Cayenne, etc. *See* Marqué and Sol, and *conf.* Zay (pp. 65-70), and Wood, *American Journal of Numismatics* (xlviii. 129-136).

Tamunah. *See* Arruzeh.

Tané. The Japanese name for the coin or pattern supplied to the mint workmen to impress in the sand or clay moulds in making the regular coins for circulation. These Tanés or "Seed" Sen are carefully made of superior metal and are much sought after by Japanese collectors, and correspond in a way to a proof coin. *See* Yeda, Haha Sen, and Yang Ch'ien, the Chinese equivalent.

Tang. A rectangular copper bar coin in the style of the Bonk (*q.v.*), issued by the Dutch East India Company for Ceylon. There appear to be two varieties of four and three quarters, and six Stuivers, respectively.

Tang. An Armenian copper coin. Langlois (p. 14) states that it corresponds to the Denga.

Tanga. Originally a silver coin of Portuguese India, struck principally at Goa, with a value of sixty Reis, and in some localities of fifteen Bazaruccos.

It appears to have been issued early in the seventeenth century, and specimens occur dated as early as 1642 and counterstamped v.o.c. by the Dutch, for use in Ceylon. The Tanga Cruzada has the value on one side, and a cross with the four figures of the date in the angles on the reverse.

In 1787 the Tanga was made a copper coin. The original divisions were halves and quarters, and to these were added later pieces of one sixth, one eighth, one twelfth, one eighteenth, and one twentieth.

The name is probably derived from Tankah, a coinage introduced by the Patan Sultans of Dehli during the fourteenth century. *See* Thomas (pp. 116-117), and the *Indian Antiquary* (xxvi. 235-245).

Tang-au-chon. *See* Chon.

Tang-bak-chon. *See* Chon.

Tang-Ka, or **Pâdika.** A silver coin of ancient India, the one fourth of the Kârsha. *See* Pana.

Tang-Ka. The basis of the coinage of Tibet. It is a silver piece containing a considerable amount of alloy, the value of which is nominally six Annas, though, as a rule, three of them are exchanged for an Indian Rupee, *i.e.,* sixteen Annas.

The subdivisions of the Tang-Ka are made by cutting up the coin itself. These divisions are:

Sho-Kang,	2/3	of a	Tang-Ka	equal to	4	Annas.
Chhi-Ke,	½	"	"	"	3	"
Kar-ma-nga,	⅓	"	"	"	2	"
Kha-Kang,	1/6	"	"	"	1	Anna.
Khap-chhe,	1/12	"	"	"	½	"

The principal varieties of the Tang-Ka are the following:

Ga-den Pho-dang Tang-Ka, which was struck at the Ga-den palace at Lhasa, about 1750.

Kong-par Tang-Ka, minted at Giamda on the borders of the Province of Kongbo, and dated in Tibetan figures.

Pa-nying Tang-Ka, meaning "old Nepalese" coinage, commonly called Ang-tuk (*q.v.*), and termed Mohar by the people of Nepal.

Nag-tang, or black Tang-Ka, a name given to the Nepalese coinage of Ranjit Malla Deva, bearing the Newar date 842, or 1722.

Cho-tang, or "cutting Tang-Ka." A Nepalese coin since the Gorkha conquest, not struck for currency in Tibet, but generally current. *Conf.* Walsh, *Coinage of Tibet,* in *Memoirs Asiatic Society of Bengal,* 1907 (ii.), and Wood, in *American Journal of Numismatics,* 1912. For extensive historical references concerning the name, *see* R. C. Temple in *The Indian Antiquary* (xxvi. 235-244).

Tankah. A standard in both gold and silver, of about one hundred and seventy-four grains in each metal, introduced by the kings of Dehli. The Tankah was divided into sixty-four parts, each called a Kani, and equal to four Falus.

On the copper coins of Jahangir, the son of Akbar, are to be found the words RAWANI and RAIJ, both meaning "current coin," and corresponding in weight with the Tankah. Valentine (p. 162) de-

scribes a piece of four Tankahs struck by Akbar for Kabul A.H. 996. The piece of fifty Kani (Fonrobert, No. 2917) was known as Adli.

Tanner. A slang name for an English Sixpence. The word may be a corruption of Danaro, or from the Gypsy *tano*, meaning little, the coin being a small one when compared with the Shilling. Dickens uses the term in *Martin Chuzzlewit* (xxxvii.).

Tanuma Go Momme Gin. A Japanese silver coin, valued at five Momme, issued in 1765, of rectangular shape. It is said that the metal used was from confiscated silver ornaments of the Japanese ladies.

Tao, Tao Ch'ien, Tao Pi. *See* Knife Money.

Taré. A small silver coin of northern Malabar, and probably struck at Calicut. It was equal to half of the Paisa. *See* Elliot (pp. 57-58).

In some districts it is known as the Vis or Viz, and, while the value varied slightly, it was computed at one sixteenth of the Fanam, wherever the latter coin was current.

Tarelares. Du Cange cites an ordinance of 1442 in which this denomination occurs as a money of Brabant.

Targa. An early billon or base silver coin of the Duchy of Bretagne, of the value of two Deniers. It is mentioned in an ordinance of 1459, issued by Count Francis II.

Tarin, or **Taro** (plural Tari). In Malta this appears as a silver coin early in the sixteenth century, with the value of a fifth of a Ducato (*q.v.*). A copper issue occurs under Giovanni de la Vallette (1557-1568). Both series had various multiples, some of them as high as thirty.

In Naples and Sicily the same values were retained up to 1818, when the Sicilian Taro was equivalent to half of the Neapolitan one.

Tarja. An early Castilian copper coin, of about the value of one fourth of a Real. The name means a variety of shield, and this figure occurs on the coins.

Tartaron, from the Greek τεταρτηρόν (*q.v.*), is a term applied in late Roman times to a bronze piece. *See* Du Cange, *Dissert. de infer. aevi numism.*

Tartemorion, or **Tetartemorion.** The one fourth of the Obol and the one twenty-fourth of the Drachm. Aristotle mentions this as the smallest silver coin. It is known to have been struck at Athens, Colophon, Aegina, Elis, Tegea, Argos, and Sicyon.

Tasdan. *See* Teastun.

Tassuj. A Khwarizm coin, the one quarter of a Danik, and one twenty-fourth of a Dinar, or of a Dirhem. It was equal to two Habbehs in relation to the Dirhem; or three Habbehs in relation to the Dinar. It varies with the Danik. *See* Danik.

Tauf Thaler. An expression frequently found in German catalogues, and applied to coins having a representation of the baptism in the river Jordan, as referred to in St. Matthew (iii.), St. Mark (i.), etc.

Tawil. *See* Toweelah.

Tayell. A former money of account at Atjeh. *See* Mas.

Tchen. *See* Chien.

Tchu. *See* Chu.

Tea as currency. *See* Brick Tea.

Teastun. Dinneen, *Irish-English Dictionary,* 1904, has: "Teastun, Teastuin. A fourpenny piece, fourpence. *Ital.* Testone. *English,* Tester. *Scotch Gaelic,* Tasdan, a Shilling."

Teding Penny, or **Tething Penny.** An obsolete form of Tithing Penny (*q.v.*).

Temin Budschu. *See* Budschu.

Temmin. *See* Timmin.

Temple Coins. The Drachms or Hemi-Drachms issued from the temple at Didyma are so called. They were of the same types as those of the coins of Miletus, and appear to be a special Milesian issue meant for religious purposes. *See* Hill (pp. 80-81).

Temple Money. A name given to a series of Chinese medals, dating from the time of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960-1127), and specially of the period of Tsing-Kang, A.D. 1126.

These medals were employed at ceremonies in honor of the god Kuei-Sing, who forms a part of the constellation of Ursus Major. *Conf.* Kainz, *Die sogenannten Chinesischen Tempelmünzen,* 1895, and *see* also Kangtang.

Tempo. An oblong bronze coin of Japan, first made in 1835, and of the value of one hundred Mon or Sen. Its price at first was thirty to a Ryo of former coin, this probably representing one thousand Mon, so that its actual value on this computation would be one to thirty-three and one third. From 1854 to 1859 this coin depreciated to sixty to the Ryo, and in the year 1860 to a hundred. It has now fallen to one hundred and twenty-five to the Yen, which is one to eight Mon. *See* Munro (pp. 148-151).

Many Japanese coins and fanciful pieces of oval form are known as Tempo shaped.

Tempo Koban. *See* Koban.

Tenan, Temun, or **Toumon.** The name given to the one eighth Talari piece of Abyssinia. *See* Ber.

Tenar. A gold coin of Armenia, corresponding to the Dinâr (*q.v.*). The name appears to be applied to such pieces as have native inscriptions, the coins struck by the Georgians, Arabs, etc., receiving the name of Solidus or Byzant. *See* Langlois (*passim*).

Tenga. The name of certain silver coins of the various Muhammadan States of Central Asia. The Tenga of Bokhara is worth about ten cents. *See* Denga.

Tenner. A popular name for the ten Pound note of the Bank of England. Thomas Hughes, in *Tom Brown at Oxford,* 1861 (xix.), says, "No money?" "Not much; perhaps a tenner."

Tercia Apuliensis. The one third of the Apuliense (*q.v.*). It is also called the Tercia Ducalis, its value being one third of the Ducato d'Argento.

Terlina. A billon coin struck by Louis XII of France for Asti, between 1498 and 1513. *See* Hoffmann (64-75).

Tern. A gold coin struck by the Counts of Barcelona during the eleventh century, and valued at one third of the Mancuso d'Oro, or one twelfth of the Quaterne (*q.v.*). The name is probably a corruption of Dinar, which appears to be confirmed by the fact that these coins have both Arabic and Latin inscriptions.

Ternar, or **Ternarius.** The name usually applied in the coinage of Poland to a piece representing a triple Denarius, or Pfennig. It was introduced by Sigismund III in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and copied for Posen, Lobsenz, Danzig, etc.

Ternariae formae, or **triple Aurei.** A gold coin, said by Lampridius, *Sev. Alex.* (39), to have been issued by Elagabalus.

Terniones. The name for the triple Aurei. Specimens are known of Commodus and Gallienus.

Territorial Gold. The name given to certain gold coins issued by the Oregon Exchange Company in 1849; the Mormon coinage in Utah struck from 1849 to 1860; and the gold coins issued by three private firms in Colorado during the years 1860 and 1861. *See* Private Gold Coins.

Teruncia. A small Roman copper coin, or perhaps a money of account. *See* Libella. The same name is also given to the Quadrans (*q.v.*).

Terzarola. A gold coin of Genoa, issued under the first Doge, Simon Boccanegra (1339-1344). It was equal to one third of the Genovino.

The same name is given to a billon coin of Milan, introduced by the Visconti, in the fourteenth century, and equal to one third of the Danaro.

Tesserae. A name given to certain pieces in the Roman series, the use of which has not been satisfactorily determined. They exist in both bronze and lead, and usually have a figure or portrait on one side and a numeral of value on the reverse. It is generally supposed that they were employed as temporary substitutes for money, such as for admission to the ancient games, theatres, etc.

Tester. *See* Testoon.

Teston. From the Italian *testa,* a head, and therefore, strictly speaking, any coin with a head upon it; the name seems to have been first applied to certain silver pieces of Louis XII of France, because they bore the head of that ruler, and thus identified the coinage as a national one.

Its value in France was later made at one quarter of the Ecu. *See* Tostao.

Testone. The Italian form of the Teston. There are remarkably fine specimens struck for Milan during the Sforza dynasty (1450-1500). The Emperor, Charles V, issued it for Naples and Sicily as equal to two Carlini; and at Ferrara, under Al-

fonso II (1559-1597), it had a value of eighteen Paoli. It occurs for Mirandola, Savoy, Mantua, in the Papal series, and numerous other Italian states.

Testoon, or **Tester.** The English equivalent of the Teston. It was introduced in 1504, in the third coinage of Henry VII, and was valued at twelve Pence. The coin is noted as being the first English coin which has an actual portrait of the reigning sovereign.

In 1543, under Henry VIII, Testoons were ordered to be struck, the silver in them being of a lower grade of fineness than had been previously employed. In 1548 they were called in by proclamation, all persons being forbidden to utter or receive them in payment, but the holders of any such coins could take them to the mints and receive other current coins in exchange, at the rate of twelve Pence for every piece. The term Shilling soon supplanted the expression Testoon; Shakespeare uses Tester in *The Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The Testoon first appeared in the Scottish coinage in 1553, but these pieces were struck in France by the mill and screw process. Their value was five Shillings.

Testudo. The name given to such coins of Aegina as bear the figure of a tortoise.

Tetarte, τετάρτη. The one fourth of the gold Stater, a denomination which was seldom coined.

Tetartemorion. A Greek silver coin of the value of one fourth of the Obol (*q.v.*). *See* Tartemorion.

Tetarteron, τεταρτηρόν. The one fourth of the Solidus, first coined by Nicephorus I, Emperor of the East.

Tetrachalk, τετράχαλκον. The quadruple Chalcus (*q.v.*). Specimens struck at Chios and by several of the Syrian kings are known.

Tetradrachm, or **Tetradrachmon,** represented the multiple of four Drachms (*q.v.*), and became the most widely circulated coin of the Greeks.

Tetranommos, or piece of four Nommoi, is mentioned in a Delian inscription.

Tetras, τετρᾶς. The Triens of the Romans, equal to one third of the Litra, and composed of four ounces, or Unciae. Bronze specimens of this denomination are known to have been struck at Agrigentum, Menaenum, Segesta, Syracuse, and Rhegium.

Tetrassarion, τετρασσάριον. A piece of four Asses (in other words, the Sestertius), by Greek writers often called Nomos. It was coined extensively under the Roman Empire in the Greek cities until the reign of Claudius.

Tetrastater, or quadruple Stater. When this is coined in gold, it is called the Octodrachm and the Mnaieion (*q.v.*).

Tetrobolon. A piece of four Oboli, coined at Athens and a few other cities. *See* Obol.

Tettigia. The τεττιγία πτολεμαϊκὰ χρυσᾶ of the Delphic inscriptions are erroneously supposed to designate certain gold coins, but in all probability they refer to some kind of gold ornament. *See* Babelon, *Traité* (i. 519-521).

Thaler. The best known of all the coins of the European continent, and one which enjoyed an uninterrupted popularity for four centuries. The demand for a large silver coin was manifested in the latter part of the fifteenth century for trade and commercial purposes, due to the great quantity of silver which was being used in Europe.

By an edict dated June 4, 1474, Duke Galeazzo Maria of Milan ordered the striking of a silver coin of the value of one fourth of the Ducat. In 1477 Archduke Sigismund of Tyrol founded a mint at Hall (in the vicinity of the rich silver mines at Schwaz), from which mint were issued in 1484 the so-called Guldengroschen (*q.v.*) of the value of one Gulden, and approximately of the size of the Thaler. These new, large, silver coins were rapidly copied, and a demand was created by the development of the silver mines in Tyrol and Bohemia. At the beginning of the sixteenth century the Emperor Maximilian issued Guldengroschen with a bust portrait and five armorial shields on the reverse, which were copied after the medallic Thaler of 1479, struck to commemorate his marriage with Maria of Burgundy. Brandenburg copied the Thaler in 1521, and in 1525 appeared those of Count Stephan von Schlick in Joachimsthal in Bohemia, called Joachimsthaler, or Schlickthaler. As this term was no doubt

found too lengthy, it was abbreviated into Thaler, a designation thereafter generally adopted. These were approximately of the size of the Guldengroschen, but of somewhat inferior fineness, thus yielding a larger percentage of profit to those issuing them. This fact led to their adoption sooner or later by almost every country in Europe, with variations of the name, *e.g.*, Daler, Tallero, etc.

By an ordinance of 1551 the value of the Thaler was made equal to seventy-two Kreuzer, and that of the Guldenthaler, a smaller coin, sixty Kreuzer. In 1566 the Thaler was made the legal imperial silver coin and reduced to a value of sixty-six Kreuzer in Austria and southern Germany, but in north Germany it was divided into Groschen. The latter varied according to the weight and fineness of the Thaler, and consequently there exist Thaler of twenty, twenty-one, twenty-four, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-six, and even forty-eight Groschen. This led to the general practice of applying a certain number of Groschen to make up the equivalent of a Thaler, called a Zählthaler, and this coin suffered in proportion to the fineness or debasement of its component parts.

Those Thaler, however, which adhered to the legal standard were distinguished from the Zählthaler by the name of Speciesthaler (*q.v.*). These were accepted throughout Germany on a regular fixed basis, and in consequence they were valued at anywhere from two to ten times of the Zählthaler. The Speciesthaler, by an ordinance of 1623, received the name of Reichsthaler and was made equal to ninety Kreuzer, or one and one half Gulden in southern Germany, and twenty-four Groschen in the northern portions. The Vienna Monetary Conference of 1857 designated the Thaler to be equal to one and one half Austrian Gulden, or one and three quarter Gulden of the South German States. After the unification of the German States into an empire a gold standard was adopted in 1873 and the Thaler was given a legal tender value of three Marks. In 1907 the Thaler was made subsidiary.

There are large coins issued as multiples of the Thaler as high as sixteen Speciesthaler (*see* Löserthaler), and divisions of two thirds, one third, one half, one sixth, one twelfth, one twenty-fourth, one eighty-fourth, the latter for the See of Würzburg, and one one hundred and ninety-second issued for Lübeck in 1706.

Theler. *See* Judenpfennige.

Thetri. In the Georgian coinage this word is the equivalent of Albus, or Weisspfennig. Two hundred Thetri were equal to ten Kopecks, or one Abaze.

Thibronian Money, θιβρώνειον νόμισμα. Its mention by Photius has caused considerable discussion among the learned. Babelon, *Traité* (i. 474-478) gives a resumé of the controversy, and finally designates certain Ephesian gold coins as probably representing this famous coinage, said to have been struck by the Spartan general Thibron.

Thick 'un, and **Thin 'un,** are slang English terms used respectively for the Sovereign and Crown and the corresponding halves.

Percy Clarke, in his work *The New Chum in Australia* (p. 143), has the following: "If he feel that it were better for him to quaff the flowing bowl, and he has a drought within him, and a friend or a thick 'un to stand by him, he is a . . . fool to refuse."

Thien. The Annamese word for Ch'ien (*q.v.*).

Thin 'un. *See* Thick 'un.

Third Guinea. An English gold coin issued from 1797 to 1813 inclusive. *See* Guinea.

Thirteener. A name formerly current in Ireland for the English silver Shilling, the same being worth thirteen Pence of the Irish copper currency.

Lover, *Handy Andy* (xiv.) says: "With a bold thirteen in the treasury;" and Thomas Crofton Croker, in his *Legends of the Lakes* (308), speaks of "golden guineas and lily-white thirteens."

Captain Marryat, in his novel, *The King's Own* (xxi.), has the following: "He says that it's two thirteens that must be paid for it. . . . Have you two shillings?"

Thirteen-pence-half-penny. This sum was formerly known as "the hangman's wages," it being the fee given to the executioner at Tyburn. The name was given to the Scotch Merk, which after the union of England and Scotland was decreed to be current at 13½ pence.

It is referred to by Defoe, in his novel, *Colonel Jack*, 1722, who mentions "A paper of old thirteen-pence-half-penny pieces, half and quarter pieces, with ninepences, and four-pence-halfpennies, all crooked money, Scotch and Irish coin."

Thistle Crown. An English gold coin struck only in the reign of James I pursuant to a proclamation of October 20, 1604. Its original value was four Shillings, which was raised one tenth, or to four Shillings and four and three quarter Pence, in 1611. The union of the kingdoms is referred to in the legend *Tucatur unita Deus, i.e.*, "May God protect the united (Kingdoms)." This coin was discontinued in 1612, the addition to its value making it extremely inconvenient for reckoning. It receives its name from the crowned thistle on one side.

Thistle Dollar, also known as the Double-Merk, is a Scottish silver coin which appears only in the third coinage of James VI, *i.e.*, from 1578 to 1580, inclusive. It bears a thistle with large leaves between the letters I.R. Its weight is three hundred and forty-three and one half grains, and it contains eleven parts of fine silver to one part of alloy.

Thistle Merk. A silver coin of Scotland, issued in the eighth coinage of James VI, and bearing the dates 1601 to 1604, inclusive. The obverse has a thistle crowned, and its weight is one hundred and five grains. The half, quarter, and one eighth Merk were struck during the same period.

Thistle Noble. A gold coin of Scotland, of the weight of one hundred and eighteen grains, and of a value of £7 6*s.* 8*d.*, which obtains its name from the thistle on the side of the ship. The obverse has the following inscription: IACOBVS . 6 . DEI . GRATIA . REX . SCOTORUM . and a ship with flags bearing respectively 1 and 6 at the bow and stern, with a Scottish shield crowned over the side, and a thistle-head in the waves.

This piece occurs only in the fourth coinage of James VI, *i.e.*, in 1588, and the dies were engraved by Thomas Foulis.

Thousander. *See* Miliarensis.

Three Crowns Money. A name given to a variety of the Groats, half Groats, Pennies, half Pence, and Farthings, issued by Edward IV for Ireland, on account of the peculiar reverse, which bears three crowns, one above the other, with the inscription DOMINVS HIBERNIE.

Three Farthings. These silver coins were first struck by Henry VIII for Ireland, but in the English series they were not issued until 1561 and discontinued in 1582. They have never since been coined.

Three Halfpence. These were issued simultaneously with the preceding, and also abandoned in 1582. They were revived under William IV for circulation in the West Indies and Ceylon, but discontinued in the last-named island in 1870, when an issue of Cents was adopted. *See* Quattie.

Threepence. This English silver coin first appeared in 1552 in the reign of Edward VI and was discontinued in 1684. They were authorized for general currency in 1845, and also formed part of the Maundy Money. From 1834 they were struck for various colonies, especially Malta, Mauritius, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, and the West Indies.

Henry VIII issued a Threepence for Ireland with the inscription CIVITAS DVBLINIE; this coin was, however, struck in London.

Thrymsa. An Anglo-Saxon money of account and assumed to correspond to the Tremissis. In Mercia the Thrymsa was equal to three Pence, and the Continental Saxons had one Shilling of two Thrymsas and another variety of three. The name is probably derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *dri, i.e.*, three. *See* Ruding (i. 114).

Thüringer Groschen. The name given to a series of silver coins issued by the Margraves Balthasar and Frederick of Meissen early in the fifteenth century. Instead of the design with the lion, as on the Fürstengroschen (*q.v.*), they bear the Thuringian helmet.

Tiao. A string of Chinese Cash, consisting in the various provinces from one hundred to one thousand of the coins, and supposed to be the equivalent of the Tael. *See* Kuan, and Ch'uan.

Tical, or **Bat.** The unit of the silver coinage of Siam. It was originally in a spherical form, commonly known as Bullet

Money, and based on weight, but this type was superseded in 1861 by ordinary coins made at Birmingham in England.

The Siamese series ranges as follows:

2 Lott or Salots = 1 Att, equivalent to one-sixty-fourth Tical.
2 Atts = 1 Pai or Phai, equivalent to one-thirty-second Tical.
2 Pais = 1 Song Pai or Sik, equivalent to one sixteenth Tical.
2 Song Pais = 1 Fuang, equivalent to one eighth Tical.
2 Fuangs = 1 Salung or Mayon, equivalent to one quarter Tical.
2 Salungs = 1 Song Salung, equivalent to one half Tical.
2 Song Salungs = 1 Tical or Bat.
2 Ticals = 1 Song Bat or Kroung Tamlung, equivalent to 2 Ticals.
2 Song Bats = 1 Tamlung or Si Bat (Tael), equivalent to 4 Ticals.
20 Tamlungs = 1 Catty or Chang, equivalent to 80 Ticals.

In 1868 a mint was established at Bangkok, and multiples of the Tical in gold were introduced.

The silver Tical weighs fifteen and thirty-sixth one hundredths grammes, or two hundred and thirty-seven grains troy.

The Tical is also counterstamped in various ways for use in Burma. Hunter, in his *Account of Pegu*, says: "The principal money of this country is silver, which is not coined, but paid by weight. The smallest denomination is the tycal; one hundred tycals make one viss; and these are used in weighing goods as well as money."

Conf. also, for an entensive account of the Tical, both as a weight and as a coin, R. C. Temple in the *Indian Antiquary* (xxvi. pp. 245, 253-256), and Schroeder (p. 587).

Tien. The Annamese name for a string of sixty Cash. In 1878 the Tien was reduced to fifty. A string of six hundred Cash is called a Quan Tien.

Tientje. A name given to the gold ten Gulden piece of the Netherlands.

Tiercelin, or **Tiercele.** A coin of Hainaut, of the value of five Deniers, and the third of the Plaisant (*q.v.*). *See* also Bugne.

Tiers. A word used in numismatics to indicate the third part of any denomination. There is consequently a Tiers d'Escalin, Tiers de Lion d'Or, Tiers de Plaque, etc.

Tiers de Sou d'Or, or **Tiers de Sol.** The name given to the gold Triens when adopted by the nations of Western Europe. It is found in the Merovingian coinage, struck at Paris, Marseilles, Duurstede, Lyons, Viviers, etc., and of somewhat larger size, among the Visigoths of Spain from the sixth to the eighth century, with the mint marks of Cordova, Merida, Coimbra, Tarragona, Seville, Toledo, etc.

Tiffins. A nickname given to a series of tokens which, for a time, were very popular in Canada as substitutes for the inadequate legal copper currency. They derived their name from Joseph Tiffin, a Montreal merchant, who imported them in large quantities from Birmingham, England, about 1825. There are several minor varieties and numerous imitations.

Tilla. A gold coin of Kashgar in Turkestan, of Khwarizm, and of Afghanistan.

Timbre de Valencia, or **Casquete.** The name given to a gold coin of twenty-four grammes, introduced by Alfonso V, King of Aragon (1416-1458), for Valencia. It varied from previous issues in having the bust of the king substituted for the helmeted shield (Scudo casque). There is a corresponding half known as medio Timbre de Valencia, or medio Casquete. *See* Engel and Serrure (iii. 1346).

Timma. A pewter coin of Keda, Malay Peninsular, in the form of a cock on two or more rings. *See* Fonrobert (2255).

Timmin, or **Temmin.** The name given in Turkey to the piece of five Sols or half Ecu, struck at Trevoux, Dombes, in Burgundy, in 1650. It bears the youthful portrait of Mlle. Anna Maria Louisa d'Orleans, and was used as a jewel or decoration.

The type was also extensively imitated in Italy under the name of the Luigino (*q.v.*). *Conf.* also Blanchet (i. 374).

Timpf. *See* Tympf.

Tin, it is stated, was used for coining purposes by Dionysius of Syracuse, but if the tradition is correct, all of these pieces have disappeared. Lenormant (i. 213) mentions a large hoard of tin Denarii of the time of Septimius Severus, found at Lyons, which appear to have been intended by the government for circulation in Gaul.

This metal is also employed for obsidional issues, and Mailliet (i. 1-3) cites coins struck for Alkmar when that city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1573.

Traders' tokens in England were occasionally made of tin, and a tin or pewter Farthing was struck in 1684, with the inscription NVMMORVM FAMVLVS, *i.e.*, "the servant of the coinage," signifying that it is a substitute for the regular issues. These pieces have a small copper stud driven through the centre to render their imitation difficult. *See* Farthing.

In France essays of twenty, ten, and five Francs in this metal were issued during the second republic of 1848 to 1850.

Tin was also extensively used in the coinage of Java and Sumatra. *See* Pitje, and Chalmers (p. 381).

Tin. A depreciating synonym for silver, especially silver money, and which occurs in phrases such as "he has the tin," "pay the tin," etc.

The name is said to have been first applied to the small English silver coins of the eighteenth century which before their recall in 1817 were often worn entirely smooth and without traces of any inscriptions, etc., so as to resemble pieces of tin.

Mrs. Gore, in *Sketches of English Character,* 1846 (6), says: "Many persons . . . remember the villanous old coinage of George III, the tin-like sixpences, which added a word to the slang dictionary."

Ting. The former name for the silver ingots or shoes of China. The more modern word is Pao (*q.v.*). The word Ting generally refers to the ingot weighing fifty Taels. Another name is Yin Ting. *See* Sycee.

Tingle Dangle Money. *See* Bridge Money.

Tinker. A Scotch and Irish dialect term for counterfeit bronze or copper coin.

In Cruck-a-Leaghan, and Slieve Gallion, *Lays and Legends of the North of Ireland,* 1884 (p. 21), occur the following lines:

> "Sarchin' for goold—it was shurely a mock
> To find only ashes inside av the pot,
> And divil a tinker among the whole lot."

See Kaird Turner (*supra*).

Tinney. *See* Bazarucco.

Tippelgroschen. A nickname given to a base silver coin struck by the Teutonic Order in Prussia during the war with Poland in 1520. It has two very distinct points or dots (*Tüpfel*) above the armorial shield.

Tir Federal. An inscription which appears on Swiss shooting pieces of five Francs, issued for the cantons of Freiburg, Lausanne, etc. It corresponds to Schützenthaler (*q.v.*). The Italian form, Tiro Federale, occurs on the issues for Lugano.

Tirolino. A silver coin of Bellinzona, issued early in the fifteenth century for the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden. The obverse has an eagle over a serpent, with the inscription + MONETA — BELLIZONA. On the reverse is an eight-armed cross, four arms of which divide the inscription VRI — SVIT — VNDE — RVAL. This coin is frequently termed the Grosso Tirolino, but the expression Tirolino is used by some authorities to indicate a mezzo Grosso.

The type was copied by the Fieschi family for Crevacuore during the sixteenth century.

Tithing Penny. This is not an actual coin but the name given to a small duty formerly paid by manorial tenants to the lord, and also a payment made by lords of manors at the hundred court.

Edward Phillips, in *A New World of Words, or General Dictionary,* 1706, has: "Teding-, Tething-, or Tithing-Penny, a Tax or Allowance formerly paid to the Sheriff from every Tithing, towards the Charge of Keeping Courts."

Titolo. An Italian word used to express the purity of the metal employed for coinage. *See* Forte.

Tizzy, also written **Tizzey,** and **Tissey.** An English slang term for a Sixpence. The origin of the word is obscure, but it may be a corruption of Testoon (*q.v.*). The designation is found early in the nineteenth century, and Bulwer employs it in *The Caxtons* (v. 1).

Tjaturvinçatimanam. *See* Krishnala.

Tjentai. The name given to the gold coin of four Rupees, struck for Burma in 1866, *i.e.*, with the date 1228. *See* Fonrobert (No. 2306).

Tjugomarker. The Swedish equivalent for triple Thaler. It is usually applied to the large crown of Charles IX, struck in 1608 with the inscription IEHOVAH * SOLATIVM * MEVM *

Tobacco was used in many of the British Colonies as a medium of exchange for currency. Oldmixon, in his *British Empire in America*, 1708, writing of Maryland, says: "The Lord Proprietary had a Mint here, to coin Money, but it was never made much use of. . . . Tobacco is their Meat, Drink, Cloathing, and Money."

Under the Antigua Act of November 20, 1644, "one thousand pound of good Marchantable tobacco in Role" was one of the fines. In the Bermudas the "Martial Officers at the Toune," *i.e.*, at St. George, were paid in tobacco in 1620, and later. *See* Chalmers (*passim*).

Tobacco Note. *See* Inspection Note.

Toghrali. Marsden states (i. 372) that this term "does not belong to a particular denomination, being applied to such pieces, whether of gold or silver, as are distinguished by the toghra or royal cipher, and that of zingirli (from zingir, a chain) seems to be given only to those coins which have been pierced with a hole for the purpose of hanging them on a chain about the neck."

Toghralu-Funduk. *See* Funduk.

Toison. *See* Vlies.

Tokens, or **Pledges of Value,** as they were sometimes called, appeared early in the fifteenth century, and Queen Elizabeth permitted municipal tokens to be struck by the cities of Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester. Erasmus mentions the *plumbei Angliae*, evidently referring to the leaden tokens issued in the time of Henry VII.

There were three periods in English history when a large number of tokens were put into circulation, owing to the inadequacy of the regal coinage. The first of these was from about 1601 until prohibited by a royal proclamation dated August 16, 1672, when a regal issue of copper half Pennies and Farthings was made. From 1787 to 1802 the copper coinage was again insufficient and a large quantity of tokens appeared. This series were originally described and numbered by the Rev. James Conder, and collectors consequently refer to them as the Conder Tokens. In 1811 a third and last series of English tokens appeared, and these continued until 1817 when an Act was passed which prohibited their manufacture and use, and persons who had issued any were obliged to redeem them by the end of the year.

Among the earliest tokens issued in the United States are those struck in 1789 by Mott, an importer and dealer in silverware in New York City, and the ones dated 1794, of the firm of Talbot, Allum & Lee of the same place. The latter are sometimes muled with English half Penny tokens of the same period.

See also Copperheads, Hard Times Tokens, and Communion Tokens.

Tola. An Indian weight, chiefly of gold or silver. The derivation is probably from the Sanscrit *tuta*, a balance, or *tul*, to weigh, to lift up.

In 1833 a regulation was passed for altering the weight of the new Farrukhábád Rupee, and for assimilating it to the legal currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, also for adjusting the weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

The weight of the Farrukhábád Rupee was introduced as the unit of a general system of weights for government transactions throughout India under the native denomination of the Tola.

The following scale was adopted:

8 Rattis = 1 Masha = 15 troy grains.
12 Mashas = 1 Tola = 180 troy grains.
80 Tolas (sicca weight) = 1 Seer or Sihr = 2½ lbs. troy.
40 Seers = 1 Mun, or Bazar Maund = 100 lbs. troy.

Tollero, or **Tollore.** Another form of writing Tallero (*q.v.*), but specially applied in Tuscany to designate the Scudo issued by Ferdinand I de Medici and his successors for trading with the Levant.

Toman. A gold coin of Persia, probably introduced in the reign of Shah Abbas I (A.H. 996-1038 = 1587-1629). Its original value was ten thousand Dinars, the money of account (which must not be confused with the Arabian Dinâr), and it was equal to fifty Abbasis.

Under Mehemed Shah (A.H. 1250-1264 = 1834-1848), a new system of coinage was introduced, and the equivalents were

1 Toman = 10 Kran.
= 20 Penabad.
= 200 Shahi.
= 10000 Dinar.

This remained in force until the year 1875, when, under the Shah Nasr ed-din, the French monetary system, with the Kran as a basis, was adopted. At present there are

multiples of two, five, and ten Tomans, and divisions of halves and quarters.

Tomin. A word sometimes used for the Real in some of the South American coinages, but specifically applied to the one fifth Boliviano of Bolivia. *See* Fonrobert (9699).

Tomino. Du Cange cites an ordinance of 1585 in which a coin of this name is mentioned as being current in the Spanish possessions. Francesco de Dino (cap. lvii.) states that it was a piece of twelve Deniers used in Seville, and that it was valued at one sixteenth of the Castellano.

Tondino, sometimes called **Tondello.** An Italian term signifying the disc of metal which is prepared for striking a coin. *See* Planchet.

Tooled. Having the device or lettering on a coin or medal brought out in higher relief by means of a graver.

Torellino. A variety of the Piccolo of Parma, issued under Republican rule (1260-1326), and copied by Guido of Correggio (1341-1345). It received its name from the figure of a small ox on the coin, which design may have been adopted to commemorate the celebrated Torella da Strada, master of Parma *circa* 1220.

Torentje. A silver coin of Louvain, of the value of half a Groot, struck by Wenceslaus and Johanna (1355-1405).

A gold coin, known as the Gouden Torens, was issued by Johanna pursuant to an ordinance of August 15, 1393. *See* v.d. Chijs (pp. 95, 107, 109, 111).

The name of these coins appears to be derived from the doorways on the building figured on the reverse.

Tori Sumi Sen. *See* Bun Sen.

Tornese (plural Tornesi). A base silver and copper coin, common to many of the Italian states. It occurs in copper under Alfonso I of Aragon, King of the Two Sicilies (1442-1468). For Naples, many multiples exist, the largest being the ten Tornesi, issued from 1819 to about 1860. The name is a modification of the Gros Tournois or Turnosgroschen, though the style is entirely different. Its value was half of the Grano. *See* Ducato.

Tornesello. A copper coin of Venice, which appears to have been introduced about the period of Marino Falier (1354-1355) and continued in use until the beginning of the sixteenth century. The type resembled that of the Soldino.

Tornez. A Portuguese silver coin, which obtains its name from its resemblance to the Gros Tournois. It appears to have been originally issued in the reign of Denis (1279-1325), and discontinued in the time of Fernando I (1367-1383). The half or Meio Tornez, struck by the latter monarch, was of billon.

Tortoises. A familiar name for the coins of Aegina, which bear the tortoise, the symbol of Aphrodite, the patron goddess of Aegina. The Greek name was Chelonai, Χελώναι. *See* Pollux (ix. 74).

Tostao. A silver coin of Portugal, which appeared during the reign of John II (1481-1495), and was struck extensively at Lisbon and Porto. It had a value of one hundred Reis, and multiples exist. Under John V (1706-1750) its nominal value was eighty Reis, but this appears to have been only temporary. This is the coin frequently referred to as the Teston.

Toston. A silver coin of Colombia, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, of the value of four Reales, or half a Peso. *See* Fonrobert (8218, 8259).

Touch-piece. A gold coin, usually the Angel (*q.v.*), which was handed by a monarch to a patient suffering from the "king's evil," a form of scrofula. The coin was then hung around the neck of the afflicted person by a white ribbon.

The practice probably had its origin in a belief in the power of kings to cure diseases, based on the miracle described in the gospel of St. Mark (i. 40-41).

The Elder Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, claimed the power of healing by touching, and so did his two sons, Charles and Henry, and some of all of these touch-pieces are still extant, those of the latter bearing the name of Henry IX.

The practice of touching was repudiated by William III; Queen Anne dispensed the royal gift at times, and George I abandoned it.

Toumon. *See* Tenan.

Tourelle, meaning a small tower, is a name given to the half Gros of Johanna and Wenceslaus, struck for Louvain in Brabant, in the latter part of the four-

teenth century. The coins have the figure of a tower upon them.

Tournay Groat. *See* Gros Tournois.

Tournois. A general name for any coin struck at Tours, but principally used in connection with the Gros Tournois (*q.v.*).

Toweelah, or **Tawil,** meaning a "long bit," is the name given to a variety of the Larin money, struck at Hasa, on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf. *See* Allan, in *Numismatic Chronicle* (ser. iv. xii. 324).

Town Pieces. The popular name for tokens issued by, or current in, a town, and which are not accepted in payment beyond the municipal limits.

Toxotai, Τοξόται. The Greek popular name for the Daric. *See* Archer.

Tra, or **Trah.** A pewter or tin coin of Keda in the Malay Peninsula. The usual types have either Malay or Arabic inscriptions. *Conf.* Fonrobert (2251-2254), and Millies (pl. xxii.).

Beaulieu, in his *Relation de divers Voyages Curieux,* etc., Paris, 1666 (ii. 83), states that (transl.) in writing of Keda, "they cast money somewhat of the material of French Sous, of a little better alloy, however, which they call Tras, thirty-two being worth a dollar."

J. R. Logan, in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago,* 1851 (p. 58), says that in 1850 "the native Indian coin is called the Tra, a small round piece of tin, with a hole in the centre, of which 160 make a Tali, and eight Tali are worth a dollar."

Trade Dollar. The name given to a silver Dollar of four hundred and twenty grains, authorized by an Act of Congress, February 12, 1873, for the purpose of stimulating commerce with the Orient and to take the place of the Mexican silver Dollar. It was first struck in 1873 and discontinued in 1878, during which period approximately thirty-six million of these coins were issued. Proofs for collectors were issued by the mint as late as 1885; in the last named year only a few were struck.

By an Act dated February 19, 1887, Congress provided that for six months thereafter all Trade Dollars presented to the Treasury should be exchanged for standard Dollars, and after that date they were worth only their metal value.

The entire history of the Trade Dollar is treated in detail by Porter Garnett, in the *American Economic Review* (vii. 91).

The Japanese also issued a Trade Dollar about the same time, known in Japanese as Boeki. *See* Munro (p. 213).

Trah. *See* Tra.

Traiaro, or **Traiero.** The Italian equivalent of the Dreier (*q.v.*). It is applied specially to coins of the value of three Carantani, but the mint of Mantua, in 1732, struck a coin of approximately half a Lira which received the same name.

Tram. A silver coin of Armenia, the half of the Tahégan, and corresponding to the Dirhem. *See* Langlois (*passim*).

Trambiyo. *See* Tambio.

Tranche Cordonnée. A term used by French numismatists to indicate that the edge of a coin has a corded appearance.

Trapezeta. An obsolete Italian term signifying a moneyer or mintmaster. Du Cange cites records of the tenth century where the word is used.

Traro. A billon coin of Venice, issued in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It had a value of five Soldi, and appears to be a variety of the Lirazza in its debased form.

Tredesino, or **Tredicina.** Another name for the half Lira of Bologna, issued by Ercole I in 1471 and later. It was usually valued at three Bolognini.

Tremissis. A gold coin of the Merovingians, dating back to the seventh century. It is practically of the same weight and value as the Byzantine Triens. It was copied at Beneventum, etc. In the Byzantine Empire it was only another name for the Triens or Trimisium (*q.v.*).

Trentino. *See* Aquilino.

Trepölcher. A silver coin of one and one half Groschen, struck in Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus and later for Riga, Elbing, etc. *See* Póltora.

Trésel. A small silver coin of the value of three Deniers, current in the Swiss cantons of Freiburg, Waadt, etc. In the last mentioned locality it appeared under Guillaume de Challant, Bishop of Lausanne (1406-1431).

Treseta. A Spanish copper coin, issued in 1722 to 1724 for Majorca, with the value of three Doblers, *i.e.*, six Dineros. The general type presents a bust portrait, with the value, 6, behind the head.

Tresin. A billon coin, belonging to the Anglo-Gallic series and struck by Henry VI pursuant to an ordinance of June 4, 1423. It was current for three Deniers Tournois.

Tressis. *See* Tripondius.

Trial Pieces. *See* Essays.

Trias. The fourth part of the Litra, corresponding to the Roman Quadrans. It was struck in silver at Syracuse, and in bronze at most of the Sicilian mints.

Tribute Money, or the money of atonement referred to in Exodus (xxx. 13, and xxxviii. 26), was equal to half a Shekel. The Tribute Penny, mentioned in the gospel of St. Matthew (xxii. 19), was the Roman Denarius.

Tricephalus. Another name for the Solidus of Heraclius, Emperor of the East (613-641), which has three heads upon it.

Trichalk, or triple Chalk, τρίχαλκον. A coin known to have been struck in Chios and by some of the Seleucid kings of Syria.

Tricollybos. *See* Trikollybon.

Tridrachm, or **Triple Drachm.** The τρίδραχμον of Pollux was rarely struck. Specimens, however, are known of Cyme, Alabanda, and Ephesus.

Tridrachms. *See* Quadrigati.

Triens. The third of the As. It bears on the obverse the head of Minerva or Roma, and on the reverse the prow of a galley. Four bosses are on each side, indicative of its weight of four ounces. *See* Aes Grave.

Triens. A gold coin in the Byzantine series, equal to one third of the Solidus. It was introduced in the reign of Valerianus (254-260).

The Trientes were copied by the first Gothic Kings of Spain, and also by the Merovingians. *See* Tremissis.

Trihemiobolion. A piece of one and one half Oboli. *See* Obol. Specimens are known of Athens, Corinth, Leucas, Tegea, and Cranium.

Trihemitartemorion. Another form of the Trihemitetartemorion.

Trihemitetartemorion. A Greek silver coin of the value of three eighths of the Obol (*q.v.*). Specimens of Athens only are known.

Trikollybon. A Greek copper coin, of the value of three fourths of the Chalcus (*q.v.*). At Athens it was equal to three Lepta. *See* Collybos.

Trillina. A billon coin of Milan, of the value of one third of the Testone. It was introduced in the reign of Giovanni Maria Visconti (1402-1412), and was in use until the middle of the seventeenth century. The design on this coin, in the reign of Lodovico Maria Sforza (1494-1500), was made by Leonardo da Vinci during his stay at Milan.

Trimisium, τριμίσιον, also known as the Triens and the Tremissis, was the one third of the gold Solidus. It was very common under the later Roman and the first Byzantine Emperors.

Trinacria. *See* Triquetra.

Trino. A money of Perugia, issued in 1467 and after, and of the value of three Denari. These coins have the letter P as a distinguishing characteristic.

Triobol, τριώβολον, or the Hemidrachm, that is, a piece of three Obols, or half a Drachm. In gold it was struck at Carthage and by the Ptolemies of Egypt. In silver it was a very common coin, and was to be found in nearly every Greek series.

Trionfo. A gold coin of Sicily, struck in 1490, by order of Ferdinand of Aragon, and which succeeded the gold Reale. It was computed at fourteen Tari of silver, and corresponding doubles, halves, and quarters were also issued.

Under Charles VI it was revived in 1723, and bore the inscription TRIUMPHAT on the reverse.

Tripenon. Another name for the silver coin of thirty Oboli, struck for the Ionian Islands under English rule. *See* Obolos.

Tripondius. A multiple of the Roman As after the first reduction. It bears on the obverse the head of Minerva or Roma, and on the reverse the prow of a galley and the sign III, i.e., three Asses.

It is also known as Tressis.

Triquetra. The name given to a type of coins on which there is a figure of three legs joined. The design originated in Sicily, was called by the Greeks Trinacria from its triangular shape, and was copied in the Isle of Man. The motto on the latter coins is QUOCUNQUE JESCERIS STABIT.

The name Trinacria was a popular one for the gold coin of two Oncie, struck by Ferdinand III, King of Sicily (1759-1825). It has the above-named symbol on the reverse.

Trite. The name given to the one third electrum Stater, which was struck in considerable numbers at Cyzicus, Phocaea, and Mytilene.

Tritemorion, Tritetartemorion, Tritetetartemorion, meaning three Tartemorions (*q.v.*). A Greek silver coin, the three fourths of the Obol (*q.v.*). It was struck at Athens and many of the cities in the Peloponnesus.

Tritetartemorion, τριτητταρτημόριον. Another form of Tritemorion (*q.v.*).

Tritetetartemorion, τριτητετταρτημόριον. The complete form of the term Tritemorion (*q.v.*).

Triumph Thaler. *See* Schmalkaldischer Bundesthaler.

Trochiskos, τροχίσκος. Another name for Charon's Obol (*q.v.*).

Trojack, or **Troiack.** A silver coin of Poland, of the value of three Grossi. It was struck under Sigismund III *circa* 1592, and continued under Johann Casimir. There were special issues for Riga. *See* Szelong.

Tronetto. A silver coin of the Trentino, originally of the value of twelve Carantani but altered in 1813 to fourteen and a half.

Trophy Money. Wharton, *Law Lexicon,* 1864, states that this is "money formerly collected and raised in London and the several counties of England, towards providing harness, and maintenance for the militia, etc."

Troué (French). Pierced (*q.v.*).

Trouvaille. An expression found in the works of French numismatists, and implying a discovery, or "find" of coins. It corresponds to the German "Münzfund."

Trussell. *See* Pile.

Truth Dollar. *See* Wahrheitsthaler.

Tschal. A very large copper coin, about fifty millimetres in diameter, issued for Kaffa by Shahin Girai of Krim (A.H. 1191-1197) before the annexation of the Crimea to Russia. *See* Valentine (p. 98).

Tschech. *See* Tympf.

Tschetwertak. A silver coin of Russia, of the value of twenty-five Kopecks, or one quarter Ruble. It was introduced by Peter I at the beginning of the eighteenth century, as part of his scheme for the reformation of the coinage.

In Poland it received the same value, and was struck in 1842 and later.

Tscheu. *See* Chu.

Tseh Ma. The Chinese name for Slip Weight Money. *See* Weight Money.

Tsentez. The name given to a Turkish one twentieth Medjidie, or four Metalliks.

Tsi. The name given to the pewter coins issued at Patha Loeng on the Malay Peninsula.

Tsien. *See* Ch'ien.

Tsiuen. *See* Ch'uan.

Tso. Sven Hedin, in his work *Central Asia and Thibet,* 1903 (ii. 433), states that the Tso is the current silver coin of Lhasa.

Tso-tao. A variety of the Knife Money (*q.v.*) of the Emperor Wang Mang, and valued at five thousand Chien.

Tsu Ho. The Japanese equivalent to the Chinese Tung Pao (*q.v.*). The circulating Sen is called the Tsuyo Sen in contradistinction to Shiken Sen, etc. (*q.v.*).

Tughrali. *See* Toghrali.

Tuin, or **Tuyn.** A silver double Groot, struck in Brabant at Maestricht in 1418-1419, and copied in Holland. The obverse shows a lion sejant enclosed in a hedge, and from this the coin obtains its name. *See* v.d. Chijs (pp. 132, 137, 138). It is also known as the Lion à la Haie.

Tukkuh. A general name in some parts of Hindustan for a small copper coin. In the principality of the Deccan in former days, "the money revenue of the country was paid in Tukkuhs, with many shells and little gold."

Tulabhara Kasu, or **Royal Weight Token.** These coins are gold, of four sizes, made twice during the reign of each ruler of Travancore, when, according to ancient

custom, the ruler presents his weight in gold to the Brahmans with elaborate ceremonies. Their metal value is worth from thirteen to two Shillings.

Tumbling Tams. An English dialect term for the thick half Pennies of the reign of George III.

John Galt, in *The Last of the Lairds*, 1826 (iv. 1) has the following: "I gave him a whole penny, twa new bawbees, gude weight, for it was then the days o' the tumbling Tams."

Tung, or **Tung Pao,** meaning current or valuable coin. Tung Pao, Chung Pao, or Yuan Pao is found on nearly all Chinese coins. The Japanese equivalent is Tsu Ho. *See* Pao.

Tung Pi. The Chinese words now commonly used to designate copper money.

Turchifarus. A former gold coin of the Eastern Empire. Du Cange cites a document of Michael Paleologus dated 1261, in which the term is used.

Turner. A billon coin of Scotland, issued in 1614 after James VI had become King of England. It was of the value of two Pence. The word is a corruption of Tournois.

The Turners of the third coinage of Charles I were so extensively counterfeited that a proclamation was issued by Charles II in 1661 against the forgeries.

Turney. A variety of base silver, current in Ireland at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The name is derived from it being an imitation of the Gros Tournois. In 1339 a writ was issued against the "Black Money called Turneys," but allowing it to pass current until other money should be provided for Ireland. *See* Ruding (i. 212).

Turnosgroschen. *See* Gros Tournois.

Tutenag. An amalgam of copper, zinc, nickel, and iron, or of pewter and tin. It was extensively used in the early Indo-Portuguese coinage of Goa, etc.

Tuttu. *See* Duddu.

Tuyn. *See* Tuin.

Tva. In Swedish an adjective, meaning two, and found in conjunction with designations, *e.g.*, Tvamarker, *i.e.*, two Marks.

Tweeblankspenning. *See* Penning.

Twelvepenny Plack. *See* Non Sunt.

Twelve Pound Piece. *See* Pistole.

Twenty Pound Piece. The largest of all the gold coins of Scotland, struck by James VI in 1576.

The motto on the reverse, PARCERE . SVBIECTIS . & DEBELLARE . SVPERBOS, *i.e.*, "To spare the humbled, and to crush the insolent," is taken from Virgil *Aen.* (vi. 853).

Tycal. *See* Tical.

Tympf, also called **Timpf,** from the name of the mintmaster, Andreas Tympf. A base silver Gulden of Poland, first issued in 1663. These coins were extensively struck under the Electors of Saxony as Kings of Poland, and also by the Electors of Brandenburg for Danzig, Königsberg, and the Polish and Lithuanian provinces. They bear on one side a portrait of the ruler, and on the other the figure 18, *i.e.*, eighteen Groschen. From this circumstance they are sometimes referred to as Achtzehngröscher.

In Russia, the same coin is also called Tschech, and here it was issued at the beginning of the eighteenth century, of the value of twelve Kopecks. There is a half Tympf of the same period.

Type. In Greek: εἰκών, τύπος, χαρακτήρ, σφραγίς, ἐπίσημον, παράσημον, κόμμα, παίμα, σῆμα, σημεῖον; in Latin: typus, figura, forma, imago. The figure, object, inscription, or other feature on a coin or medal which characterizes the same.

Tysschen Thaler. Danzig was the first of the Prussian cities to strike a Thaler. Of the originals, issued in 1567, but two specimens are known. One of these is in the Gymnasium at Danzig, and the other in the St. Petersburg collection. About 1840 the consul Tys at Warsaw acquired the original die of the reverse, and it is said had sixteen copies with new obverses made, which are called Tysschen Thaler after him.

U

Ukkia, or **Okkia.** A former silver coin of Morocco, the two twenty-sevenths part of the Rial in value. It was divided into four Blanquillos

Umpyo. A silver coin of Korea, issued in the nineteenth year of the Emperor Tai, *i.e.*, A.D. 1882. It was circular in form, without the central square hole, and of three different denominations. Its minting ceased in 1883. It was also called Daidong Chun.

Un Byong. A word meaning "silver pot" in the Korean language, and given to a coin on account of the resemblance it bore to that article. This silver coin had a definite weight, and was introduced in the sixth year of King Shukchong, *i.e.*, A.D. 1101.

Uncia. The twelfth part of the As. It bears on the obverse the head of Mars, and on the reverse the prow of a galley. On each side is one boss to indicate its weight of one ounce.

A smaller coin, the Semi-Uncia, was of one half the weight and value. *See* Aes Grave.

Unciales. *See* Guldengroschen.

Uncirculated Coins are such as have been preserved, immediately after they were issued, and present a bright or perfect appearance, without traces of any injury.

Unecht means "not genuine," and the term Unechte Münzen is employed by German writers to indicate counterfeit coins.

Unetos. The name given to a variety of Denari of Alfonso I, struck in Barcelona in 1180, which contained one twelfth of silver to the Mark. *See* Engel and Serrure (ii. 439).

Ungaro. A gold coin, common to a number of the Italian states, which obtains its name from the Hungarian type of Matthias Corvinus, with the Virgin and Child.

At Parma it was issued by the Farnese family in the seventeenth century; at Correggio by Camillo of Austria (1597-1605); at Tassarolo by Agostino Spinola (1604-1616) and his successors; at Modena by Cesare d'Este (1597-1628); at Florence by Cosmo III (1670-1723), etc. The name of the coin is also written Ongaro.

Ungersk Gyllen. *See* Gyllen.

Unicorn. A Scotch gold coin, struck by James III in his third coinage of 1486, and continued in the reigns of James IV and James V. Its weight was fifty-nine grains.

The name is derived from the design of a unicorn, having a crown around its neck from which hang a ring and chain, and supporting a shield of arms.

The legend on the reverse, EXVRGAT DE ET DISIPENT INIMICI, was copied on the Sovereign of James I of England, issued in 1603. *See* Alicorno.

Unierijksdaalder. Another name for the Leijcesterdaalder (*q.v.*).

Uniface. A term used to describe a coin struck on one side only.

Union Penny. The name given to a pattern Penny prepared in 1789 by Mossop, a jeweler and die-sinker, of Dublin. Only six specimens are said to have been struck, and two of them were presented to George III. Its rarity is due to the fact that the die for the reverse broke.

The name is given to this pattern on account of the emblematical figures of Britannia and Hibernia on the reverse. The engraving is after a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Unite. An English gold coin, of the value of twenty Shillings, first issued in the reign of James I, pursuant to a proclamation of 1604. The union of England and Scotland is referred to both in the names and in the inscriptions on these coins. The Unite reads FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM UNAM, from Ezekiel (xxxvii. 22).

The Unites of the fourth coinage of this monarch (1619) have the king's head wreathed with laurel instead of being crowned, and consequently they are frequently known as Laurels, and also as Broad Pieces. *See* Oxford Unite.

Upstalsboom Thaler. A silver coin struck by George V, King of Hanover, in 1865 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the union of Hanover and East Friesland.

Uqijeh. A silver coin of Morocco, first issued under Muhammad Abd-Allah ben Ismaïl (A.H. 1171-1205), and in use until the introduction of the present system. There is a half.

Urchin. A coin of Brabant, referred to in the eighteenth century as being equal to one half of the Heller. *See* Poy.

Urdee, or **Urdih.** A former money of account used at Bombay, etc., and computed at two Reis. *See* Mohur.

Ursula Thaler. The name given to a silver Thaler struck at Cologne in 1516, which has on the obverse the figures of three Magi with their names, and on the reverse a vessel carrying St. Ursula and her companions on the river Rhine to Cologne, where she is supposed to have suffered martyrdom. There exist double and triple Thaler of the same type. *See* Madai (No. 2188).

Usmani. A name given to the forty Cash piece of Mysore. *See* Asmani.

Usualmark. During a great part of the Middle Ages, when payments were made in the Mark as a money of account, it became necessary to have a fixed standard, as the Pfennige and other small coins were not uniform in size and fineness. The coins were therefore melted and cast in a flat circular lump, on which incuse stampings were affixed, indicating the weight and purity of the silver. These ingots are known in contemporary records as *marcae argenti usualis signatae,* and the common name for one of them was the Usualmark. By an agreement made in 1382, the cities of Goslar, Brunswick, Hildesheim, Eimbeck, Hanover, Wernigerode, and Osterode pledged themselves to keep all their Usualmarken at a uniform degree of fineness. They were stamped with the arms of the respective cities, and in addition with a crown, as an indication of the conventional agreement.

Uta. *See* Bahar.

Utuzlik, or **Otuzlik.** A silver coin of the Ottoman Empire, of the value of thirty Paras. The name is derived from the Turkish word utuz, *i.e.,* thirty. The Slavonian equivalent is Zolota, or Zolotah, by which name it is also frequently known.

Its weight varies from two hundred and thirteen to two hundred and thirty grains, and there is a double, called the Altmishlik.

In the reign of Selim III (A.H. 1203-1222), when the weight of the coinage was reduced, the Utuzlik was not struck.

V

V. A nickname for the five Dollar bill of the United States, which bears this numeral on the front side.

Vacquette, *i.e.*, a little cow. A nickname given to a billon Liard, struck by the Vicomtes de Béarn in the early part of the fifteenth century. The type was copied by Henri IV of France about 1608, on whose coins the field was quartered with two cows and two crowned letters H.

In the Inventory of the Chateau de Pau, 1561-1562, "Cinq vacquettes d'or de Béard" (? Béarn) are mentioned; but these were probably essays or trial-pieces, as the Vacquette was always of billon or base silver. *See* Baquette.

Vales. The name given to the cardboard money issued by the Rebels in Mexico in 1914-1915. The words VALE 5 CENTAVOS, VALE 10 CENTAVOS, etc., printed prominently on the face of these tickets, probably gave rise to the nickname.

Valtan. The popular name for the Denier Noir, struck by Guido IV of Ventadour, the Bishop of Cambrai (1342-1347). *See* Blanchet (i. 462).

Van. The Annamese for the Chinese Wen (*q.v.*). Pieces of the Emperor Tu Duc (1847-1883) are found with the values sixty, fifty, forty, thirty, twenty, ten, and six Van.

Varaha. The Tamil name for the Pagoda (*q.v.*). Dr. Bidie, in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal*, 1883 (p. 35), cites Sir Walter Elliot, that "the term *varaha* is never used in ancient Tamil records in connection with money, but the word *pon*, which was a piece equal to the modern half pagoda, the pagoda itself being the double *pon*, which ultimately became the varaha."

Varahan. The name of a gold coin of Travancore. Those issued by the Maharaja Rama Varma in 1877 had the following values: the one Varahan equals seven and one half Rupees, or fifty-two and one half Panams; the one half Varahan equals three and three quarters Rupees. *See* Codrington (p. 123) and Pana.

Vargas Dollar. The name given to a variety of the Mexican silver piece of eight Reales, coined at Sombrerete from 1810 to 1812 by the Republican general Vargas. *See* Mailliet (xli. 1).

Veal Money, or **Veale Noble Money.** Cowell, in *The Interpreter*, 1684, states that "The Tenants of one of the Tythings within the Mannor of Bradford, in Wiltshire, pay a yearly Rent by this name, in lieu of veale paid formerly in kind."

Veertienstuiver. *See* Guilder.

Velddaalder. A term used by Dutch numismatists to indicate a coin struck during the course of a campaign and corresponding to the German "Feldthaler." It is also used to describe obsidional issues, *e.g.*, the Klippe of forty Sols of Breda, 1577, etc.

Vellon. A term used in connection with the Spanish coinage to indicate inferior silver, as distinguishable from the plata, or sterling silver. In the reign of Joseph Napoleon as King of Spain (1808-1814), the Duro of twenty Reales is known as the Duro de Vellon, and the Duro of eight Reales as the Duro de Plata.

Venetian. The popular, though not the authorized, name for the Zecchino, which was struck at Venice. *See* Gubber.

Venetians are referred to in the monetary ordinances of the island of St. Helena for the years 1750, 1819, 1823, 1830, and 1836, as varying in value, and ranging from nine Shillings to nine Shillings and four Pence.

Venezolano. *See* Bolivar.

Ventein. The *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes* states that this name is sometimes applied to the gold quarter Pistole of Charles III of Spain, dated 1786, etc. It is probably a corruption of Vintem.

Ventina. *See* Vintina.

Venusthaler. The name given to a silver medallic Thaler, issued in the city of Magdeburg in 1622. It has on the reverse a representation of Venus and the three Graces. *See* Madai (5028).

Vereinsmünzen. *See* Convention Money.

Verfassungsthaler. A name sometimes given to the Convention Thaler, issued by Maximilian Joseph, after he became King of Bavaria in 1806. It was struck in 1818 and has on the reverse a tablet commemorative of the adopted constitution.

Verga. A term used by Italian numismatists to indicate an ingot or stamped bar.

Vermählungsthaler. A Thaler struck to commemorate a marriage.

Vermont Cents. A copper issue from 1785 to 1788, inclusive, struck before Vermont actually became one of the United States. There are a number of varieties, for details concerning which *see* Crosby.

Vertugadin. A nickname given to the silver Ecu of five Livres, issued by Louis XV of France in 1715 and later. It bears the figure of the young draped head.

Vessillifero. *See* Soldino.

Vexator Canadinsis. The name given to several varieties of satirical tokens relating to the administration of Sir James Craig as Governor of Canada from 1807 to 1811. *See* Breton (pp. 60-62).

Viannare, or **Viannense.** A small coin of the value of three Deniers, current in Austria, and also in Italy, during the fourteenth century, which was principally struck at Vienna.

Vicessis. A multiple of twenty Asses after the first reduction. It is doubtful, however, whether such a coin was actually struck, or whether it was only a money of account.

Victoriatus. A Roman silver coin, originally issued about B.C. 228, and intended principally for foreign commerce. The Victoriati bore on the obverse a head of Jupiter, and on the reverse a figure of Victory crowning a trophy, from which the name is derived. Its weight and value was three fourths of the Denarius, and equal to the Drachm of Illyricum.

In B.C. 104 the Victoriatus was coined of half the weight of the Denarius and thus took the place of the obsolete Quinarius. It therefore bore, as the mark of value, the letter Q from this time on.

Victory Thaler. *See* Siegesthaler.

Viente. The popular name for the Cuban silver piece of twenty Centavos, introduced in 1915.

Vierchen. This word is used in a general sense for any small coin that represents the fourth part of some standard. It is applied to the fractions of the Brandenburg Groschen struck under Frederick II (1440-1470) at Prenzlau, and to the divisions of the Halbskoter. *See* Skoter.

Vier Duitstuk. The popular name for the current copper coin of two and one half cents of the Netherlands.

Vierdung. The one fourth of the Mark (*q.v.*).

Vierer, or **Fierer,** also called Quadrans and Etschvierer, was a silver coin current in the Holy Roman Empire, Tyrol, and Southern Germany from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century.

It had a value of four Berner (*q.v.*), hence its name, and was equal to one fifth of a Kreuzer. There is one of Graz, dated as early as 1445. *See* Frey (No. 72).

Viererplatten. The nickname given to the Austro-Hungarian copper coin of four Kreuzer, which was abolished about 1890.

Vierlander. A name given to the double Gros, when the same type was adopted by four districts or principalities.

Thus Philippe le Bon of Burgundy, and his successor, Charles le Temeraire, struck a Vierlander, current in Brabant, Flanders, Holland, and Hennegau.

Vierling. The popular name for a coin of the value of four Groschen. The term was applied in Westphalia as early as the fifteenth century, and occurs for the issues of Stralsund in 1611, etc.

Vierschildheller. The name given to small coins issued by the Electors of the Rhine provinces during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; they have four shields on the obverse.

Vigintenario. The Italian equivalent of Zwanziger (*q.v.*), and specially applied to a coin of twenty Piccoli issued at Merano. *See Rivista Italiana Numismatica* (xx. 419).

Vigo Coinage. The word Vigo occurs under the bust on certain coins of Queen Anne. It is placed there to commemorate the capture, in October, 1702, by Sir George Rooke, of the Spanish galleons at Vigo, from which the bullion was taken, and from which the coins were struck. It occurs with the date 1702 on Shillings only, but with 1703 on Crowns, half Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences.

In the gold series there are five Guinea pieces, Guineas, and half Guineas with this inscription, dated 1703, 1705, and 1706.

Vikariats Thaler. A type of Thaler, like the Sede Vacante coins, struck during an interregnum. They occur among the Electors of Saxony and those of the Palatinate from 1612 to 1741, and usually have the title VICARIVS as part of the inscription.

Vinkenauge, also called **Finkenauge.** The name given to a small silver coin which was current in Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Pommerania, etc., from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. In Pommeranian archives they are mentioned as early as 1279 as *marca denariorum slavicalium,* and they appear to have been last struck in Berlin in 1562. They are also referred to as Wendische Pfennige, *parvi denarii slavicales,* or *vincones.*

Their value varied, but in all cases it seems to have gradually declined from the original standard. Thus in Pommerania it ranged from eighteen to thirty-four to the Bohemian Groschen; in Mecklenburg from eighteen to twenty-four to the Schilling; and in Brandenburg from sixteen to forty to the Groschen.

The etymology of the name is not clear. Some authorities assert that the griffin on the issues of Mecklenburg was taken for a finch, and Dr. F. Friedensburg, in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde,* 1913 (5183), cites German proverbs showing that a finch, a small bird, is frequently employed to indicate comparisons between small and large objects. Another plausible derivation is based on the belief that the Mecklenburg coins were nicknamed Ogen, from the large eyes in the head of the ox; this, combined with the superior quality of the silver, of which they consist, created the word vienke (feine) ogen.

Vintem. The name given originally to a silver coin of Portugal, which was issued in the reign of Manuel (1495-1521), and corresponded to the Real.

In the eighteenth century the Vintem was struck in copper, of a value of twenty Reis, for the Portuguese colonies. Of this type there are multiples to twelve Vintems. *See* Xeraphin.

Vintina. A silver coin of the value of twenty Soldi, issued in Corsica during the Republican rule under General Pasquale Paoli (1762-1768). It is sometimes referred to as the Ventina.

Vis. *See* Taré.

Vis-à-Vis Type. An expression used by numismatic writers to indicate that the figures or heads on a coin or medal face each other.

Vischepennig. *See* Pfennig.

Vislino. A silver coin of Ragusa of the value of sixty Grossetti. They were first issued in 1725 with the inscription DVCAT ET SEM. REIP. RHAC., *i.e., ducatus et semis,* meaning one and one half of the silver Ducato. The original type had on the obverse the bust of St. Blasius, the patron saint; this was followed in 1743 by the bust of the rector, *i.e.,* the head of the Republic. This design was retained until 1779 with slight variations.

The first type was known as the St. Blasius Thaler, the Tallero di San Biagio, and the Vislino, the latter being the name of the saint in Servian. The second variety was called the Ragusino and the Rektorsthaler, or Tallero Rettoralo. For a detailed account of all these varieties *see* Resetar, in the *Monatsblatt der Num. Gesell. in Wien* (viii. pp. 203-205).

Viss. A Burmese money of account. *See* Tical.

Vitalino. A billon coin of Parma, struck by Odoardo Farnese (1622-1646), which receives its name from the figure of St. Vitalis, the patron of the city, on the reverse.

Viz. *See* Taré.

Vlieger. *See* Krabbelaar.

Vlieguyt. An early silver coin of Brabant, issued by Wenceslaus and Johanna (1355-1405). It appears to have been a variety of the Groot. *See* Heylen, *Antwoord op het Vraeg-Stuk,* etc. 1787 (p. 26).

Vlies. In 1429 Duke Philip of Burgundy instituted the Order of the Golden Fleece (Ordre de la Toison d'Or), and the chain of this order is figured on both gold and silver coins which receive their names from it.

The Gouden Vlies or Toison d'Or was struck in Brabant in 1499, and the Zilveren Vlies, or Toison d'Argent, appeared in Holland in 1496, and was copied in Brabant. Philip the Good reached his majority in the latter year, and the event was celebrated by the striking of this coin. It was a double Briquet, of the value of three Stuyvers. *See* Frey (Nos. 443, 445, 494).

Voce Populi Coinage. A variety of copper half Pence and Farthings, issued for Ireland. Pinkerton, in his *Essay on Medals,* states that "in 1760 there was a great scarcity of copper coin in Ireland, upon which a society of Irish gentlemen applied for leave, upon proper conditions, to coin half-pence; which being granted, those appeared with a very bad portrait of George II., and 'Voce Populi' around it. The bust bears a much greater resemblance to the Pretender; but whether this was a piece of waggery in the engraver, or only arose from his ignorance in drawing, must be left to doubt."

In Lindsay's *Coinage of Ireland,* 1839, a variety of the coin is depicted with the letter P before the face, thus seemingly confirming Pinkerton's conjecture.

See a detailed account of this coinage contributed by Philip Nelson to the *British Numismatic Journal* (i. 213).

Vodri. An early Indian copper coin, the sixth part of the Dramma (*q.v.*), or one fourth of the Pana (*q.v.*). It is also known as the Kâkini. *See* Cunningham (p. 46).

Volpetta. *See* Armellino.

Vonds Gulden. A former Hungarian money of account, principally used in the cattle trade, and computed at fifty-one Kreuzer, or seventeen Marjáse.

Votive Coins. A name given to such Roman coins as record the public prayers or vows for a ruler. They began with the reign of Augustus, and usually have the inscriptions VOTA PVBLICA, VOTA SVSCEPTA DECENNALIA, etc.

Vureysen. *See* Fewreysen.

Vuurijzer. *See* Briquet.

W

Waal. A money of account at Surat. *See* Raal Lakria.

Wado Kaiho. *See* Jiu Ni Zene.

Wahrheitsthaler. The name given to a Thaler struck by Henry Julius of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1597 and 1598. It has on the reverse a nude allegorical figure representing Truth, and at her feet are two monsters labelled CALVMNIA and MENDACIVM. *See* Lügenthaler, and Madai (No. 1112).

Wakea, or **Wakih.** A former Abyssinian money of account, based on the weight of an ounce of gold, four hundred English Troy grains, and twenty-one and three quarters carats fine. The relationship to actual coins and the subdivisions are as follows:

Wakea = 5²/₉ Zecchini or Ducats.
= 11¾ Patacas or Species Thaler.
= 80 Amolés or cakes of salt.
= 270¼ Kharfs, Harfs, or Dahabs.
= 1,081 Divini or Paras.
= 10,810 Kibear, or Kebâr.
= 32,430 Borjookes or glass beads.

Wampum. A bead made from the clam, conch, and similar shells, and used in former times by the North American Indians as money. The aborigines called it Sewan, which name was copied by the Dutch colonists, and written Seawant and Zewant. The French settlers named it Porcelaine, and the English traders usually referred to it by the name of Wampum.

In 1627 Isaac de Rasieres sailed from New Amsterdam on a trading expedition to the British colony at New Plymouth, Massachusetts, and among other merchandise he had fifty pounds of Wampum, which was accepted with great reluctance by the New Englanders; nevertheless it soon must have become a standard circulating medium of exchange, as in 1637 it was ordered that throughout New England Wampum should pass at "six a-penny" for any sum less than twelve Pence. Three years later, on October 7, 1640, a proclamation was issued that white Wampum should pass at "four a-penny" and blue at "two a-penny," also that not more than twelve Pence in value should be tendered at one time, unless the receiver desired more.

In the following year the Council of New Amsterdam promulgated an ordinance to the effect that all coarse Wampum should pass at six for a Stuiver, and well polished beads should be valued at four for a Stuiver.

Wampum is referred to in Roger Williams' treatise entitled *A Key into the Language of America,* published in London in 1643, as follows (cap. xxvi.):

"Their white [money] they call Wompam, which signifies white; their blacke Suckauhock, Sucki signifying blacke. Both amongst themselves, as also the English and Dutch, the blacke peny is two pence white."

On May 22, 1661, the law authorizing the use of Wampum as legal tender in New England was repealed, and gradually the coinage of silver drove it out of circulation. *See* Roanoake.

Wand. The name given in Abyssinia to the Thaler of Joseph II. The word means "male," in contradistinction to Enest (*q.v.*), *i.e.,* "female," by which the Thaler of Maria Theresa is known.

Wang. A word of Malay origin, and implying small change. The Wang Baharu is a copper coin, the same as the Dubbeltje. *See* Pitje.

Wan-yin. One of the Chinese names for Sycee Silver (*q.v.*).

Wappenturnose. A modified form of the Gros Tournois (*q.v.*), on which a shield of arms was substituted for the original chapel or city gate. It is common to the issues of the Counts of Berg during the fourteenth century and later, and was copied by Hermann IV of Hessen, who was Archbishop of Cologne from 1480 to 1508. *See* Frey (No. 237).

Ward Penny, or **Wardage Money.** This term occurs in the *Domesday Book* and is not a coin but a sum of money paid or contributed for watching and warding.

Warn, or **Wharn.** The basis of the gold system of Korea and corresponding to the Yen of Japan, and the Yuan of China. The divisions are

1 Warn equal to 10 Niang or Yang.
1 Niang equal to 100 Mun.

Gold twenty, ten, and five Warns, and silver Warns and half Warns were issued shortly before the Japanese annexation of the country. *See* Won.

Warth Money. *See* Swarf Money.

Waser Thaler. *See* Hochmuths Thaler.

Washington Cent. *See* Cent.

Weckenpfennige. The name given to small uniface coins of Bavaria, the Palatinate, etc., struck early in the fifteenth century. The word "Wecken" corresponds to our heraldic term paly-bendy, and these coins are easily distinguished by a shield, the field of which is divided by lines drawn in the directions of the pale and bend.

Weidenbaum Thaler. The name given to a series of silver coins issued by William V of Hessen-Cassel from 1627 to 1637, all of which have on the reverse the figure of a willow tree, standing upright though subjected to a storm of rain, wind, and lightning.

Weight Money. The name given to certain ancient Chinese coins bearing a weight value and the name of the place of issue, from the seventh to the fourth centuries B.C. The Chinese call the coins Kia tseh ma, Kiu ma, Pi tch'eng ma, and Tseh ma (*q.v.*).

Weihemünzen, also called **Betpfennige,** are not coins but medals or tokens, issued to commemorate the ordination of an ecclesiastic. They usually bear the figure of the Savior and a cross, and were struck in Bavaria, Württemberg, and other parts of southern Germany and Austria.

Weihnachts Thaler, also called **Christfest Thaler.** This name is applied in general to silver medals of Thaler size, which bear representations of the Nativity.

There are, however, silver coins struck by Johann Georg I of Saxony in 1617 that bear the same name. They were issued in honor of his mother, and were intended as Christmas gifts.

Weissgroschen. *See* Albus.

Weisskupfer. *See* Billon.

Weisspfennig. *See* Albus.

Wellington Tokens. The name given to a series of tokens bearing the bust of Wellington, which were in circulation in lower Canada in vast quantities from 1813 to 1816. They are described in detail by Dr. E. G. Courteau in the *American Journal of Numismatics,* 1915 (xlviii. 137).

Wen. The modern Chinese word for "Cash" (*q.v.*). This word is found on many of the modern struck copper coins. It, however, has been used as a value on paper money since the ninth century, and some of the coins of Hsien Feng (1850-1862) have the word Wen on them. The Cantonese pronunciation is Mun, as is also the Korean. The Annamese word is Van. *See* Ch'ien.

Wendenpfennige. The name given to a class of silver coins, dating from the tenth and eleventh centuries, which resemble the Bracteates of that period but have peculiar raised edges on both sides. They usually bear on the obverse the representation of a church, and on the reverse a rude cross; in some instances ill-formed inscriptions are also visible.

The Wends were one of the Lusatian branch of the Slavic race and settled in Silesia, Saxony, Brandenburg, etc. The collegiate church or chapter of Giebichenstein, near Halle, received the privilege of striking coins A.D. 987. As it was situated on the main road from Halle and Lausitz (Lusatia) to Poland, it is assumed that many of the Wendenpfennige were issued here.

Wendsiche Pfennige. *See* Vinkenange.

Weng. A Scotch slang term for a Penny. It is in use at Dundee, etc., at the present day.

Wespenthaler, also called **Mückenthaler.** A silver coin struck in 1599 by Duke Henry Julius of Brunswick-Lüneburg. It has on the obverse a lion with twelve wasps flying around its head and body. The coin is a satirical one, and the insects are supposed to represent certain rebellious subjects of the Duke.

Wewelinghöfer. A nickname given to small thick silver coins, issued in Westphalia and vicinity during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They are of about fifteen millimetres in diameter, whereas the dies impressed on them are of twenty-two millimetres, and in consequence only fragmentary portions of the inscriptions are visible.

The name is obtained from Florenz von Wewelinghofen, Bishop of Munster (1364-1379), who resorted to this practice.

Wharn. *See* Warn.

Whistler. Evidently at one time a slang designation for a counterfeit Farthing. Vaux, in his *Flash Dictionary*, 1812, says: "Browns and whistlers, bad half-pence and farthings."

White Geordie. A colloquial Scotch term for a Shilling and very common in Ayrshire. *See* Yellow Geordie.

Whitehart Silver. Camden, in *Remaines Concerning Britain*, 1605 (p. 150), states that this "was a mulct on certain lands in or near to the forest of Whitehart, paid into the Exchequer, imposed by Henry III upon Thomas de la Linda, for killing a beautiful white hart which that king before had spared in hunting."

White Money is standard silver coin, as distinguished from Black Money (*q.v.*). The term is used early in the sixteenth century, and in a tract by Thomas Harman, entitled *A Caveat or Warening for Vagabones*, 1567 (42), occurs the passage: "He plucked oute viii. shyllinges in whyte money."

Beaumont and Fletcher, in their play, *Wit at Several Weapons*, 1647 (ii. 1), have the lines:

> "Here's a seal'd bag of a hundred; which indeed,
> Are counters all, only some sixteen groats
> Of white money."

The name was also common to Scotland, and in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1820 (p. 158), there is a sentence: "My hand has nae been crossed with white money but ance these seven blessed days."

White Shilling. A popular name for the Shilling in both Scotland and Ireland, the allusion being to its white shiny appearance.

Thomas Donaldson, in his *Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*, 1809 (p. 99), has the line:

> "I will give a white shilling, I swear,"

and Seumas MacManus, in *The Bend of the Road*, 1898 (201), says: "He hadn't a white shillin' in his company."

Whitsun Farthings. *See* Pentecostals.

Whitton. An obsolete form of Witte or Witten. *See* Rundstück.

Widow's Mite. *See* Lepton.

Wiedertaüfer Thaler. A silver coin issued at Munster in 1534 by the Anabaptists, under John of Leyden. It is questionable whether they were ever accepted as current coins. *See* Mailliet (Suppl. 59, 60).

Wiener Pfennige. A general name for the Deniers and Pfennige of Austrian origin, which constituted the great circulating medium of Southeastern Europe from the twelfth to the middle of the fifteenth century. They are largely hammered coins, of crude workmanship, and of inferior purity. The Kreuzer of Tyrol with its division of four Pfennige, eventually succeeded these pieces and became the unit of exchange.

Wig. A Scotch slang term for a Penny and common to Ayrshire.

Wild Cat Money. A popular name for the issues of certain banks in the western part of the United States which were organized under loose state banking laws prior to the Civil War. The original use of the word in this sense is said to have been derived from a bank of this character whose notes bore a figure of a wild cat.

Wildemannsthaler. A silver coin of Brunswick-Lüneburg, the ordinary type bearing on the obverse a wild man holding a tree, but the name is also given to the Löserthaler (*q.v.*), on which two wild men are supporting the armorial shield. Similar designs are found on the Gulden and Pfennige.

The armorial shield of the House of Schwarzburg is supported by a wild man and a wild woman, to be found on the coins of Günther XL (1537-1552), dated 1543, etc.

Wilhelm d'Or. A gold coin of Hessen-Cassel, of the value of five Thaler. It receives its name from the Elector Wilhelm II, and was first struck in 1840.

Willem. Another name for the gold coin of ten Gulden, struck by Willem I, King of the Netherlands, pursuant to the ordinance of September 28, 1816. *Conf.* also Guillemin.

William. A nickname used in some parts of the United States for any denomination of paper money. It is a play upon the words bill and Bill. *See* Blue William.

Willow Tree Coins. An early silver issue for the Colony of Massachusetts. The series consists of a Sixpence and Twelvepence, dated 1652. *See* Crosby.

Wire Money. A name given to the Maundy money of 1792, engraved by Lewis Pingo, on account of the numerals of value being very thin, like strips of wire .

Wire Money. *See* Larin.

Witje. A slang term for the current silver ten Cent piece of the Netherlands. It is probably from wit, *i.e.*, white. *See* Witten.

Witten. The name given to base silver coins, which originally were issued at Lübeck about 1380, and were copied in Hamburg, Schleswig Holstein, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Pommerania, East Friesland, and other north German provinces. They rapidly became the current money, and were of the value of half a Schilling. There are divisions of half and quarter Witten.

The name is a corruption of *weiss,* given to the coins on account of their white, shiny appearance, and corresponding to the Albus.

In the Low Countries a Witten Pennine of Brabant was issued about 1506, of the value of half a Grote. Under Christina of Sweden and her successors, the Witten was struck for Stettin, Stralsund, and Wismar; it was equal to the one one hundred and ninety-second of the Riksdaler.

Wokye. *See* Kesme.

Wolsey's Groat. A name given to the Groat struck by Cardinal Thomas Wolsey at York, when Archbishop of that diocese. On this coin he placed the Cardinal's hat under the shield, and the letters T and W on the sides of same.

This act was accounted illegal and treasonous, and one of the articles included in the bill of impeachment against Wolsey in 1530 was on account "of his pompous and presumptuous mind he hath enterprised to join and imprint the Cardinal's Hat under your arms in your coin of groats made at your city of York, which like deed hath not yet been seen to have been done by any subject within your realm before this time."

Shakespeare alludes to this in his play of *King Henry the Eighth* (iii. 2).

Wompam. *See* Wampum.

Won. The spelling of Warn (*q.v.*) on certain Korean coins issued during the Russian influence over the country.

Wooden Money, in the form of Exchequer tallies, was current in England prior to the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694. Tallies was the name given to the notched sticks formerly in use for keeping the accounts in the Exchequer They were square rods of hazel or willow, inscribed on one side with notches, indicating the sum for which the tally was an acknowledgment, and on the other two sides with the same sum in Roman characters. *See* Bamboo Money.

Wood Geld. This is a term used in old English law and it represented the money paid for the privilege of cutting wood within the forest.

Wood's Coinage. The name given to a copper coinage introduced into Ireland in 1722, which caused great dissatisfaction, although the coins were of superior workmanship to the English coins of the same reign. As the want of copper coin had long been felt in that country, the Duchess of Kendall obtained from Sunderland a patent for coining half Pence and Farthings to the value of £108,000. This patent was subsequently sold to William Wood, an iron-master and mine proprietor, who, under the vice-royalty of the Duke of Grafton, proceeded to strike the coins and introduced them into the country.

Sir Isaac Newton was at that time the master of the mint, and, according to his statement, Wood appears to have carried out his contract faithfully, but the Irish people raised a clamor against the new coinage, and Dean Swift, in the *Drapiers' Letters,* poured forth his sarcasm concerning them. Cartaret, then Lord Lieutenant, offered a reward of £300 for the discovery of the author of these invectives, but without success. Harding, the printer of the *Drapiers' Letters,* was apprehended, but the grand jury threw out the bill, and themselves lodged a protest against the coins, which protest was drawn up by Dean Swift himself.

It was now seen that the only way to put down the dissatisfaction was to cancel

the patent; this was accordingly done, and to compensate Wood, a pension of £3000 was granted to him in 1725. For an extended account of these coins see a paper contributed by Philip Nelson to the *British Numismatic Journal* (i. 201-211).

Wreath Cent. The popular name for the second type of copper Cents issued by the Government of the United States in 1793. It was the successor of the Chain Cent (*q.v.*).

Wu Fen Chien. *See* Yu Chia Ch'ien.

Wu Tchu, or **Wu Shu.** A round Chinese copper coin, bearing the inscription in two characters, 5 TCHUS, on either side of the central hole. This coin was the standard of the Han dynasty, and supplanted the Pan Liang (*q.v.*) in B.C. 118, and remained in circulation until A.D. 618.

Wyn. An obsolete English slang term for a Penny. *See* Flag.

X

Xeraphin. A Portuguese silver coin, struck for the possessions in India, at Diu, Ceilao, and Bassein, but principally at Goa.

The name is variously written Xeraphin, Xerafine, Xerafin, Xarife, Xarafin, Seraphin, Zeraphin, and Cherafin, and is probably derived from the Arabic Ashrafi (*q.v.*).

The coin is mentioned by Vasco da Gama as early as 1498, and a century later is referred to as being equal to three hundred Portuguese Reis. The value in the seventeenth century appears to be:

Santo Thome	=	12 Xeraphins.
Seraphin	=	5 Tangas.
Tanga	=	5 Vintems.
Vintem	=	15 Bazaruccos.

The value, however, fluctuated greatly, and the type also varied. The armorial shield of Portugal is on one side and the effigy of St. John or St. Sebastian on the reverse. The Xeraphin Cruzado presents a large cross, with the four figures of the date in the angles.

Xiquipili. *See* Sicca.

Xunistron, ξυνίστρον νόμισμα. According to Hesychius, this was another name for Charon's Obol (*q.v.*).

Y

Yaber. The possessive of Ber (*q.v.*).

Yak-mig-ma, meaning a "Yak's hoof," is the name given to one variety of the Chinese silver ingots, used as currency in Tibet. Its value varies from twelve to fourteen Rupees, according to its weight.

Yamba. The largest of the coins of Turkestan. Sven Hedin, in his work *Central Asia and Thibet,* 1903 (i. 40), enumerates as follows:

1 Yamba equals 50 Sär.
1 Sär equals 16 Tengeh or 10 Miscal.
1 Tengeh equals 50 Pul.
1 Miscal equals 10 Pung.
1 Pung equals 10 Li.

and he adds: "The Yamba seldom weighs exactly fifty Sär, but varies as a rule between 49 and 51, and as the monetary standard of Central Asia is the Chinese coinage, it is always necessary to have a Chinese balance at hand when exchanging money in any quantity. New silver coins, not exceeding a maximum value of eight Tengeh, have recently been introduced into East Turkestan. These are current along with the usual Chinese silver 'shoes,' an exceedingly inconvenient form of coined money."

The Tengeh is probably another form of the Tang-Ka (*q.v.*) or Denga.

Yang. The former silver unit of Korea, rated at the fifth of the Mexican Peso.

In 1893 a new series was introduced, consisting of the five and one Yang in silver, equal to one hundred Mon (*q.v.*); and a half and quarter Yang in nickel. The name of the Yang was formerly Niang.

Yang Ch'ien. The Chinese name for the pattern coins used in making the regular cast coins. *See* Mu Ch'ien, and its Japanese equivalent, Tané Sen.

Yarimlik. *See* Yigirmlik.

Yeda, or **Yeda Sen.** The Japanese name for the group of coins in the form they are cast, and before they are broken apart. These coins are cast in long double rows, divided by a central channel in which the metal runs. The name Yeda means tree, from the fancied resemblance to this object. *See* Tané.

Yellow Boy. An English slang term for a Guinea or Sovereign, the reference being, of course, to its color.

Arbuthnot, in *The History of John Bull,* 1713, uses the expression "there wanted not yellow-boys to fee counsel."

That the name at a later period was also common in Scotland and Ireland, the following quotations indicate:

Alexander Boswell, in his *Poetical Works,* edition 1871 (p. 205), has the lines:

"Though up in life, I'll get a wife,
I've yellow boys in plenty."

and T. C. Croker, in *Fairy Legends and Traditions of South Ireland,* 1862 (p. 308), says: "Fill your pockets with these yellow boys."

Yellow Geordie. A colloquial name in Scotland for a Guinea. *See* White Geordie.

Robert Burns, in his poem *The Twa Dogs* (lines 55-58), says:

"He ca's his coach; he ca's his horse;
He draws a bonnie silken purse,
As lang's my tail, whare, thro' the steeks,
The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks."

Yellow George. A nickname for a Guinea. *See* George.

Yen. The unit of the gold standard of Japan, which succeeded the silver standard in 1897. There are multiples in gold as high as forty Yen, and the divisions are:

1 Yen equal to 100 Sen.
1 Sen equal to 10 Rin.

The former silver standard is demonetized, the silver Yen of the previous issue being cut to half its former value.

Yen Huan Ch'ien. *See* E Yen Ch'ien.

Yh. The unit for gold in China during the Ts'in dynasty, about the second century before the Christian era. It was equal to twenty Liang (ounces) in weight.

Yigirmlik, also called **Yarimlik** and **Yigirmishlik,** is a silver coin of the Ottoman Empire, of the value of twenty Paras, or one half of the Piastre. Its weight varies from one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty-five grains.

The name is derived from the Turkish word yigirmi, *i.e.*, twenty, and the term Yarimlik comes from yarim, meaning one half.

Ying Ting. One of the names for the Chinese silver ingots. *See* Ting.

Yin-kwan. A name given to certain paper money in China during the Southern Sung dynasty in the thirteenth century.

Yopchon. *See* Chon.

Yslik. *See* Pound Turkish.

Yuan. The Chinese name for a round coin. *See* Yuan Fa.

In the early Chinese coinage the word Yuan meant a round coin with the central hole double the width of the field. *See* Huan and Pi.

The name is now given to the silver Dollar. This word, used as such, appeared first on the British Hong Kong Dollar of 1864. The present issue of Chinese Dollars introduced in 1914 are specifically known as Yuans, or Yuan Dollars. There are subdivisions of halves, fifths, and tenths. The Japanese for Yuan is Yen.

The same sound, yuan, but written with another character, is used on some of the modern copper and silver coins to designate the cash.

See Tael, Liang, Candareen, Mace, Ch'ien, and Fen.

Yuan Dollar. *See* Yuan.

Yuan Fa. The Chinese name for the round coins of ancient China, in contradistinction to the odd-shaped pieces.

Yuan Pao. The Chinese name for "Original coin." This inscription has been found on Chinese coins, as well as Tung Pao (*q.v.*) since the seventh century A.D.

Yuan Pao. These words have been used as a name for Chinese paper money and the silver ingots. *See* Ting and Sycee.

Yu Chia Ch'ien, or **Chia Ch'ien.** The Chinese expression for Elm Seed Vessel money, and which is applied by Chinese writers to certain small Cash of three tchu weight, which were also termed Wu Fen Ch'ien, issued at the beginning of the Han dynasty, B.C. 206.

Yuzlik, or **Pataque.** The largest of the silver coins of the Ottoman Empire. It was originally equal to two and one half Piastres, or one hundred Paras, and its weight at first was nine hundred grains, but in the reign of Selim III (1789-1807) it was little more than a billon coin of about five hundred grains. The name is derived from yuz, *i.e.*, hundred.

Z

Zählthaler. *See* Thaler.

Zahlpfennig, from Zahl, a number, is another name for the Rechenpfennig (*q.v.*).

Zahrah. A name given to the copper twenty Cash piece of Mysore, by Tipu Sultan, in 1792, after the adoption of his new system of reckoning. This system was begun in 1786, and was based on the Muludi, *i.e.*, dating from the birth of the Prophet. The name is the Persian designation of the planet Venus.

Marsden (ii. 722) cites Buchanan, who calls this coin Jora, "perhaps according to the vulgar pronunciation of the first consonant in the Mysore country."

Zamoscia. A name given to the silver coins of two Gulden, struck in Poland in 1813. *See* Noback (p. 1347).

Zanetta. A name given to the silver half Carlino, struck by Philip II of Spain, as King of Naples and Sicily, and continued by his successor, Philip III.

Zanobio. *See* Zecchino Zanobio.

Zar-mahbub. *See* Zer-mahbub.

Zecchino. An Italian gold coin, corresponding in size to the Ducat. Some writers trace the origin of the name to *la Zeccha* or Giudecca, the mint in Venice. But a more probable etymology is that it was a corruption of Cyzicenus, *i.e.*, a gold coin of Cyzicus. This Mysian city was famous for its electrum or pale gold Staters, which circulated under the name of Cyziceni.

The Zecchino was first struck by the Venetians about 1280, and bore on one side a standing figure of Christ, and on the other the Doge receiving the standard (*gonfalone*) from St. Mark. The motto was the same as on the Ducat.

Modena, Mirandola, Savoy, and many other Italian principalities issued Zecchini, all more or less modifications of the original type. The multiples run as high as the piece of one hundred Zecchini, struck by the Doge Lodovico Manin (1789-1797).

The coin was very popular, and is alluded to by contemporary writers by the names of Sequin, Checkin, Checquin, Chekin, Chequin, Cecchine, Chickino, Chikino, Chicquin, Chiquiney, etc. All of these corruptions are referred to *passim*.

Zecchino Zanobio, also called **Zanobio.** A variety of the Zecchino struck at Florence in 1805 for the Zurich banker, Lampronti. It was copied from the Venetian type, and was to be employed in the Levantine trade. The obverse has a kneeling figure of San Zanobio, Bishop of Florence, and on the reverse is Saint John the Baptist.

Zehnbaetzner. *See* Baetzner.

Zehner. A name given to any coin that represents the tenth multiple of some standard. It was applied to the pieces of ten Kreuzer, which appeared in southern Germany in the sixteenth century, and which bore the figure 10. The same term was given to the Austrian pieces of ten Kreuzer, and to the Swiss coins of ten Batzen.

Zelagh. A copper coin of Morocco, introduced early in the sixteenth century, and of half the size of the Fels.

Zembi. A money of account, formerly used in Sierra Leone. Two thousand Zembis were equal to one Macuta.

Zeni. Another pronunciation of Sen (*q.v.*).

Zeraphin. A silver coin of Goa. *See* Xeraphin.

Zer-mahbub, also called **Zar-mahbub.** A gold coin of the Ottoman Empire, weighing variously from thirty-seven to forty grains. Marsden (i. 372) states that "such of these as are coined in the mint of Constantinople are commonly named Stambul, as those of Cairo are named Misri."

Zesthalven. By a *Placaat* of the States General of the Netherlands dated April 10, 1693, the Statenschellinge (*q.v.*) were struck on a smaller planchet, and reduced to the value of five and one half Stuivers. These new coins received the name of Zesthalven. By a decree of November 22, 1823, they were still further reduced to the value of five Stuivers.

Zevenstuiver. *See* Guilder.

Zewant. *See* Wampum.

Ziato, or **Zuliato.** A coin of Tortona, mentioned in ordinances of 1325 and 1329 as being equal to nineteen and one half Danari of Genoa.

Zilveren Vlies. *See* Vlies.

Zimmer. A money of account, consisting of forty pelts. *See* Skins of Animals.

Zinc. This metal, on account of its softness, is not adapted for coinage purposes, but it has been used for necessity money during the European war of 1915, and pieces were struck for Ghent in Belgium and for Luxemburg.

Zingirli. *See* Toghrali.

Zinnenthurmheller. A base silver coin of Freistadt in Silesia, issued during the sixteenth century. It has on the obverse the letter M, generally supposed to stand for the princess Mechtildis, and on the reverse a tower, from which it obtains its name. *See* Friedensburg, *Schlesien's Neuere Münzgeschichte,* 1899 (No. 638).

Zinsgroschen. The name given to a variety of silver coins, issued in Saxony under the Elector Frederick III (1486-1525), in conjunction with the Dukes Albrecht and Johann. They were struck at Schneeberg and Zwickau, and twenty-one were equal to the gold Gulden.

Zloty (plural Zlote). A name given to the silver Gulden of Poland, introduced under August III (1733-1763), and originally of a value of four Gröscher, but later subdivided into thirty Groszy.

The name is derived from Zloto, the Polish word for gold.

Of the later issues of this coin, the best known are the two Zlote, struck during the siege of Zamosc in 1913; the ten Zlote issued from 1820 to 1825, with the portrait of Alexander I of Russia; the Zloty of fifteen Kopecks, struck from 1832 to 1840, with inscriptions in Russian and Polish; and the piece of five Zloty, issued during the Polish revolution of 1831.

Zodiacal Coins. A name given to a set of twelve Mohurs and Rupees, struck by Jahangir, Emperor of Hindustan (1605-1627), at Agrah, Ahmadabad, and Lahore from A.H. 1019 to A.H. 1035. The obverse of each of these coins bears one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the reverse has a Persian inscription, frequently indicating the place of issue.

For a detailed account of these pieces *see* the contributions by J. Gibbs, in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,* 1878, and Howland Wood, in the *American Journal of Numismatics,* 1909.

Zolota. *See* Utuzlik.

Zonnekroon, also called **Keizerskroon.** A gold coin of Brabant, struck in 1544 by the Emperor Charles V, pursuant to the *Ordonnantie* of October 29, 1540. It receives its name from the poorly executed figure of the sun on the obverse at the edge of the armorial shield.

Zontle. *See* Sicca.

Zopf Dukat, or **Schwanz Dukat.** A nickname given to a variety of Ducat struck by Frederick William I of Prussia, on account of the arrangement of the hair on the king's head; the hair resembling a queue, or pig-tail.

Zudi Budschu. *See* Budschu.

Zuliato. *See* Ziato.

Zwainziger. A name given to an early type of the Kreuzer of Tyrol on account of its value, which was twenty Berner. These coins are without date, and bear on one side an eagle, and on the reverse a cross.

Zwanziger. A name applied to the silver pieces of twenty Kreuzer, or one third of a Gulden, formerly in circulation in Bavaria, Salzburg, Austria, etc. The peasantry frequently soldered a loop to them and used them as buttons, hence the nickname "Knopfzwanziger."

Zwarte Penning. A billon coin of Brabant, issued 1385-1387, and of the value of one twelfth of a Groot. *See Revue Belge,* 1844 (ii. pl. 2).

In 1482 and later Zwarte Penninge were struck of two kinds, having a respective value of four and two Myten. *See* Korten, and Black Money.

Zwei Drittel. A popular expression for any coin, the value of which is two thirds of some accepted standard. Common examples are those of Prussia, 1796, and later; Hanover under George I, II, and III, etc.

Zweier. The name given to the copper coin of two Pfennige, *i.e.*, half a Kreuzer, chiefly struck at Vienna at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and common throughout Tyrol, Styria, and other parts of the Holy Roman Empire.

Zwittermünzen. *See* Mule.

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Vierchen
Vinkenauge
Zwölfgröscher

Brazil
Balastraca
Conto
Cruzadinho
Milreis
Moidore
Pataca
Peca

Breda
Velddaalder

Brederode
Angelot

Bremen
Dütchen
Flinderke
Gold Thaler
Grote
Kopfstück
Schwaren

Brescia
Pianetto

Breslau
Pest Thaler
Rempel Heller

Bressa
Borgesi Neri

Bretagne
Barbarin
Carolus
Douzain
Lemocia
Targa

Brindisi
Apuliense
Augustalis
Follaro

British East India
(See Indian States)

British Guiana
Bit
Cent

British Guiana (continued)
Groat
Guilder
Joe
Stiver

British Honduras
Cent
Macquina

British West Indies
Dobra
Fond
Groat
Joe
Moco
Pistareen
Sheedy
Sou Mark
Spanish Sixpence
Three Halfpence
Threepence
Tobacco

Brittany
(See Bretagne)

Bromberg
Brummer

Bruges
Bourgeois

Brunswick
Achtelthaler
Achter
Albertusthaler
Aloëthaler
Andreas Thaler
Annengroschen
Ausbeutemünzen
Carl d'or
Eintrachtsthaler
Fortuna Thaler
Geburtstagsthaler
Glockenthaler
Gute Groschen
Harzgold Dukat
Jakobsthaler
Licht Thaler
Löserthaler
Lügenthaler
Mariengroschen
Matthiasgroschen
Mückenpfennig
Ort

Brunswick (continued)
Pelikanthaler
Rebellenthaler
Rossgulden
Schiffsthaler
Schmalkaldischer Bundesthaler
Spruchthaler
Stockfischthaler
Usualmark
Wahrheitsthaler
Wespenthaler
Wildemannsthaler

Brussels
Artesienne
Brusselaar
Maille

Buchhorn
Hirtenpfennig

Buenos Aires
Decimo

Bulgaria
Alexander
Canteim
Centime
Kantem
Leu
Stotinka

Burgos
Agnus Dei
Blanca
Noveno
Pépion
Real

Burgundy
Albertin
Albertusthaler
Angroigne
Briquet
Burgunderthaler
Divionensis
Dölpelthaler
Estevenante
Freluecques
Gouden Kroon
Gros à la Marie
Kreuzthaler
Kruisdaalder
Niquet
Noble

Burgundy (continued)
Patard
Plak
St. Andries Gulden
Stuiver

Burma
Brick Tea
Daing
Dinga
Ganza
Kabean
Keiat
Tical
Tjentai
Viss

Byzantium
Concave Coins
Constantinati
Follis
Globular Coins
Mancoso
Michalati
Romanati
Romano
Solidus
Tetarteron
Tremissis
Tricephalus
Triens
Trimisium
Turchifarus

Cagliari
Cagliaresco
Cagliarese
Frazione
Minuto

Calabria
Robertino

Calais
Noble
Salute

Calcutta
Tola

Calicut
Taré

Camarina
Pentoncion

Cambodia
Att
Fuang

Cambodia (continued)
Gall
Nên
Prak Pe
Quan
Sleng

Cambrai
Coquibus
Maille
On-le-vault
Patard
Valtan

Camerino
Giulio
Paolino

Campen
Butgen
Souverain
Stichtsche Stuiver
Stooter

Canada
Anchor Pieces
Blacksmith Tokens
Bouquet Series
Bout de L'Isle Tokens
Card Money
Cent
Chelin
Communion Tokens
George
Habitant Tokens
Harps
Hudson's Bay Tokens
Marqué
Mousquetaire
Papineau
Rebellion Token
Repentigny Tokens
Ships, Colonies, and Commerce Tokens
Side View Tokens
Skins of Animals
Sous
Sou Tokens
Tiffins
Vexator Canadinsis
Wellington Tokens

Canary Islands
Fisca

Candia
(See also Crete)
Cavallina
Drachma
Gazzetta
Canton
Hsien
Cape of Good Hope
Good Fors
Capo d'Istria
Lepton
Phoenix
Capua
Follaro
Caria
Myshemihecte
Carinthia
Pfundner
Carlberg
Plate Money
Carmagnola
Cavallotto
Cornabo
Rollbatzen
Caroline Islands
Stone Money
Carpentrasso
Argento
Carthage
Hexadrachm
Leather Money
Triobol
Casale
Azzalino
Bianchetto
Cervette
Cervia
Cornabo
Cornone
Maglio
Parpagliola
Rollbatzen
Cashmere
(See Kaschmir)
Castel san Angelo
Plagauner
Castile
Agnus Dei
Aguila de Oro
Blanco
Castellano
Castile (continued)
Cornado
Dobla de la Banda
Dobla de los Excelentes
Marabotin Alfonsin
Morisca
Pépion
Tarja
Castro
Baiochetto
Castroni
Catalonia
Acrimontana
Ochavo
Quart
Catania
Pentoncion
Cattaro
Follaro
Cayenne
Black Dogs
Noirs
Stampee
Tampé
Ceilao
Xeraphin
Celebes
Benggolo
Doewi
Dschingara
Koupa
Central America
Centavo
Centimo
Colon
Cordoba
Cuartino
Decimo
Real
Sun Dollar
Centuripae
Deconcion
Ceuta
Ceitil
Ceylon
Blob
Cent
Challies
Duit
Dump
Farthing
Ceylon (continued)
Kamsa
Larin
Másaka
Massa
Pana
Ridi
Rix Dollar
Rupee
Stiver
Suku
Tang
Tanga
Three Halfpence
Threepence
Chalcidice
League Coinage
Chandergerry
Pagoda
Chandernagor
Fanam
Chaul
Bazarucco
Chihuahua
Cuartilla
Sand Dollar
Chile
Condor
Doblon
Escudo
Peso
Toston
China
Amulets
Ants' Nose Coins
Arrow Head Money
Bamboo Money
Bell Money
Brick Tea
Bridge Money
Candareen
Carapace Money
Cash
Catty
Cent
Ch'ao
Chiao
Ch'ien
Ch'ien Fan
Chih Pi
Chih-tsien

China (continued)
Chin
Chin Tao
Chu
Ch'uan
Chung Pao
Cicada Money
Clean Dollars
Cowries
Eiraku Sen
Elm Seed Money
Fen
Flying Money
Fu
Goose Eye Coins
Hao
Ho Pu
Hsien
Hua
Huan
Huo
Kangtang
Kiao-tze
Kia-tseh-ma
Kin
Kit-tao
Kiu-Ma
Knife Money
Kuan
Kua teng Ch'ien
Ku Pu
Lai Tzu
Li
Liang
Lily Root Money
Lo-han Cash
Mace
Maradoe
Mil
Mu Ch'ien
Nan Ch'ien
Pan Liang
Pao
Pei
Pi
Pi Ch'an
Pi Tch'eng Ma
Pu
Pu Ch'uan
Salt
Sjen

China (continued)
Spade Money
Sycee Silver
Tael
Ta-mig-ma
Temple Money
Tiao
Ting
Tseh Ma
Tso-tao
Tung
Tung Pi
Wan-yin
Weight Money
Wen
Wu Tchu
Yak-mig-ma
Yang Ch'ien
Yh
Ying Ting
Yin Kwan
Yuan
Yuan Fa
Yuan Pao
Yu Chia Ch'ien

Chios
League Coinage
Tetrachalk
Trichalk

Chivasso
Russino

Chur
Bluzger
Bocksthaler

Circars
Faluce

Civita-Vecchia
Baiocco
Madonnina
Menudo

Clazomenæ
League Coinage

Clermont-Ferrand
Durantingi

Cleve
Blamünsen
Engelthaler
Fettmännchen
Stern Groschen

Cluny
Mediacula

Cnidus
Alliance Coins

Cochin
Bazarucco
Clou
Puttan

Coimbra
Tiers de Sou d'Or

Colditz
Horngroschen

Cologne
Albus
Appelgulden
Convention Money
Fettmännchen
Hitarc Pfennige
Mark
Morchen
Petrus Schilling
Raderalbus
Ursula Thaler
Wappenturnose

Colombia
Colombiano
Condor Doblado
Cuartino
Grenadino
Peso
Toston

Colophon
League Coinage
Tartemorion

Como
Obolino

Constance
Blaffert
Ewiger Pfennig
Rollbatzen

Copiapo
Peso

Corcyra
Korkuraioi Stateres

Cordova
Tiers de Sou d'Or

Corea
(See Korea)

Corinth
Colts
Decalitron
Didrachm
Pegasi

Corinth (continued)
Stater
Trihemiobolion
Correggio
Camillino
Cavallotto
Murajola
Parpagliola
Quirino
San Giovannino
Trellino
Ungaro
Corsica
Vintina
Cortemiglia
Carrettini
Corvey
Kippermünzen
Costa Rica
Centimo
Colon
Sun Dollar
Courland
Gnadenpfennig
Cracow
Granas
Cranium
Trihemiobolion
Crémieu
Ecu du Dauphiné
Méreau
Cremona
Cremonese
Mistura
Crete
(See also Candia)
Drachma
Lebetes
Crevacuore
Tirolino
Crimea
Kyrmis
Tschal
Crotona
Incuse Coins
Cuba
Cent
Cuarenta
Marti
Viente
Cuenca
Pépion
Cumae
Myshemihecte
Curaçao
Escalin
Reaal
Cutch
Adhada
Ardpanchio
Dhingalo
Dokdo
Ibramee
Kori
Panchia
Tambio
Cyme
Tridrachm
Cyprus (Ancient)
Anchors
Cyprus (Modern)
Caime
Carzia
Florin
Kharrubeh
Piastre
Shilling
Sixpence
Sizinia
Cyrene
Hemichrysos
Hemihecté
Kyranaion
Cyzicus
Cyzicenes
Trite
Dalmatia
Galeazzo
Grossetto
Perpero
Damao
Roda
San Joao
Danish West Indies
Bit
Cent
Daler
Franc
Danzig
Solidus
Ternar
Danzig (continued)
Tympf
Tysschen Thaler
Dauphiny
Cadière
Carlin
Carolus
Dauphin
Ecu du Dauphiné
Guénar
Quart d'Ecu
Redotatos
Sol Coronat
Deccan
Alamgiri
Dhabbu
Pice
Shâhi
Tukkuh
Dehli
Adli
Buhloli
Dam
Násfi
Tankah
Delphi
Odelos
Denmark
Attesaal
Brillen Dukat
Christian d'Or
Ebenezer
Ebräer
Engelsk
Fanam
Firleyoe Mont
Fortuna Thaler
Fredericks d'Or
Hebräer
Hvid
Kas
Klippe
Kopfstück
Korsvide
Krone
Mark
Ordensthaler
Penge
Pumphosen Krone
Reisedaler

Denmark (continued)
Rigsdaler
Royalin
Skilling
Soesling
Stykke

Deventer
Butgen
Deventergans
Flabbe
Gehelmdeschelling
Gosseler
Snaphaan
Stichtsche Stuiver

Dezana
Cornone
Moraglia

Didyma
Temple Coins

Dijon
Divionensis
Salute

Dinant
Gros à l'Aigle

Diu
Atia
Bazarucco
Rupia
Xeraphin

Djambi
Pitje

Dominica
Moco

Dominican Republic
Centimo
Cinco
Franco

Dorpat
Artig
Ferding

Dortmund
Blamüser
Dreizehner
Reinoldigroschen

Dresden
Hosenband Thaler

Dürer
Herzogsgroschen

Durango
Cuartilla

Durazzo
Gigliato

Duurstede
Tiers de Sou d'Or

Dutch Indies
Bahar
Benggolo
Bonk
Cash
Catty
Doewi
Double Key
Dubbeltje
Dschingara
Ducaton
Duit
Escalin
Gobog
Guilder
Kangtang
Kedjer
Kentèl
Kètèng
Ketip
Kou
Koupa
Koupan
Krishnala
Kroon
Laxsan
Mas
Pagoda
Pardaw
Pitje
Puttan
Sateleer
Segeloh
Soekoe
Stuiver
Suku
Sycee Silver
Tali
Tang
Tanga

Ecuador
Condor
Doblado
Sucre
Toston

Eferding
Leather Money

Egypt (Ancient)
Alexandreion
Alexandrian Coinage
Aryandic Coinage
Decachalk
Glass Coins
Heptobol
Hexadrachm
Hexobol
Mnaieion
Octachalk
Octadrachm
Pentadrachm
Pentastater
Pentecontradrachm
Pentobolon
Porcelain Coins
Ptolomaici
Ring Money
Triobol

Egypt (Modern)
Abu-Cinco
Abu-Mafta
Abuquelp
Abu-tera
Aqdscheh
Arbáa
Aschera
Bedidlik
Beshlik
Beutel
Borbi
Cataa Hamsie
Chamsi
Ducatello
Forli
Funduk
Ghrush
Glass Coins
Guersh
Kairien
Mangir
Medino
Millieme
Miscal
Nusflik
Onlik
Piastre
Pound Turkish

Egypt (continued)
Rsch
Ruba
Sequin
Zer-mahbub
Eimbeck
Körtling
Usualmark
Eisleben
Lutherthaler
Ekaterinburg
Piatak
Elberfeld
Bread Tokens
Elbing
Trepölcher
Elis
Tartemorion
Emden
Kromstaart
Schaap
Schlecht Thaler
Schuppen
Witten
England
Alderman
Ale-silver
Angel
Angelet
Angelot
Anglo-Gallic Coins
Annulet Coinage
Awpenny
Bean
Bender
Bener Dener
Bit
Black Dogs
Black Money
Blacksmith Half Groat
Blunt
Bob
Bonnet Type
Boulton's Twopence
Bowed Money
Brass
Breeches Money
Briot's Crown
Britain Crown
Britannia Groat
Broad

England (continued)
Brockage
Brown
Bull
Butchers' Half-pence
Canaries
Canopy Type
Cartwheel
Carucage
Cash
Chany
Chequin
Chesle Money
Chimney Money
Chinker
Coal Money
Copper
Copper Noses
Counter
Couter
Crocard
Crown
Crown of the Rose
Cunnetti Type
Dagger Money
Dandiprat
Danegelt
Darby
Decus
Deuce
Devil's Bit
Dibs
Dinders
Disk
Dodkin
Doit
Dollar
Drake
Dripmy Bit
Ducats
Duffer
Dump
Dust
Earnest
Ecclesiastical Coins
Esterlin
Exurgat Money
Fadge
Falconer's Half Crown
Farthing

England (continued)
Ferling Noble
Festing Penny
Fiddle
Fiddler
Fitpence
Fiver
Flag
Flimsy
Florin
Galley Halfpence
George
George Noble
Georgius Triumpho
Glove Money
Godless Florin
Goldy
Gothic Crown
Graceless Florin
Gray
Green Silver
Groat
Grocery
Guinea
Halfling
Half Penny
Hanover Sovereign
Harington
Harry Groat
Harry Sovereign
Hat Money
Head Silver
Heregeld
Herring Silver
Hock Money
Hock Tuesday Money
Hog
Hoppers' Money
Horse and Jockey
Jack
Jacobus
Jane
Jingle Boy
Joey
Jubilee Money
King George
King's Picture
King's Silver
Kite
Larding Money

England (continued)
Laurel
Leopard
Lima Coinage
Lion
Lion Shilling
Long Cross Type
Lord Lucas Farthings
Lundrenses
Lundress
Lushburger
Maerra Peninga
Mag
Magpie
Maille Noble
Make
Mancus
Marigold
Maundy Money
Megg
Meke
Military Guinea
Milled Money
Mise Money
Mite
Moneyage
Money Batterer
Monkey
Mopus
Mule
Ninepence
Nippence
Noble
Noble Angels
Norman Penny
Offering Pieces
Old Milk Penny
Onion Penny
Oof
Ora
Oxford Crown
Oxford Unite
Paul
Pax Type
Pelf
Penny
Penny Poize
Penny Yard Pence
Pentecostals
Perkin Warbeck Groat

England (continued)
Peter's Pence
Petition Crown
Pig
Pin Money
Pistole
Pistolet
Pitching Pence
Plough Alms
Plough Silver
Plum
Pollard
Poney
Porcelain Tokens
Porpyne
Portcullis Money
Pound
Prestation Money
Proclamation Money
Pudsey Sixpence
Q
Quakers' Money
Queen Anne Farthing
Queen Gold
Quid
Rag
Ready
Red
Reddite Crown
Rigmarie
Ring Money
Rosa Americana
Rosary
Rose Crown
Rose Pennies
Rose Ryal
Ruddock
Ryal
Salding
Salt Silver
Salute
Sceat
Scilling
Scimminger
Scrat
Scriddick
Scute
Scuttick
Senage
Sheep Silver

England (continued)
Sheriff Geld
Shilling
Shiner
Ship Money
Short Cross Type
Shovel Board
Simon
Sixpence
Sleeping
Slip
Smasher
Smelt
Smoke Farthings
Sola Coinage
Sovereign
Spade Guinea
Spanker
Sprat
Spur Ryal
Squiddish
Stag
Steenie
Sterling
Stickamstam
Styca
Suit Silver
Suskin
Swarf Money
Swine Pennies
Tanner
Tenner
Testoon
Thick 'un
Thirteener
Thirteen-pence-half-penny
Thistle Crown
Three Farthings
Three Halfpence
Threepence
Thrymsa
Tin
Tinker
Tithing Penny
Tizzy
Tokens
Touch-piece
Trophy Money
Tumbling Tams
Unite

England (continued)
Veal Money
Vigo Coinage
Ward Penny
Whistler
Whitehart Silver
White Money
Wire Money
Wolsey's Groat
Wooden Money
Wood Geld
Wyn
Yellow Boy
Yellow George

Entella
Hemilitrion

Ephesus
Alliance Coins
League Coinage
Thibronian Money
Tridrachm

Eretria
League Coinage

Erfurt
Bettlerthaler
Horngroschen
Pest Thaler
Streitpfennige

Eritrea
Tallero

Erythrae
League Coinage

Essen
Fettmännchen

Essequibo and Demerara
Guilder
Joe
Stiver

Esthonia
Livonese
Râha
Skins of Animals

Ethiopia
(See also Abyssinia)
Ámolés
Fedgat

Eubœa
League Coinage

Evora
Cruzado

Faenza
Leather Money

Fano
Biaochella
Mistura

Fermo
Madonnina

Ferrara
Alicorno
Bagarone
Bolognino
Cavalitti
Diamante
Ferrarino
Idra
Marchesino
Masenetta
Murajola
Paolo
Quattrino
Testone

Fiji
Cent

Finland
Markka
Penni

Fiume
Flicca

Flanders
Albertin
Aydans
Botdrager
Brabant
Carambole
Cavalier
Clinckaert
Croondaalder
Denier d'Or
Escoufle
Esterlin
Gewere
Guillemin
Haies d'Or
Heaume
Korten
Leeuw
Lion d'Or
Lion Heaume
Maille
Monnaies Angevines
Myte

Flanders (continued)
Patard
Philippus Daalder
Poy
Roosebeker
Vierlander

Florence
Bargellino
Barile
Carlino
Cosimo
Cotale
Duetto
Florin
Francescone
Gigliato
Grazia
Grossone
Guelfo
Moneta di Coppella
Moneta Lunga
Pezza
Piastre
Piastrino
Picciolino
Popolino
Quattrino
Quinto
Riccio
Rosalino
Ruspone
Sancto Zoanne
Stellino
Tallero
Ungaro
Zecchino Zanobio

Fosdinovo
Luigino

France
Abenge
Absolutionsthaler
Acrimontana
Agnel
Albertin
Ange d'Or
Angelot
Angevin
Anglo-Gallič Coins
Anvoire
Appoints

France (continued)
Argent le Roy
Arnaldes
Arrhes
Assignat
Baquette
Barbarin
Baudequin
Baviardus
Bille
Blanc
Bon Gros
Bourbonnais
Bourgeois
Braise
Brassage
Cadière
Carle
Carlin
Carolus
Cavalier
Centime
Cercle
Chaise
Chienes
Chiqua
Chitopense
Compagnon
Coupure
Couronne d'Or
Couronne du Soleil
Couronnelle
Dardenne
Dauphin
Decime
Denier
Denier d'Or
Denier Palatin
Denier Parisis
Divionensis
Dixain
Double
Double Lorrain
Doublon
Douzain
Durantingi
Ecu
Esterlin
Face
Fleur de Lis

France (continued)
Florette
Florin
Florin-Georges
Fort
Franc
Fretin
Fruste
Gloriam Regni
Gourde
Gros
Guénar
Guillot
Guinnois
Hardi
Heaume
Henri d'Or
Jaunet
Jeton
Laubthaler
Leather Money
Lemocia
Leopard
Leopoldino
Leopoldo
Liard
Lingot
Lion
Lion d'Or
Lis d'Argent
Lis d'Or
Livre
Livre Tournois
Louis
Louis aux Lunettes
Louis aux Palmes
Louis d'Or
Luigino
Maille
Mansois
Mantelet d'Or
Marc
Marqué
Masse d'Or
Masson
Medaillon
Méreau
Millarès
Mirliton
Monarque

France (continued)
Moneta Palatina
Monnaies
Monneron Tokens
Morveux
Mouton
Napoleon
Niquet
Noailles
Noble
Obole
On-le-vault
Ottene
Parisis
Passir
Patacchina
Patard
Patte d'oie
Pavillon d'Or
Philippe
Pièce de Plaisir
Pied-Guailloux
Piefort
Pignatelle
Pile
Pimpion
Pinpennellos
Pistole
Plated Coins
Pogesia
Poid
Poillevillain
Poincon
Points Secrets
Poitevin
Poupon
Provinois
Quart d'Ecu
Raimondine
Reaux
Rechenpfennige
Redotatos
Refrappé
Reine
Rond
Roue
Rouleau
Roupie
Royal Coronat
Royal d'Or

France (continued)
Royal Parisis Double
Saiga
Salute
Sicle
Sixain
Sol
Sol Coronat
Soldo
Sol-sanar
Sonnette
Sou
Sou d'Or
Spadin
Sueldo
Talbot
Tampé
Terlina
Teston
Tournois
Tranche Cordonée
Tremissis
Tresin
Troué
Trouvaille
Vacquette
Vertugadin

Frankfort a. M.
Bolette
Engel
Impierans Golt
Janauschek Thaler
Jeneuoser
Judenpfennige
Katzen Gulden
Kolhasen Gulden
Reichsalbus

Freiberg
Horngroschen

Freiburg (Breisgau)
Denarii Corvorum
Rappen

Freiburg (Switzerland)
Fünfer
Piecette
Tir Federal
Trésel

Freistadt
Zinnenthurmheller

French Colonies
Marqué
Marqué Blanc
Noirs
Quadruble
Rouleau
Sol
Stampee
Tampé

Friesland
Arends-Rijksdaalder
Bankschelling
Bezemstuiver
Braspenning
Flindrich
Guilder
Hvid
Koggerdaalder
Leijcesterdaalder
Oertchen
Oord
Pietje
Rijder
Scheepjeschelling
Schubbe
Snaphaan
Stüber
Stuiver
Upstalsboom Thaler
Witten

Frinco
Chiavarino
Dozzeno

Friuli
Bagattino
Mancoso

Fulda
Bluzger

Gaeta
Follaro

Garpenberg
Plate Money

Gelderland
(See Gueldres)

Geneva
Ecu Pistolet
Genevoise
Gringalet
Huitain
Pignatelle
Pistole

Geneva (continued)
Pistole Forte
Quart
Sol

Genoa
Asper
Crosazzo
Doppia
Genovino
Giannino
Giustino
Januini
Ligurino
Luigino
Madonnina
Minuto
Novini
Ottavetti
Patacchina
Pite
Quartaro
Quartarola
Realone
San Giovannino
Scudo di Oro
Sesino
Terzarola

Georgia
Abbâsi
Asper
Bisti
Botinat
Chauri
Drakani
Phoul
Pul
Schauri
Thetri

German East Africa
Heller
Paisá
Rupie

German States and Cities
Achtbrüderthaler
Achtelthaler
Achter
Adler
Albansgulden
Albertusthaler
Albus

German States and Cities (continued)
Aloëthaler
Andreas Thaler
Annengroschen
Appelgulden
Arenkopf
Ascanische Pfennige
August d'Or
Augustos
Ausbeutemünzen
Auswurf Münzen
Baetzner
Banco
Banngeld
Batzen
Bauerngroschen
Bauern Thaler
Beichtthaler
Bernhardsgroschen
Bettlerthaler
Beutgroschen
Blaffert
Blamüser
Blechmünzen
Blutpfennig
Bolette
Bracteates
Bread Tokens
Breite Groschen
Bremsenthaler
Bundesthaler
Bursarienzeichen
Busch
Carl d'or
Cassa Thaler
Cassius Groschen
Catechismusthaler
Charta Magna Thaler
Christfest Thaler
Christkindl Dukat
Church Tokens
Convention Money
Coronation Coins
Cosel Gulden
Creutzer
Cruitzer
Cyrillus Thaler
Danielsthaler
Davidsthaler

German States and Cities (continued)
Denar
Denarii Corvorum
Denkmünze
Dick Thaler
Dreier
Dreigröscher
Dreikaiserthaler
Dreiling
Dreipölker
Dreissiger
Dreizehner
Drüttainer
Dukat
Eckige Pfennige
Edelrost
Eintrachtsthaler
Engel
Engelsgroschen
Engelthaler
Ephraimiten
Ernst d'Or
Esterlin
Etschkreuzer
Falkendukat
Falsche Münzen
Federn Thaler
Feingoldgulden
Feinsilberthaler
Feldthaler
Fettmännchen
Fewreysen
Fledermaus
Flinderke
Flindrich
Flitter
Florin
Fortuna Thaler
Fuchs
Fürstengroschen
Geburtstagsthaler
Gedächtnismünzen
Gelbvogel
Geld
Gelegenheitsmünzen
Georgsthaler
Gerlacus
Glaubensthaler
Glockenthaler

German States and Cities (continued)
Gnadenpfennig
Gösgen
Gold Fuchs
Gold Thaler
Gontzen Pfennig
Gottesfreund Thaler
Gröschel
Groschen
Grote
Gulden
Guldengroschen
Gute Groschen
Hacksilber
Hälbling
Händelheller
Hahnrei Thaler
Halb
Halber
Harzgold Dukat
Hausgroschen
Heckmünzen
Heilandsmünzen
Helbling
Heller
Hellier
Helmarc
Helmpfennig
Herrengroschen
Herzogsgroschen
Heymännchen
Hirschgulden
Hirtenpfennig
Hitarc Pfennige
Hohlpfennige
Horngroschen
Hosenband Thaler
Hubertusthaler
Huldigungs Münzen
Hussthaler
Inpierans Golt
Interimsthaler
Iriden
Isargold Dukat
Jakobsthaler
Janauschek Thaler
Jeneuoser
Jesus Thaler
Joachimsthaler

German States and Cities (continued)
Jubileums Thaler
Judenkopfgroschen
Judenpfennige
Juliuslöser
Kaiserthaler
Kammerherrenthaler
Karolin
Kassenmännchen
Kassenthaler
Katherinengroschen
Katzen Gulden
Kehlpfennig
Kippermünzen
Kirchenpfennige
Klappmützenthaler
Klötergeld
Kölnische Mark
Körtling
Kolhasen Gulden
Kometenthaler
Kopfstück
Korn
Kosel Gulden
Kreditmünzen
Kreisobristen Thaler
Kreuzer
Kreuzgroschen
Krönungs Münzen
Kronenthaler
Kronigte
Kürassier Thaler
Kugildi
Landmünze
Landsberger Pfennige
Lappen
Laubthaler
Laurentiusgulden
Legierung
Leicht Geld
Licht Thaler
Linsen Dukaten
Locumtenensthaler
Löserthaler
Lösungs Dukat
Löwenpfennige
Lot
Lotterie Dukat
Lügenthaler

German States and Cities (continued)
Lutherthaler
Madonnenthaler
Magister Thaler
Malschilling
Margaretengroschen
Mariengroschen
Marienthaler
Mark
Martinsgulden
Martinsthaler
Marzellen
Matthiasgroschen
Maximilian d'Or
Metzblanken
Mimigardeford Deniers
Mise
Morchen
Moritzpfennige
Mückenpfennig
Münze
Münzfund
Münz Zeichen
Myte
Näpgen Heller
Notmünzen
Oertchen
Örterer
Okelpenning
Ordensthaler
Ort
Ortelin
Ortsthaler
Ottenpfennige
Passir
Pathenmünzen
Patriotenthaler
Pelikanthaler
Pest Thaler
Petermännchen
Petrus Schilling
Pfaffenfeind Thaler
Pfennig
Pistole
Plated Coins
Polonaise
Poltora
Portugalöser
Prämienthaler

German States and Cities (continued)
Pyramiden Thaler
Raderalbus
Raitpfennige
Rath Zeichen
Rautengroschen
Rebellenthaler
Rechenpfennige
Regenbogenschüssel
Regensburger
Reichsalbus
Reichsgulden
Rheingold Dukat
Rheinischer Albus
Robotmarken
Rossgulden
St. Afra Dukaten
Sargpfennig
Säulen Piastre
Schaap
Schauthaler
Scheidemünzen
Scherf
Schiffs Dukaten
Schiffsthaler
Schild Groschen
Schilling
Schilling Lübsk
Schlafrock Thaler
Schmalkaldischer Bundesthaler
Schnepfenpfennige
Schraubthaler
Schrot
Schüsselpfennige
Schützen Thaler
Schuppen
Schwaren
Schwertgroschen
Sebaldus Thaler
Sechser
Sechsling
Sechstel
Seligkeitsthaler
Semissis
Seniorats Dukat
Seufzer
Sieges Thaler
Silbergroschen

German States and Cities (continued)
Slegelpenninge
Sonnenkrone
Sophiendukat
Sortengulden
Souveränitätsthaler
Speciesthaler
Spielmarken
Spitzgroschen
Spottmünzen
Spruchthaler
Stäbler
Stern Groschen
Stockfishthaler
Streitpfennige
Strohthaler
Stüber
Stuiver
Suitenmedaillen
Talar
Talisman Thaler
Tauf Thaler
Thaler
Thüringer Groschen
Tippelgroschen
Triumph Thaler
Tympf
Tysschen Thaler
Unecht
Upstalsboom Thaler
Ursula Thaler
Usualmark
Venusthaler
Verfassungsthaler
Vermählungsthaler
Vierchen
Vierer
Vierling
Vierschildheller
Vikariats Thaler
Vinkenauge
Wahrheitsthaler
Wappenturnose
Weckenpfennige
Weidenbaum Thaler
Weihemünzen
Weihnachts Thaler
Wendenpfennige
Wespenthaler

German States and Cities (continued)
Wewelinghöfer
Wiedertaüfer Thaler
Wildemannsthaler
Wilhelm d'Or
Witten
Zahlpfennig
Zehner
Zinnenthurmheller
Zinsgroschen
Zopf Dukat
Zwanziger
Zwei Drittel

Germany (Empire)
Kriegsfünfer
Krone
Lappen
Mark
Pfennig
Reichsmünzen

Gerona
Duro
Sixain

Ghent
Roosebeker

Gibraltar
Half Shiner
Quart

Glückstadt
Fortuna Thaler

Goa
Bastiao
Bazarucco
Chazza
Cherafin
Esphera
Pardao
Pequenino
Real Branco
Roda
Rupia
Sánár-Kásu
San Felipe
San Joao
Santo Thomé
Seratin
Tanga
Tutenag
Xeraphin
Zeraphin

Göttingen
Körtling
Ort

Gold Coast
Ackey
Boss
Cabes
Cowries
Damba
Stone Money
Tabo
Takoe

Gombroon
Besorg

Gorcum
Noble

Goslar
Arenkopf
Bauerngroschen
Berling
Brillenthaler
Flitter
Kreuzgroschen
Mariengroschen
Marienthaler
Matthiasgroschen
Scherf
Usualmark

Gowa
Dschingara
Koupa

Grand Bassam
Manilla

Graubünden
Bluzger

Graz
Vierer

Greece (Ancient)
Alexanders
Alexandrine Coinage
Alliance Coins
Animals
Archaic Coinage
Argurion
Assarion
Autonomous Coins
Chalcus
Charon's Obol
Chelonai
Chrysos
Cistophorus

Greece (Ancient: continued)
Citharephori
Collybos
Colts
Convention Money
Daric
Decadrachm
Decalitron
Decobol
Demareteion
Dichalkon
Didrachm
Dikollybon
Dilitron
Dinomos
Dioblon
Di-Stater
Dodecadrachm
Drachm
Enneobol
Glaukes
Gorgoneion
Hecté
Hemiassarion
Hemichalk
Hemichrysos
Hemidanake
Hemidaric
Hemidrachm
Hemihecté
Hemilitrion
Hemiobol
Hemistater
Hemitartemorion
Hemitetarte
Heptadrachm
Heptobol
Hexadrachm
Hexas
Hexastater
Hexobol
Histiaïka
Incuse Coins
Karkadona
Kerma
Kersa
Kikkabos
Kistophoros
Kitharephoroi
Kodrantes

Greece (Ancient: continued)
Kore
Korkuraisi Stateres
Krapatalos
Krysus
Kyraneion
League Coinage
Lepton
Lucullei
Mikron
Mill-sail Type
Mina
Mnaieion
Morphe
Myshemihecte
Myshemitetarte
Naulum
Nesiaca Drachma
Noctua
Nomisma
Nomos
Obol
Octobol
Odelos
Odolke
Owls
Pacheia
Pallades
Parthenoi
Pegasi
Pelanor
Pentadrachm
Pentalitron
Pentanummion
Pentastater
Pentechalkon
Pentecontadrachm
Pentecontalitra
Pentobolon
Pesson
Petalon
Philippi
Phocaides
Phokikoi
Plated Coins
Plinthos
Psephos
Sema
Semision
Stater

Greece (Ancient: continued)
Talent
Tartemorion
Temple Coins
Testudo
Tetarte
Tetartemorion
Tetrachalk
Tetradrachm
Tetranommos
Tetras
Tetrastater
Tetrobolon
Tettigia
Thibronian Money
Tortoises
Toxotai
Trias
Trichalk
Tridrachm
Trihemiobolion
Trihemitartemorion
Trihemitetartemorion
Trikollybon
Triobol
Triquetra
Trite
Tritemorion
Trochiskos
Xunistron

Greece (Modern)
Drachma
Icossadrachmon
Lepton
Obolos

Grenoble
Chiqua
Ecu du Dauphiné
Méreau

Groningen
Butgen
Cnapcock
Flabbe
Jager
Langrok
Peerdeke
Plak
St. Jans Rijksdaalder
Statenschelling

Guadeloupe
Collot
Doublon
Escalin
Gourde
Guam
Cent
Guanaxuato
Cuartilla
Guastalla
Annunciata
Barbarina
Giulio
Murajola
Pezzetta Imperiale
San Paolo
Selmino
Guatemala
Cuartino
Gubbio
Madonnina
Gueldres
Arnoldus
Briquet
Clemmergulden
Ecu d'Or
Gouden Lam
Kopfstück
Leijcesterthaler
Mouton
Oord
Pronkdaalder
Rijder
Rynsgulden
Scheepjeschelling
Schild
Snaphaan
Statendaalder
Stooter
Stuiver
Guernsey
Double
Gujarat
Badam
Gustafsberg
Plate Money
Hainaut
Cavalier
Coquibus
Haies d'Or
Petros
Hainaut (continued)
Plaisant
Tiercelin
Haiti
Centime
Gourde
Halberstadt
Pfaffenfeind Thaler
Sargpfennig
Haldenstein
Bluzger
Hall
Händelheller
Heller
Hamburg
Banco
Dreiling
Leicht Geld
Madonnenthaler
Mariengroschen
Mark
Pest Thaler
Portugalöser
Schilling
Sechsling
Stockfischthaler
Witten
Hameln
Flitter
Gösgen
Körtling
Hanau
Reichsalbus
Hanover
Achter
Annengroschen
Ernst d'Or
Feinsilberthaler
Georgsthaler
Gute Groschen
Heaume
Helmpfennig
Körtling
Mariengroschen
Silbergroschen
Upstalsboom Thaler
Usualmark
Witten
Zwei Drittel
Hasa
Toweelah
Hawaiian Islands
Akahi Dala
Cent
Heinrichstadt
Löserthaler
Helvetian Republic
(See Switzerland)
Henneberg
Fünfer
Hennegau
Dreilander
Drielander
Vierlander
Herford
Abbey-Pieces
Hermosillo
Cuartilla
Hessen
Albus
Beutgroschen
Fürstengroschen
Karolin
Schmalkaldischer Bundesthaler
Sortengulden
Wappenturnose
Weidenbaum Thaler
Wilhelm d'Or
Hildesheim
Annengroschen
Bernhardsgroschen
Marienthaler
Matthiasgroschen
Usualmark
Hindustan
(See also Indian States)
Adhélah
Adl Gutkah
Adli
Aftaby
Atmah
Bacchanalian Coins
Binsat
Chahâr Goshah
Chugul
Dam
Damri
Dehliwála
Hun
Ilahi
Jalálah

Hindustan (continued)
Jîlâleh
L'al Jaláli
Mihrábi
Muíní
Nisar
Pagoda
Paisá
Páulah
Pice
Raha
Sicca Rupee
Sihansah
Tukkuh
Zodiacal Coins

Histiaea
Histiaïka

Hohnstein
Andreas Thaler

Holland
(See Netherlands)

Holstein
Albertusthaler
Dreiling
Dütchen
Mark
Schilling
Witten

Holy Roman Empire
Apostel Thaler
Dreikaiserthaler
Eulendukaten
Filips Gulden
Gröschel
Pfundner
St. Jans Rijksdaalder
Schauthaler
Thaler
Vierer
Zweier

Hong Kong
Cent
Dollar
Hao
Hsien
Mil
Sjen
Yuan

Hornes
Sprenger

Hungary
Duarius
Egisthaler
Fillér
Florin
Forint
Franc
Georgsthaler
Gralosken
Gulden
Hongre
Korona
Krajczár
Kreuzer
Malkontentengulden
Marienthaler
Marjáse
Obole
Pataz
Pattacona
Pfauenthaler
Poltura
Schusterthaler
Viererplatten
Vonds Gulden

Hyderabad
Mahbubia

Iceland
Aur
Krone

Illyria
Grossetto

Indian States
(See also Hindustan)
Abidi
Adhâ
Adhada
Adheeda
Adli
Ahmadi
Akhtar
Alamgiri
Anandarámen
Ang-tuk
Ani
Anna
Ardha
Ardpanchio
Asht
Asmani

Indian States (continued)
Badam
Bahram
Bakiri
Bakla Asarfi
Biche
Budgrook
Buhloli
Carival
Cash
Chakram
Charn
Chopped Dollars
Crore
Darb
Dasa
Dhabbu
Dharana
Dhingalo
Doddáne
Dorea
Dramma
Dûb
Duddu
Duggáni
Faluce
Fanam
Fanon
Faruki
Fuddea
Gubber
Haidari
Heideri
Imami
Jafari
Jettal
Kalá
Kaltis
Kârsha
Kas
Kasu
Kazmi
Khizri
Kona
Kutb
Lac
Lakshmi Pagoda
Larin
Mada
Mahbubia

Indian States (continued)
Mohur
Mushtari
Násfi
Nishka
Padâ
Padaka
Pâdika
Padma Tanka
Pagoda
Pala
Pana
Panam
Panchia
Pandu
Paunchea
Pávali
Phetâng
Pice
Pie
Pon
Poni
Portcullis Money
Pratâpa
Purana
Purnya
Raal Lakria
Rama-tanka
Rasi
Rati Seed
Real
Real Branco
Ropaka
Rupee
San Rupee
Satamâna
Shâhi
Shroffed Money
Sicca Rupee
Siddiki
Soolakie
Sovereign
Star Pagoda
Suki
Suvarna
Swámi Pagoda
Tang-ka
Tankah
Tenga
Tola

Indian States (continued)
Tulabhara Kasu
Urdee
Usmani
Varaha
Varahan
Vodri
Zahrah

Indo-China
Nên
Piastre de Commerce

Ionia
Plated Coins
Stater

Ionian Islands
Ditto Bolo
Gazzetta
Lepton
Miobolo
Obolos
Tripenon

Ireland
Airgead
Blacksmith Half Crown
Bonn
Cammacks
Cianog
Cob Money
Eagle
Feorlainn
Groat
Gun Money
Harp
Hibernias
Inchquin Money
Irlandes d'Argent
Jack
Mitre
Northumberland Shilling
Ormond Money
Patricius Farthing
Patrick
Penny
Pistole
Pollard
Quadrant
Rap
Rebel Money
Red Harp
Ring Money

Ireland (continued)
Rosary
Rose Pennies
Saint Patrick's Money
Salding
Sixpence
Smulkyn
Teastun
Thirteener
Three Crowns Money
Three Farthings
Three Halfpence
Threepence
Tinker
Turney
Union Penny
Voce Populi Coinage
White Shilling
Wood's Coinage
Yellow Boy

Isle of Man
Triquetra

Isles du Vent
(See Windward Islands)

Isles of France
Marqué

Isny
Batzen

Istria
Pattacona

Italian States and Cities
Aguila de Oro
Albulo
Alfonsino
Alicorno
Ambrosino
Amedeo d'Oro
Anconitano
Anepigrafa
Annunciata
Anselmino
Apuliense
Aquilino
Argento
Armellino
Artilucco
Asper
Asprione
Augustalis
Aureola
Azzalino

Italian States and Cities (continued)
Bacca
Bagarone
Bagattino
Baggiani
Bagni
Baiarda
Baiocco
Baioccone
Baiochella
Baiochetto
Baiotta
Baldacchino
Banco
Banderuola
Barbarina
Barberine
Barbonaccio
Barbone
Bargellino
Barile
Battezone
Beato Amedeo
Beato Luigi
Berlinga
Besante
Bezzo
Bezzone
Bianchetto
Bianco
Biancone
Biglione
Bissolo
Bissona
Bizzichini
Bolognino
Bononenus
Bordata
Borgesi
Bragone
Bronzo
Bruneti
Budata
Burigozzo
Bussignarfi
Bussola
Bussoloto
Buttala
Cagliaresco

Italian States and Cities (continued)
Cagliarese
Cagnolo
Cagnone
Camera
Camillino
Capellone
Carantano
Caratto
Carlino
Carranino
Carrettini
Carzia
Castroni
Castruccino
Catanesi
Cauci
Cavalitti
Cavalla
Cavallina
Cavallo
Cavallotto
Cecchine
Cenoglego
Centesimo
Cervette
Cervia
Checquin
Chiappe di Forte
Chiavarino
Chickino
Chikino
Cianfrone
Cinquina
Clementi
Colombina
Cornabo
Cornone
Cornuto
Corona
Cosimo
Cotale
Cremonese
Croce o Testa
Crocione
Crosazzo
Danaro
Decenario
Dena

Italian States and Cities (continued)
Denaretto
Denarino
Diamante
Dicciottino
Dobla
Doblone
Dodicesimo
Doppia
Dozzeno
Ducato
Ducato d'Argento
Ducato di Banco
Ducato di Camera
Duetto
Enrici
Fernandino
Ferrarino
Fert
Filiberto
Filippo
Filippone
Flicca
Florin
Foghetti
Follaro
Francescone
Franchi
Frazione
Frignacco
Gabella
Galeazzo
Gazzetta
Gelso
Genovino
Gettone
Gianuino
Gigliato
Ginocchiello
Giorgino
Girasoli
Giulio
Giustina
Giustino
Gobbi
Graici
Grano
Grazia
Gregorina

Italian States and Cities (continued)
Gregorio
Grolla
Grosello
Grossetto
Grosso
Grossone
Guelfo
Idra
Imbiamcate
Imperiale
Infortiati
Januini
Leather Money
Leone
Leonina
Leonzino
Libertini
Ligurino
Lira
Lirazza
Liretta
Lirona
Livornino
Lucati
Lucchese Nuovo
Luigino
Madonnina
Maglia
Mancanza
Mancoso
Marc
Marcello
Marchesino
Marchetto
Marengo
Marmussini
Matapan
Medaglia
Mediacula
Mediano
Mediatino
Mezza
Mezzanino
Michieletta
Minuto
Mistura
Mocenigo
Moneta

Italian States and Cities (continued)
Moneta Spezzata
Moraglia
Murajola
Navicella
Nichelino
Novini
Obolino
Oncetta
Oncia
Osella
Ottavetti
Ottavo
Ottino
Padiglione
Paduans
Palanca
Palpa
Paolino
Paolo
Paparini
Paparoni
Papetto
Parpagliola
Partenope
Pataca
Patacchina
Pegione
Pepulea
Pereale
Petizza
Pezza
Pezzetta Imperiale
Phoenix
Piastre
Piastrino
Picaillon
Picciolino
Picciolo
Picureddu
Pistacchio
Pistolet
Pite
Plagauner
Poillevillain
Ponti
Popolano
Popolino
Provisino

Italian States and Cities (continued)
Quadrupla
Quarantano
Quartaro
Quartarolo
Quartino
Quattrinello
Quattrino
Quindicino
Quinto
Quintuplo
Quirino
Ragno
Ragusino
Realone
Renaissance Medals
Riccio
Rodioti
Rogati
Rolino
Rollbatzen
Romésine
Rosalino
Roverino
Rovetti
Ruspone
Russino
Saluto d'Oro
Sampietrino
San Carlo
Sancto Zoanne
Sanese d'Oro
San Giovannino
San Martino
San Mauricio
San Paolo
Sanpetronio
Sanpierino
Santa Croce
Saraceno
Scaggia
Scudino
Scudo
Scudo della Croce
Scudo di Oro
Sede Vacante Coinage
Sedicina
Selmino
Semprevivo

Italian States and Cities (continued)
Seneselli
Sequin
Sesino
Settimo
Sirena
Siseni
Sisto
Solarus
Sol Coronat
Soldino
Soldo
Soldone
Solz
Sovrano
Spadaccino
Spadino
Stagnate
Stellino
Svanzica
Tallero
Tarin
Tercia Apuliensis
Terzarola
Testone
Tir Federal
Tirolino
Titolo
Tollero
Tondino
Torellino
Tornese
Tornesello
Traiaro
Trapezeta
Traro
Tredesino
Trillina
Trino
Trionfo
Triquetra
Tronetto
Ungaro
Verga
Viannare
Vigintenario
Vitalino
Zanetta
Zecchino
Ziato

Jalisco
Octavo

Jamaica
Macquina
Maundy Money
Quattie
Spanish Sixpence

Japan
Ana Ichi Sen
Arrow Head Money
Ban Sen
Bita Sen
Bu
Bun Sen
Charms
Cho Gin
Do Sen
Eiraku Sen
E Sen
Gin Kwan
Go
Go Yo Sen
Haha Sen
Han
Hana Furi Kin
Hansatsu
Hayaki
Ho
Ho Ei Sen
Hori Tané Sen
Ichi Bu
Jiu Ni Zene
Kagami Sen
Kin Kwan
Kinsatsu
Kiri Kodama
Koban
Kudatama
Kwacho
Kwan
Kwanei Sen
Magatama
Matsuri Sen
Momme
Mon
Mu-mon Gin Sen
Nami Sen
Ni Bu
O Ashi
Oban

Japan (continued)
Ogata Sen
Raku Sen
Rice
Rin
Ring Money
Ryo
Sabi
Seed Sen
Sen
Shiken
Shima Sen
Shi Mon Sen
Shin Koban
Shu
Tanuma Go Momme Gin
Tané
Tempo
Trade Dollar
Tsu Ho
Yeda
Yen

Jaunpur
Dramma

Java
Bahar
Bonk
Catty
Duit
Escalin
Gobog
Kangtang
Kedir
Kentèl
Kètèng
Ketip
Krishnala
Kroon
Pitje
Sateleer
Segeloh
Soekoe
Stuk van Achten
Tali

Jever
Danielsthaler
Grote
Jodocus Thaler

Judea
(See Palestine)

Juliers
Clemmergulden
Engelthaler
Fettmännchen
Raderalbus
Rosen Groschen
Rynsgulden
Stern Groschen
Stüber

Junkseylon
Putta

Kabul
Tankah

Karikal
Cache
Duddu

Kaschin
Pul

Kaschmir
Padaka

Kashgar
Fen
Tilla

Kathiawar
Adhada
Ardpanchio
Dhingalo
Dokdo
Ibramee
Kori
Panchia
Tambio

Kermanschahan
Sahebqiran

Khwarizm
Aruzzeh
Danik
Habbeh
Tamunah
Tassug
Tilla

Keda
Timma
Tra

Kiev
Denga
Grivna
Pul

Königsberg
Tympf

Kolbarga
Dam

Kolywan
Piatak

Kordofan
Hashshah
Kesme

Korea
Amulets
Arrow Head Money
Charms
Chon
Chun Pei
Daidong Chun
Fun
Mon
Mun
Niang
Umpyo
Un Byong
Warn
Won
Yang

Labuan
Cent

Laccadive Islands
Cowries

Lahore
Dam
Zodiacal Coins

Languedoc
Florin-Georges

Laon
Chalongia
Scuferus

Lao States
Chûlon
Ngun Tawk
Shan Baw
Tamlung

Lausanne
Fünfer
Parpagliola
Sésen
Tir Federal
Trésel

Lautenthal
Jakobsthaler

Lebedus
League Coinage

Leghorn
Livornino
Pezza

Leipzig
August d'Or
Horngroschen

Lemgo
Myte

Leon
Aguila de Oro
Blanco
Dobla de los Excelentes
Noveno
Pépion

Leontini
Hemilitrion
Pentoncion

Le Puy
Pogesia

Lerida
Escudo

Leucas
Trihemiobolion

Leyden
Leather Money
Paper

Liberia
Cent

Lich
Schnepfenpfennige

Liège
Aydans
Blamüser
Boddiferus
Brulé
Electron
Ernestus
Fusil
Heaume
Patard
Peter
Plak
Sprenger

Liegnitz
Gutfreitagsgröschel

Ligny
Franc à Pied

Liguria
Palanca

Lille
Artesienne
Maille

Lima
Peso
Limoges
Lemocia
Lippe
Flitter
Kippermünzen
Myte
Lippstadt
Pfaffenfeind Thaler
Lisbon
Barbuda
Ceitil
Chimfram
Cruzadinho
Cruzado
Grave
Lisbonino
Pilarte
Tostao
Lithuania
Dreigröscher
Tympf
Livonia
Artig
Ferding
Livonese
Mark
Solidus
Ljusnedal
Plate Money
Lobsenz
Ternar
Lombardy
Centesimo
Gulden
Lira
Pettine
Soldo
Sovrano
London
(See England)
Loos
Kopfstück
Lorraine
Aubonne
Bourgeois
Bugne
Dolche
François d'Or
Leopoldino
Lorraine (continued)
Leopoldo
Masson
Plak
Spadin
Tallard
Louvain
Roosebeker
Torentje
Tourelle
Low Countries
(See Netherlands)
Lucca
Albulo
Barbonaccio
Barbone
Bolognino
Castruccino
Duetto
Enrici
Grazia
Infortiati
Lucati
Lucchese Nuovo
Mancoso
San Martino
Santa Croce
Scudo di Oro
Soldo
Lu Chu Islands
Hatome Sen
Shu
Lucknow
San Rupee
Lübeck
Blaffert
Bremsenthaler
Firleyoe Mont
Mark
Schilling
Soesling
Thaler
Witten
Lüneburg
Blaffert
Lüttich
(See Liège)
Lugano
Tir Federal
Luxemburg
Angelot
Luxemburg (continued)
Assis
Centime
Franc
Sol
Luzerne
Angster
Baetzner
Frank
Michaels Gulden
Münz Gulden
Spagürli
Lycia
League Coinage
Lydia
Gygeades
Kroiseioi
Lyons
Ecu à la Croisette
Méreau
Tiers de Sou d'Or
Macao
Sapèque
Macedonia
Alexanders
Alexandrine Coinage
Chalcus
Di-Stater
Octadrachm
Pentadrachm
Pentecontradrachm
Philippi
Stater
Macerata
Madonnina
Madagascar
Levant Dollar
Madras
Dûb
Duddu
Faluce
Fanam
Jettal
Mohur
Pagoda
Star Pagoda
Swámi Pagoda
Tola
Madrid
(See Spain)

Maestricht
Tuin
Magdeburg
Bettlerthaler
Fürstengroschen
Interimsthaler
Moritzpfennige
Venusthaler
Magnesia
Plated Coins
Mahé
Biche
Fanam
Mainz
Albansgulden
Albus
Bettlerthaler
Convention Money
Gerlacus
Martinsgulden
Raderalbus
Reichsalbus
Sol
Sortengulden
Majorca
Dobler
Maiorchino
Malla
Sueldo
Treseta
Makassar
Koupa
Malabar Coast
Biche
Dumare
Fanam
Rási
Taré
Malacca
Bastardo
Caixa
Catholico
Challaine
Chazza
Malaque
Malay Peninsula
Buaya
Caixa
Djampel
Doewi
Dubbeltje
Malay Peninsula (continued)
Kenderi
Kepeng
Ketip
Pitje
Putta
Ringgit
Sata
Sen
Suku
Tampang
Timma
Tra
Tsi
Maldive Islands
Burrie
Cawne
Cowries
Gunda
Kahan
Lari
Poon
Malines
(See Mechlin)
Malmö
Korsvide
Malpur
Dam
Malta
Carlino
Doppia
Farthing
Gigliato
Grain
Grano
Luigi
Oncia
Picciolo
Tarin
Threepence
Mansfeld
Ausbeutemünzen
Davidsthaler
Georgsthaler
Kippermünzen
Spitzgroschen
Spruchthaler
Talisman Thaler
Mantua
Anselmino
Aquilino
Mantua (continued)
Barbarina
Beato Luigi
Bianco
Bussola
Cagnolo
Cornabo
Doppia
Girasoli
Giulio
Grossone
Marcello
Quadrupla
Scudo
Scudo di Oro
Sesino
Solarus
Soldo
Soldone
Tallero
Testone
Traiaro
Marseilles
Ecu à la Croisette
Royal Coronat
Saiga
Tiers de Sou d'Or
Maskat
Baisa
Gass
Mahmûdi
Maskat Pice
Massa di Lunigiana
Cervia
Quadrupla
Massa Lombarda
Spadaccino
Matelica
Madonnina
Mauritius
Anchor Pieces
Cent
Mayence
(See Mainz)
Mechlin
Leeuw
Roosebeker
Mecklenburg
Blaffert
Dreiling
Fortuna Thaler

Mecklenburg (continued)
Hohlpfennige
Mark
Schilling
Vinkenauge
Witten
Megalopolis
League Coinage
Megara
Odelos
Meissen
Fürstengroschen
Judenkopfgroschen
Katharinengroschen
Kreuzgroschen
Kronigte
Landsberger Pfennige
Margaretengroschen
Schild Groschen
Thüringer Groschen
Melle
Denier d'Or
Melos
Nesiaca Drachma
Menaenum
Tetras
Merano
Decenario
Vigintenario
Merida
Tiers de Sou d'Or
Messerano
Cornone
Forte
Rollbatzen
Tallero
Messina
Bronzo
Follaro
Pereale
Metapontum
Dinomos
Incuse Coins
Metz
Bugne
Metzblanken
Monnaies Angevines
Spadin
Mexico
Axe Money
Carasco Dollar
Mexico (continued)
Centavo
Chopped Dollars
Cob Money
Cuartilla
Dobla
Doblon
Doubloon
Mexican Dollar
Morelos Dollars
Octavo
Patlachté
Patolquachtli
Peso
Real
Sand Dollar
Sicca
Vales
Vargas Dollar
Xiquipili
Milan
Ambrosino
Berlinga
Bissolo
Bissona
Burigozzo
Cagnone
Carlino Papale
Crocione
Dicciottino
Doppia
Ducaton
Ecu au Porc-epic
Enrici
Filippo
Grosso
Imperiale
Marmussini
Mediano
Obolino
Ottino
Palpa
Parpagliola
Patard
Pegione
Popolano
Quadrupla
Quattrino
Quindicino
Semprevivo
Milan (continued)
Sesino
Siliqua
Soldo
Sovrano
Svanzica
Terzarola
Testone
Trillina
Mileto
Follaro
Miletus
League Coinage
Temple Coins
Minas
Cruzadinho
Escudo
Miranda
Barbuda
Mirandola
Baggiane
Parpagliola
Solz
Testone
Zecchino
Mocha
Kabir
Kommassi
Modena
Bagarone
Baggiane
Baiarda
Biancone
Bolognino
Capellone
Denarino
Doblone
Giorgino
Giustina
Leonzino
Marcello
Moraglia
Murajola
Paolo
Quarantano
Scudino
Soldo
Ungaro
Zecchino

Moldavia
Denga
Para
Mombasa
Paisá
Rupee
Monaco
Cavalla
Centime
Danaro
Decime
Franc
Liardo
Pataccho
Pezzetta
Mons
Gigot
Montalcino
Parpagliola
Montalto
Baiochella
Madonnina
Montanaro
Cornabo
Monteferrato
Bianchetto
Biancone
Pistolet
Rollbatzen
Russino
Montefiascone
Paparini
Montenegro
Novcic
Para
Perper
Montpellier
Ecu à la Croisette
Morocco
Benduqi
Blanquillo
Butaca
Centimo
Dinâr
Dirhem
Duro
Fels
Kirat
Madridja
Marabotin
Mathbu
Morocco (ontinued)
Miscal
Muzuna
Nusflik
Rial
Ukkia
Uqijeh
Zelagh
Moskow
Denga
Novgorodka
Mozambique
Barrinha
Canella
Matica
Onça
Mühlheim
Hubertusthaler
Munich
Regensburger
Munster
Blamüser
Bursarienzeichen
Drüttainer
Mimigardeford Deniers
Myte
Slegelpenninge
Wiedertaüfer Thaler
Muscat
(See Maskat)
Mysia
Cyzicenes
Mysore
Abidi
Ahmadi
Akhtar
Asmani
Bahram
Bakiri
Cash
Doddáne
Duggáni
Faruki
Haidari
Heideri
Imami
Jafari
Kasu
Kazmi
Khizri
Kutb
Mysore (continued)
Mayili
Mushtari
Paisá
Pávali
Purnya
Siddiki
Usmani
Zahrah
Mytilene
Hecté
Phocaides
Trite
Myus
League Coinage
Namur
Gros à l'Aigle
Scuferus
Nantes
Douzain
Naples
Alfonsino
Armellino
Augustalis
Carlino
Cavallo
Cianfrone
Cinquina
Corona
Coronato
Dobla
Ducato
Ducato d'Argento
Fernandino
Follaro
Gigliato
Grano
Grossone
Mancanza
Oncetta
Partenope
Pataca
Piastre
Picciolo
Picureddu
Pistacchio
Publica
Quadrupla
Saluto d'Oro
Scudo

Naples (continued)
Scudo di Oro
Sequin
Sesino
Sirena
Sol Coronat
Tarin
Testone
Tornese
Zanetta
Narva
Rundstücke
Navarre
Caveria
Dinero
Douzain
Grueso
Quart d'Ecu
Sancheti
Naxos
Nesiaca Drachma
Nemausus
Hams
Nepal
Adhâ
Adha-ani
Adheeda
Ang-tuk
Ani
Bakla Asarfi
Chún Dam
Dam
Dhebua
Do-am
Duitole-Asarfi
Dyak
Ek-ani
Majhawala
Mehnder-Mulie
Mohar
Patla
Phoka Dam
Suka
Takka
Tang-Ka
Nesle
Gros de Nesle
Netherlands
Achterwiel
Albertin
Albertusthaler

Netherlands (continued)
Albus
Arends-Rijksdaalder
Arnoldus
Bankje
Bezemstuiver
Blank
Botdrager
Brabant
Braspenning
Briquet
Butgen
Carolus
Cavalier
Cent
Christus Gulden
Clinckaert
Croondaalder
Daalder
Davidstuiver
Deventergans
Dölpelthaler
Dog Dollar
Douzain
Dreilander
Drielander
Dubbeltje
Ducaton
Duit
Escalin
Escudo
Flabbe
Florin
Franc à Cheval
Franc à Pied
Geeltje
Gehelmdeschelling
Geusenpfennige
Gildepenningen
Gosseler
Gouden Kroon
Gouden Lam
Groot
Grootken
Guilder
Halfje
Heitje
Hip
Hoedjesschelling
Jager

Netherlands (continued)
Klomp
Knaak
Koggerdaalder
Kopfstück
Kromstaart
Kronenthaler
Kruisdaalder
Kwart
Langrok
Leather Money
Leeuw
Leg Dollar
Leijcesterdaalder
Lion d'Or
Monnaies Angevines
Myte
Negenmenneke
Negotiepenning
Noble
Oord
Patagon
Patard
Peerdeke
Penning
Peter
Philippus Daalder
Piefort
Plak
Poen
Pop
Postulatsgulden
Pronkdaalder
Reaal
Rechenpfennige
Rijder
Rijksdaalder
Roosschelling
Roosstuiver
Rozenobel
St. Andries Gulden
Scheepjeschelling
Scheepsnobel
Schelling
Schild
Schubbe
Schuitken
Sesthalf
Snaphaan
Souverain

Netherlands (continued)
Spie
Statendaalder
Statenschelling
Stichtsche Stuiver
Stooter
Stuiver
Stuk van Achten
Suku
Tientje
Tuin
Velddaalder
Vier Duitstuk
Vierlander
Vlies
Willem
Witje
Witten
Zesthalven

Neuchatel
Lausannais
Livre Faible
Piecette

New South Wales
Holey Dollar

Nicaragua
Cordoba
Cuartino

Nicosia
Carzia

Nigeria
Manilla
Penny

Nimègue
Cnapcock
Peerdeke
Stephanusdaalder

Nizza
Fert

Nördlingen
Batzen

Northeim
Flitter
Körtling

Norway
Krone
Reisedaler
Skef
Skilling

Novgorod
Denga
Grivna
Novgorodka

Novotorjok
Grivna

Nubia
Kesme

Nuremberg
Bread Tokens
Händelheller
Hobby Horse
Laurentiusgulden
Linsen Dukaten
Rathausthaler
Rechenpfennige
Schraubthaler
Sebaldus Thaler

Nyköping
Fyrk

Oaxaca
Morelos Dollars

Olbia
Fish Money
Gorgoneion

Oldenburg
Flindrich
Grote
Hvid
Malschilling
Schwaren
Stüber

Olmütz
Cyrillus Thaler

Olynthus
League Coinage

Oman
Baisa

Oran
Reaux

Orléans
Morveux

Orvieto
Paparoni

Osca
Denarius Oscensis

Osnabruck
Myte

Osterode
Usualmark

Ottoman Empire
Abukash
Akcheh
Altilik
Altmishlik
Altun
Asadi Ghrush
Ashrafi
Asper
Besh
Beshlik
Beutel
Caime
Chise
Dinâr
Dirhem
Ekilik
Ellilik
Funduk
Ghrush
Hongre
Ikilik
Jihadiyeh Beshlik
Juik
Keser
Kirat
Kitze
Mangir
Medjedie
Messir
Metallik
Nisfiah
Onbeshlik
Onlik
Para
Pataque
Piastre
Pound Turkish
Rebia
Sehim
Sequin
Siani
Timmin
Tsentez
Utuzlik
Yigirmlik
Yuzlik
Zer-mahbub

Overysel
Bezemstuiver

Overysel (continued)
Oord
Plak
Statendaalder
Stooter

Paderborn
Bread Tokens
Bursarienzeichen
Gnadenpfennig

Padua
Aquilino
Carrarino
Grosso Aquilino
Paduans
Rogati
Saraceno

Pahang
Tampang

Palatinate
Albus
Convention Money
Hubertusthaler
Karolin
Lotterie Dukat
Pistole
Reichsalbus
Schüsselpfennige
Vikariats Thaler
Weckenpfennige

Palembang
Pitje

Palermo
Apuliense
Budata
Oncetta
Oncia
Phoenix

Palestine
Bekah
Drachm
Garah
Kesitah
Kikkar
Lepton
Maneh
Mina
Pieces of Silver
Rebah
Ring Money
Shekel

Palestine (continued)
Silverling
Skins of Animals
Talent
Tribute Money
Widow's Mite

Paliakate
Pagoda

Pamphylia
Philippi

Panama
Balboa
Peso

Papal States
Absolutionsthaler
Baiocco
Baioccone
Baiochella
Carlino Papale
Clementi
Doblone
Doppia
Ducato di Camera
Follaro
Giulio
Gregorina
Gregorio
Joanninus
Kalenderthaler
Leonina
Madonnina
Mancoso
Mistura
Mouches
Murajola
Navicella
Paolino
Paolo
Paparini
Papetto
Plagauner
Provisino
Quadrupla
Quartino
Quattrinello
Quattrino
Roverino
Sampietrino
Sanpetronio
Scudo

Papal States (continued)
Scudo di Oro
Sede Vacante Coinage
Settimo
Sisto
Testone

Paraguay
Peso

Paramo
Grano

Paris
(See France)

Parma
Bagarone
Bussolotto
Dicciottino
Ducaton
Follaro
Paolino
Quarantano
Soldo
Trellino
Ungaro
Vitalino

Paros
Nesiaca Drachma

Pergamos
Cistophorus

Perigord
Heliens
Petragordin

Pernambuco
Pataca

Perpignan
Douzain
Patard
Sannar
Sol-sanar
Sueldo

Persia (Ancient)
Adarkonim
Archer
Danake
Daric
Hemidanake
Mina
Sagittarii
Satrapal Coins
Siglos
Toxotai

Persia (Modern)
Abbâsi
Bisti
Cherassi
Dangh
Dinar
Dûb
Hazardinar
Kasbegi
Kran
Larin
Mahmûdî
Mildinar
Miscal
Nadiri
Penabad
Pul
Punsad-Dinar
Rijjal
Rupi
Sahebqiran
Senar
Shâhi
Sherify
Sisad-Dinar
Toman

Peru
Dinero
Libra
Peseta
Peso
Sol
Toston

Perugia
Biancone
Madonnina
Paolino
Trino

Pesaro
Sedicina

Philippine Islands
Cent
Conant
Milesimo
Peso

Phocaea
Hecté
League Coinage
Phocaides
Trite

Phocis
Phokikoi

Phoenicia
Octadrachm

Piacenza
Baiochetto
Banderuola
Buttala
Murajola

Piedmont
Bacca
Baiotta
Bianchetto
Gigliato
Moriziotti
Mozzi
Petizza
Scaggia

Piombino
Grazia

Pisa
Francescone
Grazia
Grossone

Poictiers
Poitevin

Poland
Beichlingscher Thaler
Bracata
Brandthaler
Brummer
Cosel Gulden
Courant
Czvorak
Dalar
Dreigröscher
Dvoiak
Groz
Kronenthaler
Krucier
Kwartnik
Orty
Peter's Pence
Polonaise
Póltora
Portugalöser
Schmetterlings Thaler
Sexagina
Solidus
Szelag
Szelong

Poland (continued)
Ternar
Trojack
Tschetwertak
Tympf
Zamoscia
Zloty

Pommerania
Bugslaver
Gnadenpfennig
Heller
Hohlpfennige
Okelpenning
Scherf
Vinkenauge
Witten

Pondichery
Biche
Cache
Duddu
Fanam
Pagoda
Royalin

Populonia
Gorgoneion

Porbandar
Kori

Porto
Barbuda
Ceitil
Chimfram
Cruzado
Grave
Pilarte
Tostao

Porto Novo
Porto Novo Pagoda

Porto Rico
Cent
Chavo

Portugal
Affonso de Ouro
Aparas
Barbuda
Branca Moeda
Bravuda
Ceitil
Chimfram
Cinquinho
Conceiçao
Corôa

Portugal (continued)
Corôa de Prata
Cotrim
Crusade
Cruzadinho
Cruzado
Cruzado Calvario
Dinheiro
Dobra
Dobra Gentil
Engenhoso
Equipaga
Escudo
Espadim
Esphera
Forte
Grave
Grosso Affonsim
Indio
Joannes
Joe
Justo
Leal
Lisbonino
Macuta
Mansel
Mealha
Milreis
Moidore
Morabitino
Morisca
Pataca
Pataco
Peca
Pilarte
Portuguez
Quartinho
Real Portuguez
San Vicente
Soberano
Tornez
Tostao
Vintem

Portuguese India
Abacis
Abraemos
Atia
Bazarucco
Esphera
Pardao

Portuguese India (continued)
Pataca
Pequenino
Porto Novo Pagoda
Roda
Rupia
Sánár-Kásu
San Felipe
San Joao
Santo Thomé
Serafin
Tanga
Tutenag
Vintem
Xeraphin
Zeraphin

Prague
Böhmen
Eulendukaten
Judenmedaillen
Piefort

Prenzlau
Vierchen

Priene
League Coinage

Provence
Dardenne
Franc à Pied
Guillemin
Magdalon
Patard

Provins
Provinois

Prussia
Achtehalber
Dreigröscher
Dreipölker
Drüttainer
Dütchen
Fledermaus
Friedrichsdor
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PART II

GLOSSARY OF NUMISMATIC TERMS

GLOSSARY OF NUMISMATIC TERMS

By MARK M. SALTON

English • French • German
Italian • Swedish

2800 numismatic terms in
5 languages

2800 termes de numismatique
en 5 langues

2800 numismatische Ausdrücke
in 5 Sprachen

2800 termini di numismatica
in 5 lingue

2800 numismatiska ord i 5 språk

PREFACE.

There is hardly another science so international as numismatics and therefore a convenient dictionary containing the most usual numismatic terms in several languages is a necessity for everyone interested.

In the present work no attempt will be made to give explanations or interpretations of the words listed (there are numerous good books in various languages for that purpose) but the aim will rather be by producing a short dictionary to make the use of existing literature easier for a large number of people in many countries.

As this work is the first attempt in this direction, I am fully conscious of its imperfections and I shall be grateful for any criticisms and corrections, which will be incorporated wherever possible in a second edition.

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I trust that this booklet may be a source of pleasure to old friends of the science and the means of introducing new ones to it.

S.

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English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*

I

Acorn	gland m.	Eichel f.	ghianda f.	ollon n.
Adjust	justifier	justieren	giustificare	justera
After-cast	fonte postérieure f., surmoulé m.	Abguss m.	fusione f.	avgjutning r.
Alloy	alliage m.	Legierung f.	lega f.	legering r.
alloy, of fine	de bon aloi m.	guthaltig	di buona lega f.	med god halt r.
Altar	autel m.	Altar m.	altare m.	altare n.
Alteration	altération f.	Verfälschung f.	alterazione f.	förfalskning r.
Amphora	amphore f.	Amphora f.	anfora f.	amphora r.
Anchor	ancre f.	Anker m.	ancora f.	ankare n.
Ancient	antique	antik	antico	antik
Anepigraphic	anépigraphe	schriftlos	anepigrafe	utan inskrift
Anepigraphic coin	monnaie muette f., besant m.	Blindmünze f.	moneta anepigrafa f.	blindmynt n.
Angle	angle m.	Winkel m.	angolo m.	vinkel r.
Annulet	annelet m.	Ring m.	anello m.	ring r.
Antique	antique	antik	antico	antik
Antiquity	antiquité f.	Antike f., Altertum n.	antichità f.	antik r., forntid r.
Arch	arc m., lobe m.	Bogen m.	arco m.	båge r.
Archaic	archaïque	archaisch	arcaico	arkaisk
Archbishopric	archevêché m.	Erzbistum n.	arcivescovato m.	ärkebiskopsdöme n.
Armour	armure f.	Rüstung f.	armatura f.	rustning r.
Arms	armes pl. f., armoiries pl. f.	Wappen n.	arme m., stemma m.	vapen n.
Around	au pourtour	umher	intorno	runtom
Arrow	flèche f.	Pfeil m.	freccia f.	pil r.
Artist	artiste m.	Künstler m.	artista m.	konstnär m.
Artistic	artistique	artistisch	artistico	konstnärlig
Ascribe, attribute	attribuer	zuschreiben, zuteilen	attribuire	attribuera, tillskriva
Auction sale	vente aux enchères f.	Auktion f., Versteigerung f.	vendita all'asta f., asta f.	auktion r.
Augur's staff	bâton d'Augure m.	Augurstab m.	lituo m.	augurstav r.
Aureus	auréus m.	Aureus m.	aureo m.	aureus r.
Autonomous	autonome	autonom	autonomo	autonom

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Axe	hache f.	Axt f.	ascia f.	yxa r.
Background	fond m.	Hintergrund m.	fondo m.	bakgrund r., fond r.
Badge	méreau m. insigne m.	Abzeichen n., Zeichen n.	divisa f.	märke. n., tecken n.
Badly struck	mal frappé	verprägt	mal coniato	felpräglad, dåligt präglad
Baldachin, baldaquin	baldaquin m., dais m.	Baldachin m.	baldacchino m.	baldakin r.
Baptismal medal	médaille de baptème f.	Patenpfennig m., Weihmedaille f.	medaglia di battesimo f.	fadderpenning r., dopmedalj r.
Bar	lingot m.	Barren m.	lingotto m.	tacka r., barr r.
Barbarous	barbare, barbarisé	barbarisch, barbarisiert	barbaro	barbarisk, barbariserad
Barony	baronnie f.	Freiherrschaft f.	baronia f.	friherreskap n., baroni n.
Base coin	monnaie de billon f.	Kippermünze f.	mistura f.	mynt från kipper- och wippertiden n., underhaltigt mynt n.
Bearded	barbu	bärtig	barbato, barbuto	med skägg
Bee	abeille f.	Biene f.	ape f.	bi n.
Bell-metal	métal de cloche m.	Glockenmetall n.	metallo di campana m.	klockmetall r.
Below the standard	de bas aloi m.	geringhaltig	di bassa lega f.	med låg halt r.
Biga	bige m.	Biga f.	biga f.	biga r.
Bijou	bijou m.	Kleinod n., Bijou n.	gioiello m.	klenod r., smycke n.
Billon	billon m.	Billon n.	mistura f.	billon n.
Bipartite	bipartit	zweiteilig	bipartito	tvådelad
Bishop	évêque m.	Bischof m.	vescovo m.	biskop m.
Blundered legend	légende confuse f., inscription confuse f.	Trugschrift f., korrumpierte Schrift f.	leggenda confusa f.	förvirrad inskrift r.
Boar	sanglier m.	Eber m.	cinghiale m.	galt r.
Border	bord m., tranche f.	Einfassung f., Rand m.	cornice f., bordo m.	infattning r., rand r.
Border of dots	grènetis m., cordelette perlée f.	Perlkreis m.	cerchio di perline m.	pärlring r., pärlcirkel r.
Bow	lobe m., arc m.	Bogen m.	arco m.	båge r.
Box taler	thaler boîte m.	Schraubtaler m.	scatola moneta f.	skruvtaler r.
Brabant taler, the	patagon m.	Kreuztaler m.	patagone m.	korstaler r.
Bracteate	bracteate	Brakteat m.	bratteata f.	brakteat r.
Branch	rameau m.	Zweig m.	ramo m.	kvist r.
Brass	bronze m.	Bronze f., Messing n.	bronzo m., rame m.	brons r., messing r.
brass, first	grand bronze m.	Grossbronze f.	grande bronzo m., sesterzio m.	storbrons r.

English	French	German	Italian	Swedish
brass, second	moyen bronze m.	Mittelbronze f.	medio bronzo m.	mellanbrons r.
brass, third	petit bronze m.	Kleinbronze f.	piccolo bronzo m.	småbrons r.
Break in the die	fêlure de coin f.	Stempelsprung m.	salto di conio m., fessura di conio f.	stampspricka r.
Britannia silver	maillechor m.	Neusilber n.	acmonital m.	nysilver n.
Broad	large	breit	largo	bred
Broken	ébréché	ausgebrochen	frammentato	söndrig
Broken die	coin brisé m., coin cassé m., coin fendu m.	gesprungener Stempel m.	rottura di conio f., conio rotto m.	bräckt stamp r.
Bronze	bronze m.	Bronze f.	bronzo m., rame m.	brons r.
Bull (papal)	bulle f.	Bulle f.	bolla f.	bulla r.
Bull	taureau m.	Stier m.	toro m.	tjur m.
Bunch of grapes	raisin m.	Weintraube f.	grappolo d'uva m.	vindruva r.
Burial coin	monnaie funéraire f.	Begräbnismünze f.	moneta funeraria f.	begravningsmynt n.
Burial taler	thaler commemoratif de la mort m.	Sterbetaler m.	Tallero della morte m.	begravningstaler r.
Bust	buste m.	Brustbild n.	busto m.	bröstbild r.
Butting bull	taureau fonçant m.	stossender Stier m.	toro procumbente m.	stångande tjur m.
Caduceus	caducée m.	Merkurstab m.	caduceo m.	merkuristav r., kaducé r.
Cap of liberty	bonnet de liberté m., bonnet phrygien m.	Freiheitsmütze f., phrygische Mütze f.	berretto frigio m.	frihetsmössa r., frygisk mössa r.
Cardinal's hat	chapeau cardinalice m.	Kardinalshut m.	cappello cardinalizio m.	kardinalshatt r.
Cartouche	cartouche m.	Kartusche f.	cartella f.	kartusch r.
Cast	coulé, fonte f.	gegossen, Guss m.	fuso, fusione f.	gjuten, gjutning r.
Catalogue	catalogue m.	Katalog m.	catalogo m.	katalog r.
Centred	centré	zentriert	centrato	centrerad
Centre shield	écu central m.	Mittelschild m.	scudo centrale m.	mittsköld r.
Century	siècle m.	Jahrhundert n.	secolo m.	århundrade n.
Chalice	coupe f.	Becher m.	calice m., cappa f.	bägare r.
Chariot	char m.	Rennwagen m.	biga o quadriga f.	kapplöpningsvagn r.
Charioteer	aurige m.	Wagenlenker m.	auriga m.	vagnskörare m.
Chased	ciselé	ziseliert	cesellato	ciselerad
Circle of leaves	cercle de feuilles m.	Blattkreis m.	cerchio di foglie m.	bladkrets r.
City arms, civic arms	armes de la ville pl. f.	Stadtwappen n.	stemma della città m.	stadsvapen n.
Classic	classique	klassisch	classico	klassisk
Classify	classer	bestimmen	classificare	bestämma, klassificera

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Clipped	taillé, rogné	beschnitten	tagliato	klippt
Clover leaf	trèfle m.	Kleeblatt n.	trifoglio m.	klöverblad n.
Club	massue f., masse d'armes f.	Keule f., Streitkolben m.	clava f., mazza ferrata f.	klubba r., stridsklubba r.
Coat of arms	écu m., écusson m.	Schild m.	targa f., scudo m.	sköld r.
Cock	coq m.	Hahn m.	gallo m.	tupp r.
Coin	monnaie f. (pièce de)	Münze f.	moneta f.	mynt n.
Coin	frapper, battre	prägen, schlagen	coniare, battere	prägla, slå
Coinage	monnayage m., système monétaire m.	Ausmünzung f., Prägung f., Münzwesen n.	monetazione f., coniazione f., emissione f., impressione f.	myntning r., myntväsen n., prägling r.
Coin cabinet	médaillier m.	Münzschrank m.	medagliere m.	myntskåp n.
Coin department	cabinet de médailles m.	Münzkabinett n.	gabinetto numismatico m.	myntkabinett n.
Collection	collection f.	Sammlung f.	collezione f., raccolta f.	samling r.
Collection of medals	médaillier m., collection de médailles f.	Medaillensammlung f.	medagliere m.	medaljsamling r.
Column	colonne f.	Säule f.	colonna f.	kolonn r., pelare r.
Commemorative coin	monnaie commemorative f.	Gedenkmünze f.	moneta commemorativa f.	minnesmynt n.
Condition	conservation f.	Erhaltung f.	conservazione f.	konservering r.
Conjoined (busts)	accolés (bustes)	nebeneinander (Brustbilder)	accolati (busti)	bredvid varandra (bröstb.)
Consular coins (Roman)	monnaies consulaires pl. f.	Konsularmünzen pl.	monete della Repubblica Romana pl. f.	republikmynt pl.
Contemporary forgery	falsification de l'époque f.	Fälschung aus der Zeit f.	falsificazione dell' epoca f.	samtida förfalskning r.
Contorniate	contorniate m.	Kontorniat m.	contorniato m.	kontorniat r.
Convention taler	thaler de convention m.	Konventionstaler m.	tallero di convenzione m.	konventionstaler r.
Copper	cuivre m.	Kupfer n.	rame m.	koppar r.
Copy	imitation f.	Imitation f., Nachahmung f.	imitazione f., contraffazione f.	kopia r.
Corn wreath	couronne d'épis f.	Aehrenkranz m.	corona di spighe f.	axkrans r.
Cornucopia	corne d'abondance f.	Füllhorn n.	cornucopia f.	ymnighetshorn n.
Count	comte m.	Graf m.	conte m.	greve m.
Counter	jeton m.	Jeton m.	gettone m.	jetong r.
Counterfeit	contrefaçon m.	Beischlag m., Nachahmung f.	contraffazione f.	efterbildning r., förfalskning r.
Counterfeiter	falsificateur m., faussaire m.	Fälscher m.	falsificatore m., falsario m.	förfalskare m.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Countermark, counter stamp	contremarque f.	Gegenstempel m., Kontermarke f.	contromarca f.	kontramärke n., motstämpling r.
Crab	crabe m.	Krabbe f.	granchio m.	krabba r.
Cracked flan	flan fendu m.	Schrötlingsriss m.	fenditura di tondello f.	spricka i plansen r.
Crane	grue f.	Kranich m.	gru f.	trana r.
Crescent	croissant m.	Halbmond m., Mondsichel f.	crescente lunare m., bicorne m., mezzaluna f.	halvmåne r.
Crest	panache m., aigrette f.	Federbusch m., Helmbusch m.	pennacchio m., cimiero m., cresta f.	fjäderbuske r.
Cross	croix f.	Kreuz n.	croce f.	kors n.
Cross ancrée	croix ancrée f.	Ankerkreuz n.	croce ancorata f.	ankarkors n.
Cross fleurdelisée	croix fleurdelisée f.	Lilienkreuz n.	croce gigliata f.	liljekors n.
Cross fleurée	croix fleuronnée f.	Blumenkreuz n.	croce fiorita f.	blomkors n.
Cross fourchée	croix fourchée f., croix pattée f.	Gabelkreuz n.	croce patente f.	gaffelkors n.
Cross of Jerusalem	croix de Jérusalem f.	Jerusalemerkreuz n.	croce di Gerusalemme f.	jerusalemskors n.
Cross of S. Andrew	croix de St. André f.	Andreaskreuz n.	croce di S. Andrea f.	andreaskors n.
Cross on steps	croix perronnée f., croix sur des degrès f.	Stufenkreuz n.	croce su gradi f.	trappstegskors n.
Cross potent	croix de Jérusalem f.	Jerusalemerkreuz n.	croce di Gerusalemme f.	jerusalemskors n.
Crossed	en croix	gekreuzt	decussato	korslagd, korsad
Crossed keys	clefs en sautoir pl. f.	gekreuzte Schlüssel pl.	chiavi decussate pl. f.	korslagda nycklar pl.
Crozier	croix à long pied f.	Kreuzstab m.	asta crucigera f.	korsstav r.
Crown	couronne f.	Krone f.	corona f.	krona r.
Crown	écu m.	Taler m.	scudo m., tallero m.	daler r., taler r.
Crowned	couronné	bekränzt, gekrönt	coronato	krönt
Crusade	croisade f.	Kreuzzug m.	crociata f.	korståg n.
Crusader	croisé m.	Kreuzfahrer m.	crociato m.	korsfarare m.
Cuirass	cuirasse f.	Harnisch m.	corazza f.	harnesk n.
Cup	coupe f.	Becher m.	calice m., cappa f.	bägare r.
Currency	valeur f.	Währung f.	valuta f.	valuta r., myntsystem n.
Curule chair	chaise curule f.	kurulischer Stuhl m.	sedia curule f.	kurulisk stol r.
Date	date f., millésime m.	Jahrzahl f.	data f., millesimo m.	årtal n.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Debasement of coinage	affaiblissement du titre de la monnaie m.	Münzverschlechterung f.	svilimento del titolo della moneta m.	myntförsämring r.
Decoration	médaille de mérite f., bijou m., décoration f.	Verdienstmedaille f., Gnadenpfennig m., Bijou n.	medaglia di merito f., gioiello m.	belöningsmedalj r., förtjänstmedalj r.
Demonetization	démonétisation f., décri m.	Münzverrufung f.	demonetisazione f.	indragning av myntet r.
Denarius	denier m.	Denar m.	denario m.	denar r.
Device	devise f.	Devise f., Wahlspruch m.	motto m.	valspråk n.
Diadem	diadème m.	Diadem n.	diadema m.	diadem n.
Diameter	diamètre m.	Durchmesser m.	diametro m.	diameter r.
Didrachm	didrachme f.	Didrachme f.	didramma f.	didrachma r.
Die	coin m.	Prägestock m., Stempel m.	conio m.	stamp r.
Die-sinker	graveur de poinçons m.	Stempelschneider m.	incisore m.	stämpelsnidare m., gravör m.
Different	différent	abweichend	differente	avvikande
Dog	chien m.	Hund m.	cane m.	hund r.
Dollar	dollar m., écu m.	Dollar m., Taler m.	dollaro m., tallero m.	dollar r., daler r., taler r.
Dolphin	dauphin m.	Delphin m.	delfino m.	delfin r.
Domination	domination f.	Herrschaft f.	dominazione f.	herradöme n.
Dot	point m.	Punkt m.	punto m.	punkt r.
Double	double	doppelt	doppio	dubbel
Double cross	double croix f.	Doppelkreuz n.	croce doppia f.	dubbelkors n.
Double ducat	double ducat m.	Doppeldukat m.	doppio zecchino m., doppia f.	dubbeldukat r., två dukater
Double eagle	double aigle m.	Doppeladler m.	aquila bicipite f.	dubbelörn r.
Double struck	double frappe f., tréflage m.	Doppelschlag m.	ribattitura f.	dubbelprägling r.
Doubtful	douteux	zweifelhaft	dubbioso	tvivelaktig
Drachm	drachme f.	Drachme f.	dramma f.	drachma r.
Dragon	dragon m.	Drache m.	drago m	drake r.
Draped	drapé	drapiert	drappegiato	draperad
Ducat	ducat m., sequin m.	Dukat m.	ducato m., zecchino m.	dukat r.
Ducatoon	ducaton m.	Dukaton m.	ducatone m.	dukaton r.
Duke	duc m.	Herzog m.	duca m.	hertig m.
Eagle	aigle m.	Adler m.	aquila f.	örn r.
Ear of corn	épi m.	Ähre f.	spiga f.	ax n.
Earring	boucle d'oreille f.	Ohrring m., Ohrgehänge n.	orecchino m.	örring r.
Ecclesiastical	ecclésiastique	geistlich	ecclesiastico	andlig

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Edge	tranche f.	Rand m.	ciglio m., bordo m.	rand r.
Effigy	effigie f., portrait m.	Bildnis n., Porträt n.	effigie f., ritratto m.	porträtt n.
Elector	électeur m.	Kurfürst m.	elettore m.	kurfurste m.
Electoral cap	bonnet électoral m.	Kurhut m.	beretto elettorale m.	kurhatt r.
Electrum	electrum m.	Elektrum n.	elettro m.	electrum n.
Emperor	empereur m.	Kaiser m.	imperatore m.	kejsare m.
Enamelled	émaillé	emailliert	smaltato	emaljerad
Engraved	gravé	graviert	graffito	graverad
Epoch	époque f.	Epoche f., Zeitalter n.	epoca f.	epok r.
Ermine of prince	manteau de prince m.	Fürstenmantel m.	manto principesco m.	furstemantel r.
Escallop	coquille f.	Muschel f.	conchiglia f.	mussla r.
Escutcheon	écu m., écusson m.	Schild m., Wappenschild m.	targa f., scudo m.	sköld r.
Exergue	exergue m.	Abschnitt m.	esergo m.	avskärning r.
Fabric	fabrique f.	Fabrik f., Präge f., Gepräge n.	fabbrica f., conio m.	prägel r., fabrik r.
fabric, thick	fabrique épaisse f.	dicke Fabrik f.	tondello spesso m.	tjock fabrik r.
Facing	de face	von vorn	di faccia	framvänd
Facing one another	affrontés (bustes)	gegenüber	affrontati (busti)	motvända
False	faux	falsch (unecht)	falso	falsk (oäkta)
Fasces pl.	faisceaux pl.	Pfeilbündel n., Rutenbündel n.	fascio m., fascio littorio m.	pilknippe n., spöknippe n.
Field	champ m.	Feld n.	campo m.	fält n.
Figure	figure f.	Figur f.	figura f.	figur r.
Fillet	bandeau m.	Stirnband n.	fascia frontale f., nastro m.	pannbindel r.
Fineness	titre m.	Feingehalt m.	titolo m.	halt r.
Fire-hook	croc à feu m.	Zainhaken m.	uncino per l'incendio m.	glödhake r.
First brass	grand bronze m.	Grossbronze f.	grande bronzo m., sesterzio m.	storbrons r.
Flag with cross	bannière à la croix f.	Kreuzfahne f.	vessillo crociato m.	korsfana r.
Flaming altar	autel allumé m.	flammender Altar m.	altare acceso m.	lågande altare n.
Flan	flan m.	Münzplatte f., Schrötling m.	tondello m.	plans r.
Florialed cross	croix fleuronnée f.	Blumenkreuz n.	croce fiorita f.	blomkors n.
Florin	florin m.	Gulden m.	fiorino m.	florin r., gyllen r.
Flying	volant	fliegend	volante	flygande

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Foliate cross	croix feuillue f.	Blätterkreuz n.	croce fogliata f.	bladkors n.
Foliated edge	tranche feuillue f.	Laubrand m.	taglio a fogliami m.	bladrand r.
Foreground	devant m.	Vordergrund m.	primo piano m.	förgrund r.
Foreign	étranger	ausländisch	estero	utländsk
Forepart	protomé m.	Vorderteil m.	protome m.	framdel r.
Forger	falsificateur m., faussaire m.	Fälscher m.	falsificatore m., falsario m.	förfalskare m.
Forgery	falsification f., pièce fausse f.	Fälschung f., Falsifikat n.	falsificazione f.	förfalskning r.
Frame	cadre m., encadrement m.	Einfassung f.	cornice f.	infattning r.
Fulmen	foudre m.	Blitz m.	fulmine m.	blixt r.
Galley	galère f.	Galeere f.	galera f., galea f.	galär r.
Genuine	authentique	echt	autentico, genuino	äkta
Genuineness	authenticité f.	Echtheit f.	autenticità f.	äkthet r.
Gilt	doré	vergoldet	dorato	förgyld
Goddess	déesse f.	Göttin f.	dea f.	gudinna f.
Gold	or m.	Gold n.	oro m.	guld n.
Golden fleece	toison d'or f.	Goldnes Vlies n.	toson d'oro m.	gyllene skinn n.
Gold florin	florin d'or m.	Goldgulden m.	fiorino d'oro m., scudo d'oro m.	guldgyllen r.
Goldsmith	orfèvre m.	Goldschmied m.	orefice m.	guldsmed m.
Gold solidus	sou d'or m.	Goldsolidus m.	soldo d'oro m., solido m.	guldsolidus r.
Gorget	fraise f.	Halskrause f.	gorgiera f.	halskrås n.
Gorgon head	gorgoneion m.	Medusenhaupt n.	testa di Gorgona f.	medusahuvud n.
Gothic letters	caractère gothique m.	Mönchsschrift f.	carattere gotico m.	gotisk skrift r.
Governor	gouverneur m.	Statthalter m.	governatore m.	ståthållare m.
Grain of barley	grain d'orge m.	Gerstenkorn n.	grano d'orzo m.	kornfrö n.
Gram	gramme m.	Gramm n.	grammo m.	gram n.
Grand-master	grand-maître m.	Grossmeister m., Heermeister m.	gran maestro m.	stormästare m., ordensmästare m., härmästare m.
Granulated	granulé	gekörnt	granulato	granulerad
Graving tool	burin m.	Grabstichel m.	bulino m.	gravstickel r.
Griffin	griffon m.	Greif m.	grifo m.	grip r.
Groat	gros m.	Groschen m.	grosso m.	groschen r.
Guardianship	tutelle f.	Vormundschaft f.	tutela f.	förmynderskap n.
Guilder	florin m.	Gulden m.	fiorino m.	gyllen r., florin r.
Half-length bust	buste à mi-corps m.	Hüftbild n.	mezzo busto m.	höftbild r.
Half-length figure	à mi-corps	Halbfigur f., Hüftbild n.	mezza figura f.	höftbild r., halvfigur r.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Halo	nimbe m.	Heiligenschein m., Nimbus m.	nimbo m., aureola f.	gloria r.
Hammered coinage	frappe au marteau f.	Hammerprägung f.	battitura a martello f.	hammarprägling r.
Harp	harpe f.	Harfe f.	arpa f.	harpa r.
Head	tête f.	Kopf m.	testa f.	huvud n.
Hellenistic	hellènistique	hellenistisch	ellenistico	hellenistisk
Helmet	casque m., heaume m.	Helm m.	elmo m.	hjälm r.
Helmeted	casqué, heaumé (écusson)	behelmt	elmato	försedd med hjälm
Hemidrachm	hémidrachme f.	Hemidrachme f.	emidramma f.	hemidrachma r.
Hercules	Hercule	Herkules	Ercole	Herkules
History of coinage	histoire monétaire f.	Münzgeschichte f.	storia monetaria f.	mynthistoria r.
Hoard	trouvaille f., trésor m.	Fund m.	ripostiglio m., tesoretto m.	fynd n.
Hole	trou m.	Loch n.	buco m.	hål n.
Holed	troué, percé	gelocht	bucato	perforerad
Horn of plenty	corne d'abondance f.	Füllhorn n.	cornucopia f.	ymnighetshorn n.
Horned	cornu	gehörnt	cornuto	behornad, hornprydd
Horse	cheval m.	Pferd n., Ross n.	cavallo m.	häst r.
Horseback, on	à cheval	zu Pferde	a cavallo	till häst
Horseman	cavalier m.	Reiter m.	cavaliere m.	ryttare m.
Human-headed	androcéphale, à tête humaine	menschenköpfig	androcefalo, a volto umano	med människohuvud
Imitation	imitation f.	Imitation f., Nachahmung f.	imitazione f., contraffazione f.	efterbildning r.
Imperial eagle	aigle impérial m.	Reichsadler m.	aquila imperiale f.	riksörn r.
Imperial coins (Roman)	monnaies impériales pl. f.	Kaisermünzen pl.	monete imperiali pl. f.	kejsarmynt pl.
Impression	empreinte f.	Abdruck m.	impronta f., calco m.	avtryck n.
Incuse	incuse	inkus	incuso	inkus
Incuse square	carré creux m.	Quadratum incusum n.	quadrato incuso m.	quadratum incusum n.
Ingot	lingot m.	Barren m.	lingotto m.	tacka r., barr r.
Inscription	inscription f. légende f.	Inschrift f.	leggenda f.	inskrift r.
Issue	émission f.	Ausgabe f.	emissione f.	emission r.
Ivy	lierre m.	Efeu m.	edera f.	murgröna r.
Ivy leaf	feuille de lierre f.	Efeublatt n.	foglia di edera f.	murgrönsblad n.
Janus, head of	tête de Janus f.	Januskopf m.	testa di Giano f.	janushuvud n.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Jeton	jeton m.	Jeton m., Raitpfennig m., Rechenpfennig m.	gettone m., tessera f.	jetong r., räknepenning r.
Jewel	bijou m.	Kleinod n., Bijou n.	gioiello m	klenod r., smycke n.
Jupiter	Jupiter	Jupiter	Giove	Jupiter
King	roi m.	König m.	re m.	konung m.
Kneeling	agenouillé	knieend	genuflesso, inginocchiato	knäböjande
Knife coin	monnaie en forme de couteau f.	Messermünze f.	moneta a foggia di coltello f.	knivmynt n.
Knight	chevalier m.	Ritter m.	cavaliere m.	riddare m.
Lance	lance f., haste f.	Lanze f.	lancia f., bacchetta f.	lans r., spjut n.
Large	large	breit	largo	bred
Laureated	lauré	belorbeert	laureato	lagerkransad
Laurel branch	branche de laurier f.	Lorbeerkranz m.	ramo di alloro m.	lagerkvist r.
Laurel wreath	couronne de laurier f.	Lorbeerzweig m.	corona di alloro f.	lagerkrans r.
Lay	laïque	weltlich	laico	världslig
Lead	plomb m.	Blei n.	piombo m.	bly n.
Leaf	feuille f.	Blatt n.	foglia f.	blad n.
left, to	à gauche	links, nach links	a sinistra	åt vänster
Legend	inscription f., légende f.	Umschrift f., Inschrift f.	leggenda f.	omskrift r., inskrift r.
Letter	lettre f.	Buchstabe m.	lettera f.	bokstav r.
Linear circle	cercle linéaire m.	Linienkreis m.	cerchio lineare m.	slät ring r.
Lion	lion m.	Löwe m.	leone m.	lejon n.
Lion's skin	peau de lion f. dépouille de lion f.	Löwenhaut f., Löwenfell n.	pelle di leone f., spoglia di leone f.	lejonskinn n.
Lion rampant	lion rampant m.	steigender Löwe m.	leone rampante m.	upprest lejon n.
Lis	fleur de lis f.	Lilie f.	fiordaliso m., giglio m.	lilja r.
Lock (of hair)	mèche f.	Locke f.	ciocca di capelli f.	hårlock r.
Loop	bélière f.	Tragöse f., Tragring m.	occhiello m., anello m.	ögla r.
Lozenge-shaped	rhomboïde	rautenförmig	losango	rutformig
Madonna	Madonne f., Ste. Vierge f.	Madonna f.	Vergine f.	Madonna f.
Magistrate's name	nom de magistrat m.	Magistratsname m.	nome di magistrato m.	magistratsnamn n.
Maltese cross	croix de Malte f.	Malteserkreuz n.	croce di Malta f.	malteserkors n.
Margrave	margrave m.	Markgraf m.	margravio m.	markgreve m.
Mark of value	indication de la valeur f.	Wertangabe f.	indicazione del valore f.	värdebeteckning r.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Masonic medal	médaille maçonnique f.	Freimaurermedaille f.	medaglia massonica f., tessera massonica f.	frimurarmedalj r.
Medallion	médaillon m.	Medaillon n.	medaglione m.	medaljong r.
Medal	médaille f.	Medaille f., Schaumünze f.	medaglia f.	medalj r., skådepenning r.
Medallist	médailleur m.	Medailleur m.	medaglista m.	medaljkonstnär m.
merit, medal of	médaille de récompense f.	Belohnungsmedaille f., Verdienstmedaille f.	medaglia al merito f.	belöningsmedalj r.
Metal	métal m.	Metall n.	metallo m.	metall r.
Middle age	moyen âge m.	Mittelalter n.	medioevo m.	medeltid r.
Migration of peoples	migration des peuples f.	Völkerwanderung f.	trasmigrazione dei popoli f.	folkvandring r.
Military enseign	enseigne militaire f.	Feldzeichen n.	insegna militare f.	fälttecken n.
Milled	cannelé	geriffelt	scanallato	refflad
Milled coinage	monnayage au moulin m., monnayage à virole m.	Ringprägung f.	coniazione alla virola f.	ringprägling r.
Milled edge	tranche cannelée f.	Kerbrand m.	bordo scanallato m.	refflad rand r.
Mining coin	monnaie des mines f.	Ausbeutemünze f.	moneta delle miniere f.	bergverksmynt n.
Mint	monnaie f., atelier monétaire m.	Münze f. (Werkstatt), Münzstätte f.	zecca f.	myntverk n., myntort r.
Mint administration	régime monétaire m.	Münzverwaltung f.	amministrazione monetaria f.	myntförvaltning r.
Mint letter	lettre monétaire f.	Münzbuchstabe m.	segno di zecca m.	myntbokstav r.
Mint mark	marque monétaire f.	Münzzeichen n.	marchio di zecca m., sigla di zecca f.	myntmärke n.
Mint-master	directeur de la monnaie m., monétaire m.	Münzmeister m.	maestro di zecca m., zecchiere m.	myntmästare m.
Mint state	fleur de coin f.	Stempelglanz m.	fior di conio m.	stämpelglans r.
Mint-warden	conservateur de la monnaie m.	Münzwardein m.	saggiatore della zeccha m.	myntwardein m.
Mis-strike	défaut de frappe m.	Fehlprägung f.	difetto di coniazione m.	felprägling r.
Mistake in the die	erreur de frappe f.	Stempelfehler m.	errore di conio m.	stämpelfel n.
Mitre	mitre f.	Mitra f., Bischofshut m., Inful f.	mitria f.	mitra r., biskopsmössa r.
Monetary system	système monétaire m.	Münzsystem n.	sistema monetario m.	myntsystem n.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Money	argent m.	Geld n.	danaro, denaro m.	pengar pl., penning r.
Moneyer	monnayeur m.	Münzer m.	monetario m.	myntare m.
Monogram	monogramme m.	Monogramm n.	monogramma m.	monogram n.
mounted, has been	traces de monture pl. f.	Fassungspuren pl. f.	tracce di montatura pl. f.	spår av infattning n.
Mule	monnaie hybride f.	Zwittermünze f.	moneta ibrida f.	hybrid r.
Multiple taler	multiple du thaler m.	Löser m., mehrfacher Taler m.	tallero multiplo m.	flerdubbel taler r.
Multiple	multiplo m.	Multiplo m.	multiplo m.	multipel r.
Mural crown	couronne murale f., (tête tourelée f.)	Mauerkrone f., Turmkrone f.	corona turrita f., corona murale f.	murkrona r.
Naked	nu	nackt	nudo	naken
Naked to the waist	demi-nu	halbnackt	seminudo	halvnaken
Necklace	collier m.	Halskette f.	collana f.	halskedja r.
Nickel	nickel m.	Nickel n.	nickelio m.	nickel r.
Nimbus	nimbe m.	Heiligenschein m., Nimbus m.	nimbo m., aureola f.	gloria r.
Nude	nu	nackt	nudo	naken
Numismatics	numismatique f.	Münzkunde f., Numismatik f.	numismatica f.	myntkunskap r., numismatik r.
Numismatist	numismate m.	Numismatiker m.	numismatico m.	numismatiker m.
Oak wreath	couronne de chêne f.	Eichenkranz m.	corona di quercia f.	eklövskrans r.
Obol	obole f.	Obol m.	obolo m.	obol r.
Obsidional coin	monnaie obsidionale f., monnaie de nécessité f.	Notmünze f., Belagerungsmünze f.	moneta ossidionale f., moneta di necessità f.	nödmynt n., belägringsmynt n.
Obverse	avers m.	Avers m., Vorderseite f.	dritto m.	åtsida r., avers r.
Olive branch	branche d'olivier f.	Olivenzweig m.	ramo d'olivo m.	olivkvist r.
Orb	globe impérial m., globe crucigère m.	Reichsapfel m.	globo crucigero m.	riksäpple n.
Order of knighthood	ordre de chevalerie m.	Ritterorden m.	ordine equestre m.	riddarorden r.
Ornamental border	tranche ornée f.	Zierrand m.	taglio ornato m.	utsirad rand r.
Ornate style	stylisé	stilisiert	stilizzato	stiliserad
Osella	oselle f.	Osella f.	osella f.	osella r.
Ounce	once f.	Unze f.	oncia f.	uns n.
Overstrike	surfrappe f.	Ueberprägung f.	ribattitura f., riconiazione f.	överprägling r.
Overstruck	surfrappé	überprägt	ribattuto	överpräglad
Owl	chouette f.	Eule f.	civetta f.	uggla r.
Oxydised	oxidé	oxydiert	ossidato	oxiderad

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Pale gold	or pâle m.	Blassgold n.	oro pallido m.	blekt guld n.
Pallas	Pallas	Pallas	Pallade	Pallas
Palm branch	branche de palmier f.	Palmzweig m.	ramo di palma m.	palmkvist r.
Paschal lamb	agneau pascal m.	Osterlamm n.	agnello pasquale m.	påsklamm n.
Pastoral staff	crosse f., crosse épiscopale f.	Bischofstab m., Krummstab m.	pastorale m.	kräkla r., biskopsstav r.
Patagon	patagon m.	Patagon m.	patagone m.	patagon r.
Patentee	entrepreneur m.	Münzpächter m.	appaltatore della zecca m.	myntförpaktare m.
Patina	patine f.	Patina f.	patina f.	patina r.
Pattern	essai m., épreuve f.	Probe f.	prova f., saggio m.	provmynt n.
Pegasus	Pégase m.	Pegasus m.	pegaso m.	pegasus
Pellet	globule m.	Kugel f.	globulo m.	kula r.
Period	période f.	Periode f.	periodo m.	period r.
Peter's pence	denier au Saint Pierre m.	Peterspfennig m.	grosso papale m., danaro m.	peterspenning r.
Phrygian cap	bonnet de liberté m., bonnet phrygien m.	Freiheitsmütze f.	berretto frigio m.	frihetsmössa r., frygisk mössa r.
Piece	pièce f.	Stück n.	pezzo m.	stycke n.
Piedfort	piéfort m.	Dickstück n., Piéfort m.	piéfort m.	piéfort r.
Pierced	troué, percé	gelocht	bucato	perforerad
Pilgrim's medal	médaille de pellerinage f.	Wallfahrtsmedaille f.	medaglia di pellegrinaggio f.	vallfartsmedalj r.
Plain	lisse	glatt	liscio	slät
Planchet	flan m.	Schrötling m.	tondello m.	plans r.
Plaquette	plaquette f.	Plakette f.	placchetta f.	plakett r.
Plaster cast	moulage en plâtre m.	Gipsabguss m.	impronta in gesso f	gipsavgjutning r.
Plate	planche f.	Tafel f.	tavola f.	plansch r.
Plated	fourré	gefüttert, fourré, Subaerat n.	foderato, suberato	subaerat
Plate money	grande plaque suédoise f.	Plattenmünze f.	grande placca svedese f.	plåtmynt n.
Platinum	platine m.	Platin n.	platino m.	platina r.
Plough	charrue f.	Pflug m.	aratro m.	plog r.
Plugged	trou rebouché m.	gestopftes Loch n.	buco otturato m., foro otturato m.	fyllt hål n.
Pomegranate	grenade f.	Granatapfel m.	melagrana f.	granatäpple n.
Pope	pape m.	Papst m.	papa m., pontefice m.	påve m.
Portcullis	sarrasine f., herse f.	Fallgitter n.	ponte levatorio m., saracinesca f.	fällgaller n.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Portrait	portrait m., effigie f.	Bildnis n., Porträt n.	ritratto m., effigie f.	porträtt n.
Portugaleser	portuguez m.	Portugaleser m.	portoghese m.	portugalös r.
Potin	potin m.	Potin n.	mistura f.	potin n.
Preservation	conservation f.	Erhaltung f.	conservazione f.	konservering r.
Priest	prêtre m.	Priester m.	sacerdote m.	präst m.
Prince	prince m.	Prinz m., Fürst m.	principe m.	prins m., furste m.
Prince's coronet	couronne de prince f.	Fürstenhut m.	corona principesca f.	furstehatt r., furstekrona r.
Privilege of coining	droit de monnayage m.	Münzfreiheit f.	diritto di zecca m.	mynträttighet r.
Prize medal	médaille de récompense f.	Preismedaille f.. Prämienmedaille f.	medaglia di premio f.	prismedalj r.
Proof surface	flan bruni m.	polierte Platte f.	fondo a specchio m.	polerad plans r.
Prow	proue f.	Prora f., Schiffsschnabel m.	prora f., prora di nave f.	prora r., skeppsstäv r.
Punch	poinçon m., estampe f.	Stempel m., Einschlag m.	punzone m.	stämpel r.
Punctuation	ponctuation f.	Interpunktion f.	punteggiatura f.	interpunktion r.
Quadriga	quadrige m.	Quadriga f.	quadriga f.	quadriga r.
Quadriga galloping	quadrige au galop m.	Quadriga im Galopp f.	quadriga al galoppo f.	quadriga i galopp r.
Quadriga going at walking space	quadrige au pas m.	Quadriga im Schritt f.	quadriga al passo f.	quadriga i skritt r.
Quadripartite	quadripartit, écartelé	quadriert, vierteilig	quadripartito, inquartato	fyrdelad
Quatrefoil	quadrilobe m.	Vierpass m.	cornice quadrilobata f.	fyrpass n.
Queen	reine f.	Königin f.	regina f.	drottning f.
Quinarius	quinaire m.	Quinar m.	quinario m.	quinarius r.
Quiver	carquois m.	Köcher m.	faretra f.	pilkoger n.
Radiated	radié	mit Strahlenkrone f.	radiato	med strålkrans r.
Ram	bélier m.	Widder m.	ariete m.	vädur r.
Rare	rare	selten	raro	sällsynt
Rarity	rareté f.	Seltenheit f.	rarità f.	sällsynthet r.
Raven	corbeau m.	Rabe m.	corvo m.	korp r.
Relief	relief m.	Relief n.	rilievo m.	relief r
Relief	delivrance f.	Entsatz m.	liberazione f.	undsättning r.
relievo, in	en relief	erhaben	in rilievo	upphöjd
Remedy (of weight)	remède de poids m.	Passiergewicht n.	correzione di peso f.	passervikt r.
Renaissance	renaissance f.	Renaissance f.	rinascimento m.	renässans r.
Republic	république f.	Republik f.	repubblica f.	republik r.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Republican coins	monnaies consulaires pl. f.	röm. Familienmünzen pl., Consulares pl.	monete della Repubblica Romana pl. f.	republikmynt pl.
Restored	restitué	restituiert	restituito	restituerad
Restrike	refrappe f.	Neuabschlag m.	riconiazione f.	nyprägling r.
Retrograde	rétrograde	rückläufig	retrogrado	retrograd
Reverse	revers m.	Revers m., Rückseite f.	rovescio m.	revers r., frånsida r.
right, to	à droite	rechts, nach rechts	a destra	åt höger
Right of coinage	droit de monnayage m.	Münzrecht n., Münzregal n.	diritto di zecca m.	mynträtt r., myntregale n.
Ring	anneau m., virole f.	Ring m.	anello m.	ring r.
River god	dieu fluvial m.	Flussgott m.	divinità fluviale f.	flodgud m.
Rosette	rosette f.	Rosette f.	rosetta f.	rosett r.
Rough work	style rude m., style grossier m.	roher Stil m.	stile rude m.	rå stil r.
Rudder	gouvernail m.	Steuerruder n.	timone m.	roder n.
Runic letters	légende runique f.	Runenschrift f.	leggenda runica f.	runskrift r.
Sacrificial implements	instruments de sacrifice pl. m.	Opfergeräte pl.	strumenti per i sacrifici pl. m.	offerredskap n.
Saint	saint m.	Heiliger m.	santo m.	helgon n.
Satyrical medal	médaille satyrique f.	Spottmedaille f.	medaglia satirica f.	satirisk medalj r.
Saviour	Sauveur m., Redempteur m.	Heiland m.	Salvatore m., Redentore m.	Frälsare m.
Scarce	rare	selten	raro	sällsynt
Sceptre	sceptre m.	Zepter n.	scettro m.	spira r.
Sceptre fleurdelisé	sceptre fleurdelisé m.	Lilienzepter n., Lilienstab m.	scettro gigliato m., bastone gigliato m.	liljespira r.
Seal	sceau m.	Siegel n.	sigillo m.	sigill n.
Seated	assis	sitzend	seduto	sittande
Second brass	moyen bronze m.	Mittelbronze f.	medio bronzo m.	mellanbrons r.
Sede vacante	siège vacant m.	Sedisvakanz f.	sede vacante f.	sedisvakans r.
Seigniorage	impôt de monnayage m.	Schlagschatz m.	imposta monetaria f.	slagskatt r.
Serrated	dentelé	gezähnt	dentellato, serrato	tandad
Shield	bouclier m.	Schild m.	scudo m.	sköld r.
Shield on breast	bouclier pectoral m.	Brustschild m.	scudo sul petto m.	bröstsköld r.
Shilling	escalin m.	Schilling m.	scellino m.	skilling r.
Ship	navire m.	Schiff n.	nave f.	skepp n.
Sickle	faux f.	Sichel f.	falce f., falcetto m.	skära r.
Siege	siège m.	Belagerung f.	assedio m.	belägring r.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Siege coin	monnaie de siège f., monnaie obsidionale f.	Belagerungsmünze f., Notmünze f.	moneta ossidionale f.	belägringsmynt n.
Signature	signature f.	Signatur f.	sigla f., firma f.	signatur r.
Signed	signé	signiert	firmato	signerad
Silver	argent m.	Silber n.	argento m.	silver n.
Size	module m.	Mass n.	modulo m.	storlek r.
Snake	serpent m.	Schlange f.,	serpente m.	orm r.
Spear	lance f., haste f.	Speer m., Lanze f.	lancia f., bacchetta f.	spjut n., lans r.
Specimen	exemplaire m.	Exemplar n.	esemplare m.	exemplar n.
Square coin	monnaie carrée f.	Klippe f.	moneta quadrata f.	klipping r.
Stadholder, governor	gouverneur m.	Statthalter m.	governatore m.	ståthållare m.
Staff	baguette f., bâton m.	Stab m.	bacchetta f., bastone m.	stav r.
Stag	cerf m.	Hirsch m.	cervo m.	hjort r.
Standard of coinage	titre des monnaies m.	Münzfuss m.	piede monetario m.	myntfot r.
Standing	debout	stehend	stante, in piede	stående
Star	étoile f.	Stern m.	stella f.	stjärna r.
Stater	statère m.	Stater m.	statere m.	stater r.
Sterling	esterlin m.	Sterling m.	sterlina f.	sterling r.
Stone model	modèle en pierre m.	Steinmodell n.	modello di pietra m.	stenmodell r.
Strike	frapper, battre	schlagen, prägen	battere, coniare	prägla, slå
Struck	frappe f.	Abschlag m.	coniazione f.	avslag n.
Struck	frappe	geprägt	battuto, coniato	präglad
Style	style m.	Stil m.	stile m.	stil r.
Surface	surface f.	Oberfläche f.	superficio m.	yta r.
Sword	épée f., glaive m.	Schwert n.	spada f.	svärd n.
Symbol	symbole m.	Beizeichen n.	simbolo m.	bitecken n.
Taler	thaler m., écu m.	Taler m.	tallero m., scudo m., piastra f.	taler r., daler r.
Temple	temple m.	Tempel m.	tempio m.	tempel n.
Testoon	teston m.	Teston m., Dicken m.	testone m.	teston r.
Tetradrachm	tétradrachme f.	Tetradrachme f.	tetradramma f.	tetradrachma r.
Thick fabric	fabrique épaisse f.	dicke Fabrik f.	tondello spesso m.	tjock fabrik r.
Thick flan	flan épais m.	dicker Schrötling m.	tondello spesso m.	tjock plans r.
Thin flan	flan mince m.	dünner Schrötling m.	tondello sottile m.	tunn plans r.
Third brass	petit bronze m.	Kleinbronze f.	piccolo bronzo m.	småbrons r.
Thistle	chardon m.	Distel f.	cardo m.	tistel r.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Thunderbolt	foudre m.	Donnerkeil m.	fulmine m.	åskvigg r.
Tiara	tiare f.	Tiara f.	tiara f.	tiara r.
Tin	étain m.	Zinn n.	stagno m.	tenn n.
Token	méreau m.	Marke f.	tessera f.	märke n., polett r.
Torch	torche f., flambeau m.	Fackel f.	torcia f., fiacciola f.	fackla r.
Tortoise	tortue f.	Schildkröte f.	tartaruga f., testuggine f.	sköldpadda r.
Tournay groat	gros tournois m.	Turnosgroschen m., Turnose f.	grosso tornese m.	turnos r.
Traces of legend	traces de légende pl. f.	Schriftspuren pl.	tracce di leggenda pl. f.	spår av inskrift n.
Traces of mounting	trace d'oeillet f., trace de bélière f.	Henkelspur f.	traccia d'appiccaguolo f.	spår av ögla n.
Transitional style	style de transition m.	Übergangsstil m.	stile di transizione m.	övergångsstil r.
Trefoil	trèfle m., trilobe m.	Dreiblatt n., Dreipass m., Kleeblatt n.	trifoglio m., cornice tribolata f.	treklöver n., trepass n., klöverblad n.
Tressure of arches	rosace f., polylobe m.	Bogenkreis m.	cerchio di archi m.	bågkrets r.
Trident	trident m.	Dreizack m.	tridente m.	treudd r.
Tripod	trépied m.	Dreifuss m.	tripode m.	trefot r.
Triskelis	triquêtre f.	Triskelis m.	trinacria f.	triskel r.
Triumphal arch	arc de triomphe m.	Triumphbogen m.	arco trionfale m.	triumfbåge r.
Triumphal chariot	char de triomphe m.	Triumphwagen m.	carro trionfale m.	triumfvagn r.
Trophy	trophée m.	Trophäe f.	trofeo m.	trofé r.
Truncation	bord du cou, bord du bras m.	Halsabschnitt, Armabschnitt m.	taglio del collo, taglio del busto m.	halsavskärning, armavskärning r.
Tunny	thon m.	Thunfisch m.	tonno m.	tonfisk r.
Type	type m.	Typ m.	tipo m.	typ r.
Unbearded	imberbe	bartlos	imberbe	skägglös
Uncertain	incertain	unsicher	incerto	obestämd
Ungaro	ongaro m.	Ongaro m.	ongaro m.	ungersk gyllen r.
Uniface	uniface	einseitig	uniface	ensidig
Unique	unique	Unikum n.	unico m.	unikum n.
Unit of currency	unité monétaire f.	Münzeinheit f.	unità monetale f.	myntenhet r.
Unknown	inconnu	unbekannt	sconosciuto	obekant
Unpublished	inédit	unediert	inedito	opublicerad
Value	valeur f.	Wert m.	valore m.	värde n.
Variety	variété f.	Variante f.	varietà f.	variant r.
Veiled	voilé	verschleiert	velato	beslöjad
Warrior	guerrier m.	Krieger m.	guerriero m.	krigare m.

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*	*Swedish*
Wax model	modèle en cire m.	Wachsmodell n.	modello in cera m.	vaxmodell r.
Weakly struck	faiblement frappé, de frappe molle	schwach ausgeprägt	conio stanco m.	svagt utpräglad
Wearing cuirass	cuirassé	geharnischt	corazzato	harneskklädd
Weight	poids m.	Gewicht n.	peso m.	vikt r.
Weight system	système pondéral m.	Gewichtsystem n.	sistema ponderale m.	viktsystem n.
Wheel	roue f.	Rad n.	ruota f.	hjul n.
Whip	fouet m.	Peitsche f.	frusta f.	piska r.
White metal	métal blanc m.	Weissmetall n.	metallo bianco m.	vitmetall r.
Winged	ailé	geflügelt	alato	bevingad
Wolf (female)	louve f.	Wölfin f.	lupa f.	varginna r., varghona r.
Wooden model	modèle en bois m.	Holzmodell n.	modello di legno m.	trämodell r.
Work	oeuvre f.	Werk n., Arbeit f.	opera f.	verk n., arbete n.
Workmanship	oeuvre f.	Arbeit f.	lavoro m.	arbete n.
Wreath	couronne f.	Kranz m.	corona f.	krans r.
Youthful	juvenile	jugendlich	giovanile	ungdomlig
Zodiac	zodiaque m.	Tierkreis m.	zodiaco m.	djurkrets r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*

II

Abeille f.	bee	Biene f.	ape f.	bi n.
Accolés (bustes)	conjoined	nebeneinander	accollati (busti)	bredvid varandra
Affaiblissement du titre de la monnaie m.	debasement of coinage	Münzverschlechterung f.	svilimento del titolo della moneta m.	myntförsämring r.
Affrontés (bustes)	facing one another	gegenüber	affrontati (busti)	motvända
Agenouillé	kneeling	knieend	genuflesso, inginocchiato	knäböjande
Agneau pascal m.	Paschal lamb	Osterlamm n.	agnello pasquale m.	påsklamm n.
Aigle m.	eagle	Adler m.	aquila f.	örn r.
Aigle impérial m.	imperial eagle	Reichsadler m.	aquila imperiale f.	riksörn r.
Aigrette f.	crest	Helmbusch m.	pennacchio m., cresta f., cimiero m.	fjäderbuske r.
Ailé	winged	geflügelt	alato	bevingad
Alliage m.	alloy	Legierung f.	lega f.	legering r.
aloi, de bas m.	below the standard	geringhaltig	di bassa lega f.	med låg halt r.
aloi, de bon	of fine alloy	guthaltig	di buona lega f.	med god halt r.
Altération f.	alteration	Verfälschung f.	alterazione f.	förfalskning r.
Amphore f.	amphora	Amphora f.	anfora f.	amphora r.
Ancre f.	anchor	Anker m.	ancora f.	ankare n.
Androcéphale	human-headed	menschenköpfig	androcefalo, a volto umano	med människohuvud n.
Anépigraphe	anepigraphic	schriftlos	anepigrafe	utan inskrift
Angle m.	angle	Winkel m.	angolo m.	vinkel r.
Anneau m., annelet m.	annulet, ring	Ring m.	anello m.	ring r.
Antique	antique, ancient	antik	antico	antik
Antiquité f.	antiquity	Antike f., Altertum n.	antichità f.	antik r., forntid r.
Arc m.	arch, bow	Bogen m.	arco m.	båge r.
Arc de triomphe m.	triumphal arch	Triumphbogen m.	arco trionfale m.	triumfbåge r.
Archaïque	archaic	archaisch	arcaico	arkaisk

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Archevêché m.	archbishopric	Erzbistum n.	arcivescovato m.	ärkebiskopsdöme n.
Argent m.	silver	Silber n.	argento m.	silver n.
Argent m.	money	Geld n.	denaro m., danaro m.	pengar pl.
Armes pl. f., armoiries pl. f.	arms	Wappen n.	stemma m., arme m.	vapen n.
Armure f.	armour	Rüstung f.	armatura f.	rustning r.
Artiste m.	artist	Künstler m.	artista m.	konstnär m.
Artistique	artistic	artistisch	artistico	konstnärlig
Assis	seated	sitzend	seduto	sittande
Atelier monétaire m.	mint	Münzstätte f.	zecca f.	myntort r.
Attribuer	attribute, ascribe	zuschreiben, zuteilen	attribuire	tillskriva, attribuera
Aureus m.	aureus	Aureus m.	aureo m.	aureus r.
Aurige m.	charioteer	Wagenlenker m.	auriga m.	vagnskörare m.
Autel m.	altar	Altar m.	altare m.	altare n.
Autel allumé m.	flaming altar	flammender Altar m.	altare acceso m.	lågande altare n.
Authenticité f.	genuineness	Echtheit f.	authenticità f.	äkthet r.
Authentique	genuine	echt	autentico, genuino	äkta
Autonome	autonomous	autonom	autonomo	autonom
Avers m.	obverse	Avers m.	dritto m.	avers r., åtsida r.
Baguette f.	staff	Stab m.	bacchetta f.	stav r.
Baldaquin m.	baldaquin, baldachin	Baldachin m.	baldacchino m.	baldakin r.
Bandeau m.	fillet	Stirnband n.	fascia frontale f., nastro m.	pannbindel r.
Bannière à la croix f.	flag with cross	Kreuzfahne f.	vessillo crociato m.	korsfana r.
baptême, médaille de f.	baptismal medal	Patenpfennig m.	medaglia di battesimo f.	fadderpenning r.
Barbare, barbarisé	barbarous	barbarisch, barbarisiert	barbaro	barbarisk, barbariserad
Barbu	bearded	bärtig	barbato, barbuto	med skägg
Baronnie f.	barony	Herrschaft f., Freiherrschaft f.	baronia f.	friherreskap n., baroni n.
Bâton d'Augure m.	Augur's staff	Augurstab m.	lituo m.	augurstav r.
Battre	strike, coin	schlagen, prägen	battere, coniare	slå, prägla
Bélier m.	ram	Widder m.	ariete m.	vädur r.
Bélière f.	loop	Tragöse f.	occhiello m. anello m.	ögla r.
Bige m.	biga	Biga f.	biga f.	biga r.
Bijou m.	decoration, bijou, jewel	Gnadenpfennig m., Kleinod n.	gioiello m.	klenod r., smycke n.
Billon m.	billon	Billon n.	mistura f.	billon n.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
billon, monnaie de f.	base coin, small change	Kippermünze f., Scheidemünze f.	moneta tosata f., mistura f.	billonmynt n., skiljemynt n., underhaltigt mynt n.
Bipartit	bipartite	zweiteilig	bipartito	tvådelad
Bonnet de liberté m., bonnet phrygien m.	cap of liberty, phrygian cap	Freiheitsmütze f., phrygische Mütze f.	berretto frigio m.	frihetsmössa r., frygisk mössa r.
Bonnet électoral m.	electoral cap	Kurhut m.	berretto elettorale m.	kurhatt r.
Bord du bras m.	truncation	Armabschnitt m.	taglio del busto m.	armavskärning r.
Bord du cou m.	truncation	Halsabschnitt m.	taglio del busto m.	halsavskärning r.
Boucle d'oreille f.	earring	Ohrring m., Ohrgehänge n.	orecchino m.	örring r.
Bouclier m.	shield	Schild m.	scudo m.	sköld r.
Bouclier pectoral m.	shield on breast	Brustschild m.	scudo sul petto m.	bröstsköld r.
Bracteate f.	bracteate	Brakteat m.	bratteata f.	brakteat r.
Branche de laurier f	laurel branch	Lorbeerzweig m.	ramo di alloro m.	lagerkvist r.
Branche d'olivier f.	olive branch	Olivenzweig m.	ramo d'olivo m.	olivkvist r.
Bronze m.	bronze, brass	Bronze f.	bronzo m., rame m.	brons r.
bronze, grand m.	first brass	Grossbronze f.	grande bronzo m.	storbrons r.
bronze, moyen m.	second brass	Mittelbronze f.	medio bronzo m.	mellanbrons r.
bronze, petit m.	third brass	Kleinbronze f.	piccolo bronzo m.	småbrons r.
Bulle f.	bull (papal)	Bulle f.	bolla f.	bulla r.
Burin m.	graving tool	Grabstichel m.	bulino m.	gravstickel r.
Buste m.	bust	Brustbild n.	busto m.	bröstbild r.
Buste à mi-corps m.	half-length figure	Hüftbild n.	mezzo busto m.	höftbild r.
Cabinet de médailles m.	coin department	Münzkabinett n.	gabinetto numismatico m.	myntkabinett n.
Cadre m.	frame	Einfassung f.	cornice f.	infattning r.
Caducée m.	caduceus	Merkurstab m.	caduceo m.	kaducé r., merkuristav r.
Cannelé	milled	geriffelt	scanallato	refflad
Cantonné	divided (arms)	geteilt (Wappen)	cantonato	indelad (vapen)
Caractère m.	letter	Buchstabe m.	lettera f.	bokstav r.
Caractère gothique m.	Gothic letters	Gothischer Typ m., Mönchsschrift f.	carattere gotico m.	gotisk stil r.
Carquois m.	quiver	Köcher m.	faretra f.	pilkoger n.
carrée, monnaie f.	square coin	Klippe f.	moneta quadrata f.	klipping r.
Carré creux m.	incuse square	Quadratum incusum n.	quadrato incuso m.	quadratum incusum n.
Cartouche m.	cartouche	Kartusche f.	cartella f.	kartusch r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Casque m.	helmet	Helm m.	elmo m.	hjälm r.
Casqué	helmeted	behelmt	elmato	försedd med hjälm
Catalogue m.	catalogue	Katalog m.	catalogo m.	katalog r.
Cavalier m.	horseman	Reiter m.	cavaliere m.	ryttare m.
Centré	centred	zentriert	centrato	centrerad
Cercle de feuilles m.	circle of leaves	Blattkreis m.	cerchio di fogliette m.	bladkrets r.
Cercle linéaire m.	linear circle	Linienkreis m.	cerchio lineare m.	slät ring r.
Cerf m.	stag	Hirsch m.	cervo m.	hjort r.
Chaise curule f.	curule chair	kurulischer Stuhl m.	sedia curule f.	kurulisk stol r.
Champ m.	field	Feld n.	campo m.	fält n.
Chapeau cardinalice m.	Cardinal's hat	Kardinalshut m.	cappello cardinalizio m.	kardinalshatt r.
Char m.	chariot	Rennwagen m.	biga, quadriga f.	kapplöpningsvagn r.
Char de triomphe m.	triumphal chariot	Triumphwagen m.	carro trionfale m.	triumfvagn r.
Chardon m.	thistle	Distel f.	cardo m.	tistel r.
Charrue f.	plough	Pflug m.	aratro m.	plog r.
Cheval m.	horse	Pferd n.	cavallo m.	häst r.
cheval, à	on horseback	zu Pferde	a cavallo	till häst
Chevalier m.	knight	Ritter m.	cavaliere m.	riddare m.
Chien m.	dog	Hund m.	cane m.	hund r.
Chouette f.	owl	Eule f.	civetta f.	uggla r.
Ciselé	chased (of engraving)	ziseliert	cesellato	ciselerad
Classer	classify	bestimmen	classificare	bestämma, klassificera
Classique	classic	klassisch	classico	klassisk
Clefs en sautoir pl. f.	crossed keys	gekreuzte Schlüssel pl.	chiavi decussate pl. f.	korslagda nycklar pl.
Coin m.	die	Stempel m., Prägestock m.	conio m.	stamp r.
Coin brisé, coin fendu m.	broken die	gesprungener Stempel m.	rottura di conio f.	bräckt stamp r.
Collection f.	collection	Sammlung f.	collezione f., raccolta f.	samling r.
Collier m.	necklace	Halskette f.	collana f.	halskedja r.
Colonne f.	column	Säule f.	colonna f.	kolonn r., pelare r.
commemorative, monnaie f.	commemorative coin	Gedenkmünze f.	moneta commemorativa f.	minnesmynt n.
Comte m.	count	Graf m.	conte m.	greve m.
confuse, légende f.	blundered legend	korrumpierte Schrift f.	leggenda confusa f.	förvirrad skrift r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Conservateur de la monnaie m.	mint-warden	Münzwardein m.	saggiatore della zecca m.	myntwardein m.
Conservation f.	condition, preservation	Erhaltung f.	conservazione f.	konservering r.
consulaires, monnaies f. pl.	consular coins, republican coins, (Roman)	Konsularmünzen, Familienmünzen pl.	monete della Repubblica Romana pl. f.	republikmynt pl.
Contorniate m.	contorniate	Kontorniat m.	contorniato m.	kontorniat r.
Contrefaçon m.	counterfeit	Beischlag m.	contraffazione f.	efterbildning r.
Contremarque f.	countermark, counter stamp	Gegenstempel m., Kontermarke f.	contromarca f.	kontramärke n., motstämpling r.
convention, thaler de m.	convention taler	Konventionstaler m.	tallero di convenzione m.	konventionstaler r.
Coq m.	cock	Hahn m.	gallo m.	tupp r.
Coquille f.	escallop	Muschel f.	conchiglia f.	mussla r.
Corbeau m.	raven	Rabe m.	corvo m.	korp r.
Cordelette perlée f.	border of dots	Perlkreis m.	cerchio di perline m.	pärlring r., pärlcirkel r.
Corne d'abondance f.	horn of plenty, cornucopia	Füllhorn n.	cornucopia f.	ymnighetshorn n.
Cornu	horned	gehörnt	cornuto	behornad, hornprydd
Coulé	cast	gegossen	fuso	gjuten
Coupe f.	cup, chalice	Becher m.	calice m., cappa f.	bägare r.
Couronne f.	crown, wreath	Krone f., Kranz m.	corona f.	krona r., krans r.
Couronné	crowned	gekrönt, bekränzt	coronato	krönt
Couronne de chêne f.	oak wreath	Eichenkranz m.	corona di quercia f.	eklövskrans r.
Couronne de laurier f.	laurel wreath	Lorbeerkranz m.	corona di alloro f.	lagerkrans
Couronne d'épis f.	corn wreath	Ährenkranz m.	corona di spighe f.	axkrans r.
Couronne de prince f.	prince's coronet	Fürstenhut m.	corona principesca f.	furstehatt r., furstekrona r.
Couronne murale f.	mural crown	Mauerkrone f., Turmkrone f.	corona turrita f., corona murale f.	murkrona r.
Crabe m.	crab	Krabbe f.	granchio m.	krabba r.
Croc à feu m.	fire-hook	Zainhaken m.	uncino per l'incendio m.	glödhake r.
Croisade f.	crusade	Kreuzzug m.	crociata f.	korståg n.
Croisé	crusader	Kreuzfahrer m.	crociato m.	korsfarare m.
Croissant m.	crescent	Halbmond m., Mondsichel f.	crescente lunare m., bicorne m., mezzaluna f.	halvmåne r.
Croix f.	cross	Kreuz n.	croce f.	kors n.
croix, en	crossed	gekreuzt	decussato	korslagd, korsad
Croix à long pied f.	crozier	Kreuzstab m.	asta crucigera f.	korsstav r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Croix ancrée f.	cross ancrée	Ankerkreuz n.	croce ancorata f.	ankarkors n.
Croix de Jérusalem f.	cross of Jerusalem, cross potent	Jerusalemerkreuz n.	croce di Gerusalemme f.	jerusalemskors n.
Croix de Malte f.	Maltese cross	Malteserkreuz n.	croce di Malta f.	malteserkors n.
Croix de St. André f.	cross of S. Andrew	Andreaskreuz n.	croce di S. Andrea f.	andreaskors n.
Croix feuillue f.	foliate cross	Blätterkreuz n.	croce fogliata f.	bladkors n.
Croix fleurdelisée f.	cross fleurdelisée	Lilienkreuz n.	croce gigliata f	liljekors n.
Croix fleuronnée f.	floriated cross, cross fleurée	Blumenkreuz n.	croce fiorita f.	blomkors n.
Croix fourchée f.	cross fourchée	Gabelkreuz n.	croce patente f.	gaffelkors n.
Croix pattée f.	cross pattée	Gabelkreuz n.	croce patente f.	gaffelkors n.
Croix perronnée f., croix sur des degrés f.	cross on steps	Stufenkreuz n.	croce su gradi f.	trappstegskors n.
Crosse f., crosse épiscopale f.	pastoral staff	Bischofsstab m., Krummstab m.	pastorale m.	biskopsstav r., kräkla r.
Cuirasse f.	cuirass	Harnisch m.	corazza f.	harnesk n.
Cuirassé	wearing cuirass	geharnischt	corazzato	harneskklädd
Cuivre m.	copper	Kupfer n.	rame m.	koppar r.
Dais m.	baldachin, baldaquin	Baldachin m.	baldacchino m.	baldakin r.
Date f.	date	Jahrzahl f.	data f., millesimo m.	årtal n.
Dauphin m.	dolphin	Delphin m.	delfino m.	delfin r.
Debout	standing	stehend	stante	stående
Décoration f.	decoration	Verdienstmedaille f.	medaglia al merito f.	belöningsmedalj r.
Décri m. (de la monnaie)	demonetization	Münzverrufung f.	demonetisazione f.	indragning av myntet r.
Déesse f.	goddess	Göttin f.	dea f.	gudinna f.
Défaut de frappe m.	mis-strike	Fehlprägung f.	difetto di coniazione m.	felprägling r.
Delivrance f.	relief	Entsatz m.	liberazione f.	undsättning r.
Demi-nu	naked to the waist	halbnackt	seminudo	halvnaken
Démonétisation f.	demonetization	Münzverrufung f., Entwertung f.	demonetisazione f.	indragning av myntet r.
Denier m.	denarius	Denar m.	denario m.	denar r.
Denier au Saint Pierre m.	Peter's pence	Peterspfennig m.	grosso papale m., danaro m.	peterspenning r.
Dentelé	serrated	gezähnt	dentellato	tandad
Dépouille de lion f.	lion's skin	Löwenhaut f., Löwenfell n.	pelle di leone f., spoglia di leone f.	lejonskinn n.
Devant m.	foreground	Vordergrund m.	primo piano m.	förgrund r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Devise f.	device	Wahlspruch m.	motto m.	valspråk n.
Diadème m.	diadem	Diadem n.	diadema m.	diadem n.
Diamètre m.	diameter	Durchmesser m.	diametro m.	diameter r.
Didrachme f.	didrachm	Didrachme f.	didramma f.	didrachma r.
Dieu fluvial m.	river god	Flussgott m.	divinità fluviale f.	flodgud m.
Différent	different	abweichend	differente	avvikande
Domination f.	domination	Herrschaft f.	dominazione f.	herradöme n.
Doré	gilt	vergoldet	dorato	förgyld
Double	double	doppelt	doppio	dubbel
Double aigle m.	double eagle	Doppeladler m.	aquila bicipite f.	dubbelörn r.
Double croix f.	double cross	Doppelkreuz n., Doppelfadenkreuz n.	croce doppia f.	dubbelkors n.
Double ducat m.	double ducat	Doppeldukat m.	doppio zecchino m., doppia f.	dubbeldukat r., två dukater pl.
Double frappe f.	double struck	Doppelschlag m.	ribattitura f.	dubbelprägling r.
Douteux	doubtful	zweifelhaft	dubbioso	tvivelaktig
Drachme f.	drachm	Drachme f.	dramma f.	drachma r.
Dragon m.	dragon	Drache m.	drago m.	drake r.
Drapé	draped	drapiert	drappegiato	draperad
Droit de monnayage m.	privilege of coining, right of coinage	Münzfreiheit f., Münzrecht n.	diritto di zecca m.	mynträttighet r., mynträtt r.
droite, à	to right	rechts, rechtshin	a destra	åt höger
Duc m.	duke	Herzog m.	duca m.	hertig m.
Ducat m.	ducat	Dukat m.	ducato m., zecchino m.	dukat r.
Ducaton m.	ducatoon	Dukaton m.	ducatone m.	dukaton r.
Ébréché	broken, clipped	ausgebrochen	frammentato	söndrig
Écartelé	quadripartite	quadriert, vierteilig	inquartato, quadripartito	fyrdelad
Ecclésiastique	ecclesiastical	geistlich	ecclesiastico	andlig
Écu m.	coat of arms, escutcheon	Schild m.	targa f., scudo m.	sköld r.
Écu m.	dollar, taler, crown	Taler m.	scudo m., tallero m., piastra f.	daler r., Taler r.
Écu central m.	centre shield	Mittelschild m.	scudo centrale m.	mittsköld r.
Écusson m.	escutcheon, coat of arms	Schild m., Wappenschild m.	targa f., stemma m.	sköld r., vapensköld r.
Effigie f.	effigy, portrait, type, reproduction	Bildnis n., Münzbild n.	effigie f., ritratto m., tipo m.	porträtt n., myntbild r.
Électeur m.	elector	Kurfürst m.	elettore m.	kurfurste m.
Électrum m.	electrum	Electrum n.	elettro m.	electrum n.
Émaillé	enamelled	emailliert	smaltato	emaljerad

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Émission f.	issue	Ausgabe f.	emissione f.	emission r.
Empereur m.	emperor	Kaiser m.	imperatore m.	kejsare m.
Empreinte f.	impression	Abdruck m.	impronta f., calco m.	avtryck n.
Encadrement m.	frame	Einfassung f.	cornice f.	infattning r.
Enseigne militaire f.	military enseign	Feldzeichen n.	insegna militaire f.	fälttecken n.
Entrepreneur m.	patentee	Münzpächter m.	appaltatore m.	myntförpaktare m.
épaisse, fabrique f.	thick fabric	dicke Fabrik f.	tondello spesso m.	tjock fabrik r.
Épée f.	sword	Schwert n.	spada f.	svärd n.
Épi m.	ear of corn	Ähre f.	spiga f.	ax n.
Époque f.	epoch	Epoche f., Zeitalter n.	epoca f.	epok r., tidevarv n.
Epreuve f.	pattern	Probe f.	prova f., saggio m.	provmynt n.
Erreur de frappe f.	mistake in the die	Stempelfehler m.	errore di conio f.	stämpelfel n.
Escalin m.	shilling	Schilling m.	scellino m.	skilling r.
Essai m.	pattern	Probe f.	saggio m., prova f.	provmynt n.
Estampe f.	punch	Stempel m., Einschlag m.	punzone m.	stämpel r.
Esterlin m.	sterling	Sterling m.	sterlina f.	sterling r.
Étain m.	tin	Zinn n.	stagno m.	tenn n.
Étoile f.	star	Stern m.	stella f.	stjärna r.
Étranger	foreign	ausländisch	estero	utländsk
Évêque m.	bishop	Bischof m.	vescovo m.	biskop m.
Exemplaire m.	specimen	Exemplar n.	esemplare m.	exemplar n.
Exergue m.	exergue	Abschnitt m.	esergo m.	avskärning r.
Fabrique f.	fabric	Fabrik f., Präge f.	fabbrica f., conio m.	prägel r., fabrik r.
Fabrique épaisse f.	thick fabric	dicke Fabrik f.	tondello spesso m.	tjock fabrik r.
face, de	facing	von vorn	di faccia	framvänd
Faiblement frappé	weakly struck	schwach ausgeprägt	conio stanco m.	svagt utpräglad
Faisceaux pl.	fasces pl.	Pfeilbündel n., Rutenbündel n.	fascio m., fascio littorio m.	pilknippe n., spöknippe n.
Falsificateur m.	counterfeiter, forger	Fälscher m.	falsificatore m.	förfalskare m.
Falsification f.	forgery	Fälschung f., Falsifikat n.	falsificazione f.	förfalskning r.
Falsification de l'époque f.	contemporary forgery	Fälschung aus der Zeit f.	falsificazione dell'epoca f.	samtida förfalskning r.
Faussaire m.	counterfeiter, forger	Fälscher m.	falsificatore m.	förfalskare m.
Faux f.	sickle	Sichel f.	falce f., falcetto m.	skära r.
Faux	false	falsch (unecht)	falso	falsk (oäkta)

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Fêlure de coin f.	break in the die	Stempelsprung m.	salto di conio m., fessura di conio f.	stampspricka r.
Feuille f.	leaf	Blatt n.	foglia f.	blad n.
Feuille de lierre f.	ivy leaf	Efeublatt n.	foglia di edera f.	murgrönsblad n.
Figure f.	figure	Figur f.	figura f.	figur r.
Flambeau m.	torch	Fackel f.	torcia f., fiacciola f.	fackla r.
Flan m.	flan, planchet	Münzplatte f., Schrötling m.	tondello m.	plans r.
Flan bruni m.	proof surface	polierte Platte f.	fondo a specchio n.	polerad plans r.
Flan épais m.	thick flan	dicker Schrötling m.	tondello spesso m.	tjock plans r.
Flan fendu m.	cracked flan	Schrötlingsriss m.	fenditura di tondello f.	spricka i plansen r.
Flan mince m.	thin flan	dünner Schrötling m.	tondello sottile m.	tunn plans r.
Flèche f.	arrow	Pfeil m.	freccia f.	pil r.
Fleur de coin f.	mint state	Stempelglanz m.	fior di conio m.	stämpelglans r.
Fleur de lis f.	lis	Lilie f.	fior da liso m., giglio m.	lilja r.
Florin m.	florin, guilder	Gulden m.	fiorino m.	gyllen r., florin r.
Florin d'or m.	gold florin	Goldgulden m.	fiorino d'oro m., scudo d'oro m.	guldgyllen r.
Fond m.	background	Hintergrund m.	fondo m.	bakgrund r., fond r.
Fonte f.	cast	Guss m.	fusione f.	gjutning r
Fonte postérieure f.	after-cast	Abguss m.	fusione f.	avgjutning r.
Foudre m.	fulmen, thunderbolt	Blitz m., Donnerkeil m.	fulmine m.	blixt r., åskvigg r.
Fouet m.	whip	Peitsche f.	frusta f.	piska r.
Fourré	plated	gefüttert, subaerat	foderato, suberato	subaerat
Fraise f.	gorget	Halskrause f.	gorgiera f.	halskrås n.
Frappe f.	coinage	Prägung f.	impressione f., monetazione f.	prägling r.
Frappe f.	struck, restrike	Abschlag m.	coniazione f.	avslag n.
Frappé	struck	geprägt	battuto, coniato	präglad
Frappe au marteau f.	hammered coinage	Hammerprägung f.	battitura a martello f.	hammarprägling r.
Frappe au rouleau f.	struck in the press	Walzenprägung f.	coniazione al bilanciere f.	valsverksprägling r.
Frappe molle f.	weakly struck	schwach ausgeprägt	conio stanco m.	svagt utpräglad
Frapper	strike, coin	prägen, schlagen	coniare, battere	plägla, slå
funéraire, monnaie f.	burial coin	Begräbnismünze f.	moneta funeraria f.	begravningsmynt n.
Galère f.	galley	Galeere f.	galera f., galea f.	galär r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
gauche, à	to left	links, linkshin	a sinistra	åt vänster
Glaive m.	sword	Schwert n.	spada f.	svärd n.
Gland m.	acorn	Eichel f.	ghianda f.	ollon n.
Globe crucigère m., globe impérial m.	orb	Reichsapfel m.	globo crucigero m.	riksäpple n.
Globule m.	pellet	Kugel f.	globulo m.	kula r.
Gorgoneion m.	Gorgon head	Medusenhaupt n.	testa di Gorgona f.	medusahuvud n.
gothique, caractère m.	Gothic letters	gothischer Typ m., Mönchsschrift f.	carattere gotico m.	gotisk stil r., munkstil r.
Gouvernail m.	rudder	Steuerruder n.	timone m.	roder n.
Gouverneur m.	governor, stadholder	Statthalter m.	governatore m.	ståthållare m.
Grain d'orge m.	grain of barley	Gerstenkorn n.	grano d'orzo m.	kornfrö n.
Gramme m.	gram	Gramm n.	grammo m.	gram n.
Grand bronze m.	first brass	Grossbronze f.	grande bronzo m.	storbrons r.
Grand-maître m.	grand-master	Grossmeister m., Heermeister m.	gran maestro m.	stormästare m., härmästare m.
Granulé	granulated	gekörnt	granulato	granulerad
Gravé	engraved	graviert	graffito	graverad
Graveur de poinçons m.	die-sinker	Stempelschneider m.	incisore m.	gravör m., stämpelsnidare m.
Grenade f.	pomegranate	Granatapfel m.	melagrana f.	granatäpple n.
Grènetis m.	border of dots	Perlkreis m., Rändelung f.	cerchio di perline m., granitura f.	pärlring r., pärlcirkel r., randning r.
Griffon m.	griffin	Greif m.	grifo m.	grip r.
Gros m.	groat	Groschen m.	grosso m.	groschen r.
Gros tournois m.	Tournay groat	Turnosgroschen m., Turnose f.	grosso tornese m.	turnos r.
Grue f.	crane	Kranich m.	gru f.	trana r.
Guerrier m.	warrior	Krieger m.	guerriero m.	krigare m.
Hache f.	axe	Axt f.	ascia f.	yxa r.
Harpe f.	harp	Harfe f.	arpa f.	harpa r.
Haste f.	lance, spear	Lanze, f., Speer m.	lancia f., bacchetta f.	lans r., spjut n.
Heaume m.	helmet	Helm m.	elmo m.	hjälm r.
Heaumé	helmeted	behelmt	elmato	försedd med hjälm
Hellènistique	hellenistic	hellenistisch	ellenistico	hellenistisk
Hémidrachme f.	hemidrachm	Hemidrachme f.	emidramma f.	hemidrachma r.
Hercule	Hercules	Herkules	Ercole	Herkules
Herse f.	portcullis	Fallgitter n.	saracinesca f.	fällgaller n.
Histoire monétaire f.	history of coinage	Münzgeschichte f.	storia mónetaria f.	mynthistoria r.
hybride, monnaie f.	mule	Zwittermünze f.	moneta ibrida f.	hybrid r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Imberbe	unbearded	bartlos	imberbe	skägglös
Imitation f.	imitation, copy	Imitation f., Nachprägung f.	imitazione f., contraffazzione f.	efterbildning r., efterprägling r.
impériales, monnaies f. pl.	imperial coins (Roman)	Kaisermünzen pl.	monete imperiali pl. f.	kejsarmynt pl.
Impôt de monnayage m.	seigniorage	Schlagschatz m.	imposta di coniazione f.	slagskatt r.
Incertain	uncertain	unbestimmt	incerto	obestämd
Inconnu	unknown	unbekannt	sconosciuto	obekant
Incuse	incuse	inkus	incuso	inkus
Indication de la valeur f.	mark of value	Wertangabe f.	indicazione del valore f.	värdebeteckning r.
Inédit	unpublished	unediert	inedito	opublicerad
Inscription f.	inscription	Inschrift f.	inscrizione f., leggenda f.	inskrift r.
Inscription confuse f.	blundered legend	Trugschrift f.	leggenda confusa f.	förvirrad inskrift r.
Inscription sur la tranche f.	lettered edge	Randschrift f.	inscrizione sul bordo f., inscrizione nel ciglio f.	randskrift r.
Insigne m.	badge, token	Abzeichen n., Marke f.	divisa f., tessera f.	tecken n., märke n.
Instruments de sacrifice pl. m.	sacrificial implements pl.	Opfergeräte pl.	strumenti per i sacrifici pl. m.	offerredskap n.
Jeton m.	jeton, counter	Raitpfennig m., Rechenpfennig m., Jeton m.	gettone m., tessera f.	räknepenning r., jetong r.
Jupiter	Jupiter	Jupiter	Giove	Jupiter
Justifier	adjust	justieren	giustificare	justera
Juvénile	youthful	jugendlich	giovanile	ungdomlig
Laïque	lay	weltlich	laico	världslig
Laiton m.	brass	Messing n.	ottone m.	messing r.
Lance f.	lance, spear	Lanze f., Speer m.	lancia f., bacchetta f.	lans r., spjut n.
Large	large, broad	breit	largo	bred
Lauré	laureated	belorbeert	laureato	lagerkransad
laurier, couronne de	laurel wreath	Lorbeerkranz m.	corona di allora f.	lagerkrans r.
Légende f.	legend, inscription	Inschrift f., Umschrift f.	leggenda f., inscrizione f.	inskrift r., omskrift r.
Légende confuse f.	blundered legend	korrumpierte Schrift f.	leggenda confusa f.	förvirrad inskrift r.
Légende rétrograde f.	retrograde inscription	rückläufige Schrift f.	leggenda retrograda f.	retrograd inskrift r.
Légende runique f.	runic letters pl.	Runenschrift f.	leggenda runica f.	runskrift r.
Lettre f.	letter	Buchstabe m.	lettera f.	bokstav r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Lettre monétaire f.	mint letter	Münzbuchstabe m.	segno di zecca m.	myntbokstav r.
Lierre m.	ivy	Efeu m.	edera f.	murgröna r.
Lingot m.	bar, ingot	Barren m.	lingotto m.	tacka r., barr r.
Lion m.	lion	Löwe m.	leone m.	lejon n.
Lion rampant m.	lion rampant	steigender Löwe m.	leone rampante m.	upprest lejon n.
Lis m., fleur de lis f.	lis	Lilie f.	fior da liso m., giglio m.	lilja r.
Lisse	plain	glatt	liscio	slät
Lobe m.	arch	Bogen m.	arco m.	båge r.
Louve f.	wolf	Wölfin f.	lupa f.	varginna r., varghona r.
maçonnique, médaille f.	masonic medal	Freimaurermedaille f.	medaglia massonica f., tessera massonica f.	frimurarmedalj r.
Madonne f.	Madonna	Madonna f.	Vergine f.	Madonna f.
Maillechor m.	Britannia silver	Neusilber n.	acmonital m.	nysilver n.
Mal frappé	badly struck	verprägt	mal coniato	felpräglad, dåligt präglad
Manteau de prince m.	ermine of a prince	Fürstenmantel m.	manto principesco m.	furstemantel r.
Margrave m.	margrave	Markgraf m.	margravio m.	markgreve m.
Marque monétaire f.	mint mark	Münzzeichen n.	marchio di zecca m.	myntmärke n.
Masse d'armes f.	club	Streitkolben m.	mazza ferrata f.	stridsklubba r.
Massue f.,	club	Keule f.	clava f.	klubba r.
Mèche f.	lock (of hair)	Locke f.	ciocca di capelli f.	hårlock r.
Médaille f., médaille de plaisir f.	medal	Medaille f., Schaumünze f.	medaglia f.	medalj r. skådepenning r.
Médaille de mérite f.	decoration, prize medal, medal of merit	Verdienstmedaille f., Preismedaille f., Belohnungsmedaille f.	medaglia di premio f., medaglia al merito f.	förtjänstmedalj r. belönings-medalj r.
Médaille de pellerinage f.	pilgrim's medal	Wallfahrtsmedaille f.	medaglia di pellegrinaggio f.	vallvartsmedalj r.
Médaille de récompense v. médaille de mérite				
Médaille satirique f.	satirical medal	Spottmedaille f.	medaglia satirica f.	satirisk medalj r.
Médailleur m.	medallist	Medailleur m.	medaglista m.	medaljkonstnär m.
Médaillier m.	collection of medals, coin cabinet	Medaillensammlung f., Münzschrank m.	medagliere m.	medaljsamling r., myntskåp n.
Médaillon m.	medallion	Medaillon n.	medaglione m.	medaljong r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Méreau m.	badge, token	Marke f., Abzeichen n.	tessera f., divisa f.	märke n., polett r. tecken n.
Métal m.	metal	Metall n.	metallo m.	metall r.
Métal blanc m.	white metal	Weissmetall n.	metallo bianco m.	vitmetall r.
Métal de cloche m.	bell-metal	Glockenmetall n.	metallo di campana m.	klockmetall r.
mi-corps, buste à	half-length figure	Halbfigur f., Hüftbild n.	mezza figura f.	böftbild r., halvfigur r.
Migration des peuples f.	migration of peoples	Völkerwanderung f.	trasmigrazione dei popoli f.	folkvandring r.
Millésime m.	date	Jahrzahl f.	millesimo m.	årtal n.
mines, monnaie des	mining coin	Ausbeutemünze f.	moneta delle miniere f.	bergverksmynt n.
Mitre f.	mitre	Bischofshut m., Inful f., Mitra f.	mitria f.	biskopsmössa r., mitra r.
Modèle en bois m.	wooden model	Holzmodell n.	modello di legno m.	trämodell r.
Modèle en cire m.	wax model	Wachsmodell n.	modello in cera m.	vaxmodell r.
Modèle en pierre m.	stone model	Steinmodell n.	modello di pietra m.	stenmodell r.
Module m.	size	Mass n.	modulo m.	storlek r.
Monétaire m.	mint-master	Münzmeister m.	maestro di zecca m., zecchiere m.	myntmästare m.
Monétaire	refering to coinage or currency	das Münzwesen betreffend	monetale, monetario	beträffande myntväsendet
Monnaie f., (pièce de)	coin	Münze f.	moneta f.	mynt n.
Monnaie f.	mint	Münze f. (Münzstätte)	zecca f.	myntverk n.
Monnaie concave f.	concave coin	Schüsselpfennig m.	moneta concava f.	skålformigt mynt n.
Monnaie consulaire f.	consular coin, republican coin (Roman)	Konsularmünze f., Familienmünze f.	moneta della Repubblica Romana f.	republikmynt n.
Monnaie de nécessité f.	obsidional coin	Notmünze f.	moneta ossidionale f. moneta di necessità f.	nödmynt n.
Monnaie des mines f.	mining coin	Ausbeutemünze f.	moneta delle miniere f.	bergverksmynt n.
Monnaie funéraire f.	burial coin	Begräbnismünze f.	moneta funeraria f.	begravningsmynt n.
Monnaie impériale f.	imperial coin (Roman)	Kaisermünze f.	moneta imperiale f.	kejsarmynt n.
Monnaie muette f.	anepigraphic coin	stumme Münze f.	moneta anepigrafa f.	blindmynt n.
Monnaie obsidionale f.	obsidional coin, siege coin	Notmünze f., Belagerungsmünze f.	moneta ossidionale f., moneta di necessità f.	nödmynt n., belägringsmynt n.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Monnayage m.	coinage	Ausmünzung f., Prägung f.	monetazione f.	myntning r., prägling r.
Monnayage au moulin m., monnayage à virole m.	milled coinage	Ringprägung f.	coniazione alla virola f.	ringprägling r.
Monnayeur m.	moneyer	Münzer m.	monetario m.	myntare m.
Monogramme m.	monogram	Monogramm n.	monogramma m.	monogram n.
Moulage en plâtre m.	plaster cast	Gipsabguss m.	impronta in gesso f.	gipsavgjutning r.
Moyen âge m.	middle age	Mittelalter n.	medioevo m.	medeltid r.
Moyen bronze m.	second brass	Mittelbronze f.	medio bronzo m.	mellanbrons r.
muette, monnaie f.	anepigraphic coin	Blindmünze f.	moneta anepigrafa f.	blindmynt n.
Multiplo m.	multiple	Multiplo m.	multiplo m.	multipel r.
murale, couronne f.	mural crown	Mauerkrone f., Turmkrone f.	corona turrita f., corona murale f.	murkrona r.
Navire m.	ship	Schiff n.	nave f.	skepp n.
Nickel m.	nickel	Nickel n.	nickelio m.	nickel r.
Nimbe m.	nimbus, halo	Nimbus m., Heiligenschein m.	nimbo m., aureola f.	gloria r., nimbus r.
Nom de magistrat m.	magistrate's name	Magistratsname m.	nome di magistrato m.	magistratsnamn n.
Nu	naked, nude	nackt	nudo	naken
Numismate m.	numismatist	Numismatiker m.	numismatico m.	numismatiker m.
Numismatique f.	numismatics pl.	Münzkunde f., Numismatik f.	numismatica f.	myntkunskap r., numismatik r.
Obole f.	obol	Obol m.	obolo m.	obol r.
obsidionale, monnaie f.	obsidional coin, siege coin	Belagerungsmünze f., Notmünze f.	moneta ossidionale f., moneta di necessità f.	belägringsmynt n., nödmynt n.
Oeuvre f.	workmanship, work	Arbeit f., Werk n.	lavoro m., opera f.	arbete n., verk n.
olivier, branche d' f.	olive branch	Olivenzweig m.	ramo d'olivo m.	olivkvist r.
Once f.	ounce	Unze f.	oncia f.	uns n.
Ongaro m.	ungaro	Ongaro m.	ongaro m.	ungersk gyllen r.
Or m.	gold	Gold n.	oro m.	guld n.
Ordre de chevalerie m.	order of knighthood	Ritterorden m.	ordine equestre m.	riddarorden r.
Orfèvre m.	goldsmith	Goldschmied m.	orefice m.	guldsmed m.
Or pâle m.	pale gold	Blassgold n.	oro pallido m., elettro m.	blekt guld n.
Oselle f.	osella	Osella f.	osella f.	osella r.
Oxidé	oxydised	oxydiert	ossidato	oxiderad
Pallas	Pallas	Pallas	Pallade	Pallas
Palmier m.	palm	Palme f.	palma f.	palm r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Panache m.	crest	Helmbusch m.	pennacchio m., cimiero m., cresta f.	fjäderbuske r.
Pape m.	Pope	Papst m.	papa m. pontefice m.	påve m.
Patagon m.	patagon, the Brabant taler	Patagon m., Kreuztaler m.	patagone m.	Patagon r., korstaler r.
Patine f.	patina	Patina f.	patina f.	patina-r.
Peau de lion f.	lion's skin	Löwenhaut f. , Löwenfell n.	pelle di leone f., spoglia di leone f.	lejonskinn n.
Pégase m.	pegasus	Pegasus m.	pegaso m.	pegasus
Percé	pierced, holed	gelocht	bucato	perforerad
Période f.	period	Periode f.	periodo m.	period r.
Perlé	dotted	gepunktet, geperlt	di perline	pärlad
Petit bronze m.	third brass	Kleinbronze f.	piccolo bronzo m.	småbrons r.
phrygien, bonnet m.	phrygian cap, cap of liberty	phrygische Mütze f., Freiheits-mütze f.	berretto frigio m., berretto di libertà m.	frygisk mössa r., frihetsmössa r.
Pièce f.	piece	Stück n.	pezzo m.	stycke n.
Piéfort m.	piedfort	Piefort m., Dickstück n.	piéfort m.	piéfort r.
Planche f.	plate	Tafel f.	tavola f.	plansch r.
Plaquette f.	plaquette	Plakette f.	placchetta f.	plakett r.
Platine m.	platinum	Platin n.	platino m.	platina r.
Plomb m.	lead	Blei n.	piombo m.	bly n.
Poids m.	weight	Gewicht n.	peso m.	vikt r.
Poinçon m.	punch	Stempel m., Einschlag m.	punzone m.	stämpel r.
Point m.	dot	Punkt m.	punto m.	punkt r.
Polylobe m.	tressure of arches	Bogenkreis m.	cerchio di archi m.	bågkrets r.
Ponctuation f.	punctuation	Interpunktion f.	punteggiatura f.	interpunktion r.
Ponctué	dotted	punktiert	punteggiato	punkterad
Portrait m.	portrait, effigy	Portrait n., Bildnis n.	ritratto m., effigie f.	porträtt n.
Portuguez m.	portugaleser	Portugaleser m.	portoghese m.	portugalös r.
Potin m.	potin	Potin n.	mistura f.	potin n.
pourtour, au	around	umher	intorno	runtom
Prêtre m.	priest	Priester m.	sacerdote m.	präst m.
Prince m.	prince	Prinz m., Fürst m.	principe m.	prins m., furste m.
Protomé m.	forepart	Vorderteil m.	protome m.	framdel r.
Proue f.	prow	Prora f. Schiffs-schnabel m.	prora f., rostro di nave m.	prora r., skepps-stäv r.
Quadrige m.	quadriga	Quadriga f.	quadriga f.	quadriga r.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Quadrige au galop m.	quadriga galloping	Quadriga im Galopp f.	quadriga al galoppo f.	quadriga i galopp r.
Quadrige au pas m.	quadriga going at walking space	Quadriga im Schritt f.	quadriga al passo f.	quadriga i skritt r.
Quadrilobe m.	quatrefoil	Vierpass m.	cornice quadrilobata f.	fyrpass n.
Quadripartit	quadripartite	quadriert, vierteilig	quadripartito, inquartato	fyrdelad
Quadruple ducat m.	four ducats	Quadrupla f.	quadrupla f.	quadrupel r.
Quinaire m.	quinarius	Quinar m.	quinario m.	quinarius r.
Radié	radiated	mit Strahlenkrone f.	radiato	med strålkrans r.
Raisin m.	bunch of grapes	Weintraube f.	grappolo d'uva m.	vindruva r.
Rameau m.	branch	Zweig m.	ramo m.	kvist r.
Rare	rare, scarce	selten	raro	sällsynt
Rareté f.	rarity	Seltenheit f.	rarità f.	sällsynthet r.
récompense, médaille de f.	medal of merit	Belohnungsmedaille f.	medaglia al merito f.	belöningsmedalj r.
Redempteur m.	Saviour	Heiland m.	Redentore m., Salvatore m.	Frälsare m.
Refrappe f.	re-strike	Neuabschlag m.	riconiazione f.	nyprägling r.
Régime monétaire m.	mint administration	Münzverwaltung f.	amministrazione f.	myntförvaltning r.
Reine f.	queen	Königin f.	regina f.	drottning f.
Relief m.	relief	Relief n.	rilievo m.	relief r.
relief, en	in relievo	erhaben	in rilievo	upphöjd
Remède de poids m.	remedy (of weight)	Passiergewicht n.	correzione di peso f.	passervikt r.
Renaissance f.	Renaissance	Renaissance f.	rinascimento m.	renässans r.
République f.	republic	Republik f.	repubblica f.	republik r.
Restitué	restored	restituiert	restituito	restituerad
Rétrograde	retrograde	rückläufig	retrogrado	retrograd
Revers m.	reverse	Revers m., Rückseite f.	rovescio m.	frånsida r., revers r.
Rhomboïde	lozenge-shaped	rautenförmig	losango	rutformig
Rogné	clipped	beschnitten	tagliato	klippt
Roi m.	king	König m.	re m.	konung m.
Rosace f.	tressure of arches	Bogenkreis m.	cerchio di archi m.	bågkrets r.
Rosette f.	rosette	Rosette f.	rosetta f.	rosett r.
Roue f.	wheel	Rad n.	ruota f.	hjul n.
Rudimentaire	rudimental, early (style)	früh (Stil)	rudimentale	tidig (stil)
Saint m.	saint	Heiliger m.	santo m.	helgon n.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Sainte Vierge f.	Madonna	Madonna f.	Vergine f.	Madonna f.
Sanglier m.	boar	Eber m.	cinghiale m.	galt r.
Sarrasine f.	portcullis	Fallgitter n.	ponte levatorio m., saracinesca f.	fällgaller n.
Sauveur m.	Saviour	Heiland m.	Salvatore m., Redentore m.	Frälsare m.
Sceau m.	seal	Siegel n.	sigillo m.	sigill n.
Sceptre m.	sceptre	Zepter n.	scettro m.	spira r.
Sceptre fleurdelisé m.	sceptre fleurdelisé	Lilienzepter n.	scettro gigliato m.	liljespira r.
Sequin m.	ducat	Dukat m.	zecchino m., ducato m.	dukat r.
Serpent m.	snake	Schlange f.	serpente m.	orm r.
Siècle m.	century	Jahrhundert n.	secolo m.	århundrade n.
Siège m.	siege	Belagerung f.	assedio m.	belägring r.
Siège vacant m.	sede vacante	Sedisvakanz f.	sede vacante f.	sedisvakans r.
Signature f.	signature	Signatur f.	sigla f., firma f.	signatur r.
Signé	signed	signiert	firmato	signerad
Sou d'or m.	gold solidus	Goldsolidus m.	soldo d'oro m., solido m.	guldsolidus r.
Statère m.	stater	Stater m.	statere m.	stater r.
Style m.	style	Stil m.	stile m.	stil r.
Style de transition m.	transitional style	Uebergangsstil m.	stile di transizione m.	övergångsstil r.
Style grossier m., style rude m.	rough work	roher Stil m.	stile rude m.	rå stil r.
Stylisé	ornate style	stilisiert	stilizzato	stiliserad
Surface m.	surface	Oberfläche f.	superficio m.	yta r.
Surfrappé	overstruck	überprägt	ribattuto	överpräglad
Surfrappe f.	overstrike	Ueberprägung f.	ribattitura f., riconiazione f.	överprägling
Surmoulé m.	after-cast	Abguss m.	fusione f.	avgjutning r.
Symbole m.	symbol	Beizeichen n.	simbolo m.	bitecken n.
Système monétaire m.	monetary system, coinage	Münzsystem n., Münzwesen n.	sistema monetario m., coniazione f.	myntsystem n., myntväsen n.
Système pondéral m.	weight system	Gewichtssystem n.	sistema ponderale m.	viktsystem n.
Taillé	clipped	beschnitten	tagliato	klippt
Taureau m.	bull	Stier m.	toro m.	tjur m.
Taureau fonçant m.	butting bull	stossender Stier m.	toro procumbente m.	stångande tjur m.
Temple m.	temple	Tempel m.	tempio m.	tempel n.
Teston m.	testoon	Teston m., Dicken m.	testone m.	teston r.
Tête f.	head	Kopf m.	testa f.	huvud n.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Tête de Janus f.	head of Janus	Januskopf m.	testa di Giano f.	janushuvud n.
Tétradrachme f.	tetradrachm	Tetradrachme f.	tetradramma f.	tetradrachma r.
Thaler m.	taler, dollar	Taler m.	tallero m., scudo m., piastra f.	taler r., daler r.
Thaler botte m.	box taler	Schraubtaler m.	scatola moneta f.	skruvtaler r.
Thon m.	tunny	Thunfisch m.	tonno m.	tonfisk r.
Tiare f.	tiara	Tiara f.	tiara f.	tiara r.
Titre m.	fineness	Feingehalt m.	titolo m.	halt r.
Titre des monmonnaies m.	standard of coinage	Münzfuss m.	piede monetario m.	mynfot r.
Toison d'or f.	golden fleece	goldenes Vliess n.	toson d'oro m.	gyllene skinn n.
Torche f.	torch	Fackel f.	torcia f., fiacciola f.	fackla r.
Tortue f.	tortoise	Schildkröte f.	testuggine f., tartaruga f.	sköldpadda r.
Tourelé	with mural crown	mit Turmkrone f.	turrita	med murkrona r.
Trace de bélière f., trace d'oeillet f.	traces of mounting	Henkelspur f.	traccia d'appiccaguolo f.	spår av ögla n.
Traces de légende pl. f.	traces of legend	Schriftspuren pl.	tracce di leggenda pl. f.	spår av inskrift n.
Traces de monture pl. f.	has been mounted	Fassungsspuren pl.	tracce di montatura pl. f.	spår av infattning n.
Tranche f.	edge, border	Rand m.	ciglio m., bordo m.	rand r.
Tranche cannelée f.	milled edge	Kerbrand m.	bordo scanallato m., taglio scanallato m.	refflad rand r.
Tranche feuillue f.	foliated edge	Laubrand m.	taglio a fogliami m.	bladrand r.
Tranche ornée f.	ornamental border	Zierrand m.	taglio ornato m.	utsirad rand r.
Tréflage m.	double struck	Doppelschlag m.	ribattitura f.	dubbelprägling r.
Trèfle m.	trefoil, clover leaf	Dreiblatt n., Kleeblatt n.	trifoglio m.	treklöver n., klöverblad n.
Trépied m.	tripod	Dreifuss m.	tripode m.	trefot r.
Trésor m.	hoard	Fund m.	ripostiglio m., tesoretto m.	fynd n.
Trident m.	trident	Dreizack m.	tridente m.	treudd r.
Trilobe m.	trefoil	Dreipass m.	cornice trilobata f.	trepass n.
Triquètre f.	triskelis	Triskelis m.	trinacria f.	triskel r.
Trophée m.	trophy	Trophäe f.	trofeo m.	trofé r.
Trou m.	hole	Loch n.	buco m.	hål n.
Troué	pierced, holed	gelocht	bucato	perforerad
Trou rebouché m.	plugged	gestopftes Loch n.	buco otturato m., foro otturato m.	fyllt hål n.
Trouvaille f.	hoard	Fund m.	ripostiglio m., tesoretto m.	fynd n.

français	*anglais*	*allemand*	*italien*	*suédois*
Tutelle f.	guardianship	Vormundschaft f.	tutela f.	förmynderskap n.
Type m.	type	Typ m.	tipo m.	typ r.
Uniface	uniface	einseitig	uniface	ensidig
Unique	unique	Unikum n.	unico m.	unikum n.
Unité monétaire f.	unit of currency	Münzeinheit f.	unità monetale f.	myntenhet r.
Valeur f.	value	Wert m.	valore m.	värde n.
Valeur f.	currency	Währung f.	valuta f.	valuta r.
Variété f.	variety	Variante f.	varietà f.	variant r.
Vente aux enchères f.	auction sale	Versteigerung f.	vendita all'asta f.	auktion r.
Vermeil m.	vermeil (gilt silver)	vergoldetes Silber n.	argento dorato m.	förgylt silver n.
Virole f.	ring, annulet	Ring m.	anello m.	ring r.
Voilé	veiled	verschleiert	velato	beslöjad
Volant	flying	fliegend	volante	flygande
Zodiaque m.	zodiac	Tierkreis m.	zodiaco m.	djurkrets r.

III

Abdruck m.	impression	empreinte f.	impronta f., calco m.	avtryck n.
Abguss m.	after-cast	fonte postérieure f. surmoulé m.	fusione f.	avgjutning r.
Abschlag m.	struck, restrike	frappe f.	coniazione f.	avslag n.
Abschnitt m.	exergue	exergue m.	esergo m.	avskärning r.
Abweichend	different	différent	differente	avvikande
Abzeichen n.	badge	méreau m. insigne m.	divisa f.	märke n., tecken n.
Adler m.	eagle	aigle m.	aquila f.	örn r.
Aehre f.	ear of corn	épi m.	spiga f.	ax n.
Aehrenkranz m.	corn wreath	couronne d'épis f.	corona di spighe f.	axkrans r.
Altar m.	altar	autel m.	altare m.	altare n.
Altertum n.	antiquity	antiquité f.	antichità f.	forntid r.
Amphora f.	amphora	amphore f.	anfora f.	amphora r.
Andreaskreuz n.	cross of S. Andrew	croix de St. André f.	croce di S. Andrea f.	andreaskors n.
Anker m.	anchor	ancre f.	ancora f.	ankare n.
Ankerkreuz n.	cross ancrée	croix ancrée f.	croce ancorata f.	ankarkors n.
Antik	antique, ancient	antique	antico	antik
Antike f.	antiquity	antiquité f.	antichità f.	antik r.
Arbeit f.	workmanship	oeuvre f.	lavoro m.	arbete n.
Archaisch	archaic	archaïque	arcaico	arkaisk
Armabschnitt m.	truncation	bord du bras m.	taglio del busto m.	armavskärning r.
Artistisch	artistic	artistique	artistico	konstnärlig
Augurstab m.	Augur's staff	bâton d'Augure m.	lituo m.	augurstav r.
Aureus m.	aureus	aureus m.	aureo m.	aureus r.
Ausbeutemünze f.	mining coin	monnaie des mines f.	moneta delle miniere f.	bergverksmynt n.
Ausgabe f.	issue	émission f.	emissione f.	emission r.
Ausgebrochen	broken, clipped	ébréché	frammentato	söndrig
Ausländisch	foreign	étranger	estero	utländsk
Ausmünzung f.	coinage	monnayage m.	monetazione f.	myntning r.
Autonom	autonomous	autonome	autonomo	autonom
Avers m.	obverse	avers m.	dritto m.	åtsida r., avers r.
Axt f.	axe	hache f.	ascia f.	yxa r.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Baldachin m.	baldachin, baldaquin	dais m. baldaquin m.	baldacchino m.	baldakin r.
Barbarisch, barbarisiert	barbarous	barbare, barbarisé	barbaro	barbarisk, barbariserad
Bärtig	bearded	barbu	barbato, barbuto	med skägg
Bartlos	unbearded	imberbe	imberbe	skägglös
Barren m.	bar, ingot	lingot m.	lingotto m.	tacka r., barr r.
Becher m.	cup, chalice	coupe f.	calice m., cappa f.	bägare r.
Begräbnismünze f.	burial coin	monnaie funéraire f.	moneta funeraria f.	begravningsmynt n.
Behelmt	helmeted	casqué, heaumé (écusson)	elmato	försedd med hjälm
Beischlag m.	counterfeit	contrefaçon m.	contraffazione f.	efterbildning r.
Beizeichen n.	symbol	symbole m.	simbolo m.	bitecken n.
Bekränzt	crowned	couronné	coronato	bekransad
Belagerung f.	siege	siège m.	assedio m.	belägring r.
Belagerungsmünze f.	siege coin	monnaie de siège f., monnaie obsidionale f.	moneta ossidionale f.	belägringsmynt n.
Belohnungsmedaille f.	medal of merit	médaille de récompense f.	medaglia al merito f.	belöningsmedalj r.
Belorbeert	laureated	lauré	laureato	lagerkransad
Beschnitten	clipped	taillé, rogné	tagliato	klippt
Bestimmen	classify	classer	classificare	bestämma
Biene f.	bee	abeille f.	ape f.	bi n.
Biga f.	biga	bige m.	biga f.	biga r.
Bildnis n.	effigy, portrait	effigie f., portrait m.	effigie f. ritratto m.	porträtt n.
Billon n.	billon	billon m.	mistura f.	billon n.
Bischof m.	bishop	évêque m.	vescovo m.	biskop m.
Bischofshut m.	mitre	mitre f.	mitria f.	biskopsmössa r., mitra r.
Bisschofsstab m.	pastoral staff	crosse f.	pastorale m.	biskopsstav r., kräkla r.
Blassgold n.	pale gold	or pâle m.	oro palido m., elettro m.	blekt guld n.
Blatt n.	leaf	feuille f.	foglia f.	blad n.
Blätterkreuz n.	foliate cross	croix feuillue f.	croce fogliata f.	bladkors n.
Blattkreis m.	circle of leaves	cercle de feuilles m.	cerchio di fogliette m.	bladkrets r.
Blei n.	lead	plomb m.	piombo m.	bly n.
Blindmünze f.	anepigraphic coin	monnaie muette f.	moneta anepigrafa f.	blindmynt n.
Blitz m.	fulmen	foudre m.	fulmine m.	blixt r.
Blumenkreuz n.	floriated cross, cross fleurée	croix fleuronnée f.	croce fiorita f.	blomkors n.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Bogen m.	bow, arch	lobe m., arc m.	arco m.	båge r.
Bogenkreis m.	tressure of arches	rosace f., polylobe m.	cerchio di archi m.	bågkrets r.
Brakteat m.	bracteate	bracteate f.	bratteata f.	brakteat r.
Breit	broad, large	large	largo	bred
Bronze f.	bronze, brass	bronze m.	bronzo m., rame m.	brons r.
Brustbild n.	bust	buste m.	busto m.	bröstbild r.
Brustschild m.	shield on breast	bouclier pectoral m.	scudo sul petto m.	bröstsköld r.
Buchstabe m.	letter	lettre f., caractère m.	lettera f.	bokstav r.
Bulle f.	bull (papal)	bulle f.	bolla f.	bulla r.
Delphin m.	dolphin	dauphin m.	delfino m.	delfin r.
Denar m.	denarius	denier m.	denario m.	denar r.
Diadem n.	diadem	diadème m.	diadema m.	diadem n.
Dicke Fabrik f.	thick fabric	fabrique épaisse f.	tondello spesso m.	tjock fabrik r.
Dicken m.	testoon	teston m.	testone m.	teston r.
Dickstück n.	piedfort	piéfort m.	piéfort m.	piéfort r.
Didrachme f.	didrachm	didrachme f.	didramma f.	didrachma r.
Distel f.	thistle	chardon m.	cardo m.	tistel r.
Donnerkeil m.	thunderbolt	foudre m.	fulmine m.	åskvigg r.
Doppeladler m.	double eagle	double aigle m.	aquila bicipite f.	dubbelörn r.
Doppeldukat m.	double ducat	double ducat m.	doppio zecchino m., doppia f.	dubbel dukat r., två dukater
Doppelkreuz n., Doppelfadenkreuz n.	double cross	double croix f.	croce doppia f.	dubbelkors n.
Doppelschlag m.	double struck	double frappe f., tréflage m.	ribattitura f.	dubbelprägling r.
Doppelt	double	double	doppio	dubbel
Drache m.	dragon	dragon m.	drago m.	drake r.
Drachme f.	drachm	drachme f.	dramma f.	drachma r.
Drapiert	draped	drapé	drappegiato	draperad
Dreiblatt n.	trefoil	trèfle m.	trifoglio m.	treklöver n.
Dreifuss m.	tripod	trépied m.	tripode m.	trefot r.
Dreipass m.	trefoil	trilobe m.	cornice trilobata f.	trepass n.
Dreizack m.	trident	trident m.	tridente m.	treudd r.
Dukat m.	ducat	ducat m., sequin m.	ducato m., zecchino m.	dukat r.
Dukaton m.	ducatoon	ducaton m.	ducatone m.	dukaton r.
Durchmesser m.	diameter	diamètre m.	diametro m.	diameter r.
Eber m.	boar	sanglier m.	cinghiale m.	galt r.
Echt	genuine	authentique	autentico, genuino	äkta
Echtheit f.	genuineness	authenticité f.	autenticità f.	äkthet r.
Efeu m.	ivy	lierre m.	edera f.	murgröna r.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Efeublatt n.	ivy leaf	feuille de lierre f.	foglia di edera f.	murgrönsblad n.
Eichel f.	acorn	gland m.	ghianda f.	ollon n.
Eichenkranz m.	oak wreath	couronne de chêne f.	corona di quercia f.	eklövskrans r.
Einfassung f.	frame	cadre m., encadrement m.	cornice f.	infattning r.
Einseitig	uniface	uniface	uniface	ensidig
Electrum n.	electrum	electrum m.	elettro m.	electrum n.
Emailliert	enamelled	émaillé	smaltato	emaljerad
Entsatz m.	relief	delivrance f.	liberazione f.	undsättning r.
Epoche f.	epoch	époque f.	epoca f.	epok r.
Erhaben	in relievo	en relief	in rilievo	upphöjd
Erhaltung f.	condition, preservation	conservation f.	conservazione f.	konservering r.
Erzbistum n.	archbishopric	archevêché m.	arcivescovato m.	ärkebiskopsdöme n.
Eule f.	owl	chouette f.	civetta f.	uggla r.
Exemplar n.	specimen	exemplaire m.	esemplare m.	exemplar n.
Fackel f.	torch	torche f., flambeau m.	torcia f., fiacciola f.	fackla r.
Fallgitter n.	portcullis	sarrasine f., herse f.	ponte levatorio m., saracinesca f.	fällgaller n.
Falsch (unecht)	false	faux	falso	falsk (oäkta)
Fälscher m.	counterfeiter, forger	falsificateur m., faussaire m.	falsificatore m., falsario m.	förfalskare m.
Fälschung f., Falsifikat n.	forgery	falsification f., pièce fausse f.	falsificazione f.	förfalskning r.
Fälschung aus der Zeit f.	contemporary forgery	falsification de l'époque f.	falsificazione dell'epoca f.	samtida förfalskning r.
Familienmünzen pl.	republican coins (Roman)	monnaies consulaires pl. f.	monete della Repubblica Romana pl. f.	republikmynt pl.
Fassungsspuren pl.	has been mounted	traces de monture pl. f.	tracce di montatura pl. f.	spår av infattning n.
Fehlprägung f.	mis-strike	défaut de frappe m.	difetto di coniazione m.	felprägling r.
Feingehalt m.	fineness	titre m.	titolo m.	halt r.
Feld n.	field	champ m.	campo m.	fält n.
Feldzeichen n.	military ensign	enseigne militaire f.	insegna militare f.	fälttecken n.
Figur f.	figure	figure f.	figura f.	figur r.
Flammender Altar m.	flaming altar	autel allumé m.	altare acceso m.	lågande altare n.
Fliegend	flying	volant	volante	flygande
Flussgott m.	river god	dieu fluvial m.	divinità fluviale f.	flodgud m.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Freiheitsmütze f.	cap of liberty, Phrygian cap	bonnet de liberté m., bonnet phrygien m.	berretto frigio m.	frihetsmössa r., frygisk mössa r.
Freiherrschaft f.	barony	baronnie f.	baronia f.	friherreskap n., baroni n.
Freimaurermedaille f.	masonic medal	médaille maçonnique f.	medaglia massonica f., tessera massonica f.	frimurarmedalj r.
Füllhorn n.	cornucopia, horn of plenty	corne d'abondance f.	cornucopia f.	ymnighetshorn n.
Fund m.	hoard	trouvaille f., trésor m.	ripostiglio m., tesoretto m.	fynd n.
Fürst m.	prince	prince m.	principe m.	furste m.
Fürstenhut m.	prince's coronet	couronne de prince f.	corona principesca f.	furstehatt r.
Fürstenmantel m.	ermine of a prince	manteau de prince m.	manto principesco m.	furstehatt r., furstekrona r.
Gabelkreuz n.	cross fourchée	croix fourchée f. croix pattée f.	croce patente f.	gaffelkors n.
Galeere f.	galley	galère f.	galera f., galea f.	galär r.
Gedenkmünze f.	commemorative coin	monnaie commemorative f.	moneta commemorativa f.	minnesmynt n.
Geflügelt	winged	ailé	alato	bevingad
Gefüttert	plated	fourré	suberato, foderato	subaerat
Gegenstempel m.	countermark, counter stamp	contremarque f.	contromarca f.	kontramärke n., motstämpling r.
Gegenüber (Brustbilder)	facing one another	affrontés (bustes)	affrontati (busti)	motvända (bröstbilder)
Gegossen	cast	coulé	fuso	gjuten
Geharnischt	wearing cuirass	cuirassé	corazzato	harneskklädd
Gehörnt	horned	cornu	cornuto	behornad, hornprydd
Geistlich	ecclesiastical	ecclésiastique	ecclesiastico	andlig
Gekörnt	granulated	granulé	granulato	granulerad
Gekreuzt	crossed	en croix	decussato	korslagd. korsad
Gekreuzte Schlüssel pl.	crossed keys	clefs en sautoir pl. f.	chiavi decussate pl. f.	korslagda nycklar pl.
Gekrönt	crowned	couronné	coronato	krönt
Geld n.	money	argent m.	danaro m., denaro m.	pengar pl., penning r.
Gelocht	pierced, holed	troué, percé	bucato	perforerad
Gepräge n.	fabric	fabrique f.	fabbrica f., conio m.	prägel r.
Geprägt	struck	frappé	battuto, coniato	präglad
Geriffelt	milled	cannelé	scanallato	refflad
Geringhaltig	below the standard	de bas aloi m.	di bassa lega f.	med låg halt r.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Gerstenkorn n.	grain of barley	grain d'orge m.	grano d'orzo m.	kornfrö n.
Gesprungener Stempel	broken die	coin brisé m.	rottura di conio f.	bräckt stamp r.
Gestopftes Loch n.	plugged	trou rebouché m.	buco otturato m., foro otturato m.	fyllt hål n.
Geteilt (Wappen)	divided	cantonné	cantonato	indelad
Geviert	quadripartite	quadripartit, écartelé	quadripartito, inquartato	fyrdelad
Gewicht n.	weight	poids m.	peso m.	vikt r.
Gewichtsystem n.	weight system	système pondéral m.	sistema ponderale m.	viktsystem n.
Gezähnt	serrated	dentelé	dentellato	tandad
Gipsabguss m.	plaster cast	moulage en plâtre m.	impronta in gesso f.	gipsavgjutning r.
Glatt	plain	lisse	liscio	slät
Glockenmetall n.	bell-metal	métal de cloche m.	metallo di campana m.	klockmetall r.
Gnadenpfennig m.	bijou, decoration	bijou m.	gioiello m.	klenod r., smycke n.
Gold n.	gold	or m.	oro m.	guld n.
Goldenes Vlies n.	golden fleece	toison d'or f.	toson d'oro m.	gyllene skinn n.
Goldgulden m.	gold florin	florin d'or m.	fiorino d'oro m. scudo d'oro m.	guldgyllen r.
Goldschmied m.	goldsmith	orfèvre m.	orefice m.	guldsmed m.
Goldsolidus m.	gold solidus	sou d'or m.	soldo d'oro m., solido m.	guldsolidus r.
Göttin f.	goddess	déesse f.	dea f.	gudinna f.
Grabstichel m.	graving tool	burin m.	bulino m.	gravstickel r.
Graf m.	count	comte m.	conte m.	greve m.
Gramm n.	gram	gramme m.	grammo m.	gram n.
Granatapfel m.	pomegranate	grenade f.	melagrana f.	granatäpple n.
Graviert	engraved	gravé	graffito	graverad
Greif m.	griffin	griffon m.	grifo m.	grip r.
Groschen m.	groat	gros m.	grosso m.	groschen r.
Grossmeister m.	grand-master	grand-maître m.	gran maestro m.	stormästare m.
Grossbronze f.	first brass	grand bronze m.	grande bronzo m., sesterzio m.	storbrons r.
Gulden m.	florin, guilder	florin m.	fiorino m.	gyllen r., florin r.
Guldengroschen m.	taler, crown	écu m., thaler m.	tallero m., scudo m.	daler r., taler r.
Guss m.	cast	fonte f.	fusione f.	gjutning r.
Guthaltig	of fine alloy	de bon aloi m.	di buona lega f.	med god halt r.
Hahn m.	cock	coq m.	gallo m.	tupp r.
Halbfigur f.	half-length figure	à mi-corps	mezza figura f.	höftbild r., halvfigur r.
Halbmond m.	crescent	croissant m.	crescente lunare m., bicorne m., mezzaluna f.	halvmåne r.

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Halbnackt	naked to the waist	demi-nu	seminudo	halvnaken
Halsabschnitt m.	truncation	bord du cou m.	taglio del collo m.	halsavskärning r.
Halskette f.	necklace	collier m.	collana f.	halskedja r.
Halskrause f.	gorget	fraise f.	gorgiera f.	halskrås n.
Hammerprägung f.	hammered coinage	frappe au marteau f.	battitura a martello f.	hammarprägling r.
Harfe f.	harp	harpe f.	arpa f.	harpa r.
Harnisch m.	cuirass	cuirasse f.	corazza f.	harnesk n.
Heckenmünze f.	illegal mint of the Kipper period	atélier illegal m.	zecca illegale f.	illegalt myntverk n.
Heermeister m.	grand-master	grand-maître m.	gran maestro m.	härmästare m., ordensmästare m.
Heiland m.	Saviour	Sauveur m., Redempteur m.	Salvatore m., Redentore m.	Frälsare m.
Heiligenschein m.	nimbus, halo	nimbe m.	nimbo m., aureola f.	gloria r.
Heiliger m.	saint	saint m.	santo m.	helgon n.
Hellenistisch	hellenistic	hellènistique	ellenistico	hellenistisk
Helm m.	helmet	casque m., heaume m.	elmo m.	hjälm r.
Helmbusch m.	crest	panache m., aigrette f.	pennacchio m., cresta f., cimiero m.	fjäderbuske r.
Hemidrachme f.	hemidrachm	hémidrachme f.	emidramma f.	hemidrachma r.
Henkelspur f.	traces of mounting	trace d'oeillet f., trace de bélière f.	traccia d'appiccaguolo f.	spår av ögla n.
Herakles	Hercules	Hercule	Ercole	Herkules
Herrschaft f.	domination	domination f.	dominazione f.	herradöme n.
Herrschaft f.	barony	baronnie f.	baronia f.	baroni n.
Herzog m.	duke	duc m.	duca m.	hertig m.
Hintergrund m.	background	fond m.	fondo m.	bakgrund r., fond r.
Hirsch m.	stag	cerf m.	cervo m.	hjort r.
Hochmeister v. Grossmeister				
Holzmodell n.	wooden model	modèle en bois m.	modello di legno m.	trämodell r.
Hüftbild n.	half-length bust	buste à mi-corps m.	mezzo busto m.	höftbild r.
Hund m.	dog	chien m.	cane m.	hund r.
Inful f.	mitre	mitre f.	mitria f.	mitra r., biskopsmössa r.
Inkus	incuse	incuse	incuso	inkus
Inschrift f.	inscription, legend	inscription f., légende f.	leggenda f.	inskrift r.
Interpunktion f.	punctuation	ponctuation f.	punteggiatura f.	interpunktion r.
Jahrhundert n.	century	siècle m.	secolo m.	århundrade n.
Jahrzahl f.	date	date f., millésime m.	data f., millesimo m.	årtal n.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Januskopf m.	head of Janus	tête de Janus f.	testa di Giano f., bifronte m.	janushuvud n.
Jerusalemerkreuz n.	cross of Jerusalem, cross potent	croix de Jérusalem f.	croce di Gerusalemme f.	jerusalemskors n.
Jeton m.	counter	jeton m.	gettone m.	jetong r.
Jugendlich	youthful	juvénile	giovanile	ungdomlig
Jupiter	Jupiter	Jupiter	Giove	Jupiter
Justieren	adjust	justifier	giustificare	justera
Kaiser m.	emperor	empereur m.	imperatore m.	kejsare m.
Kaisermünzen pl.	imperial coins (Roman)	monnaies impériales pl. f.	monete imperiali pl. f.	kejsarmynt pl.
Kardinalshut m.	Cardinal's hat	chapeau cardinalice m.	cappello cardinalizio m.	kardinalshatt r.
Kartusche f.	cartouche	cartouche m.	cartella f.	kartusch r.
Katalog m.	catalogue	catalogue m.	catalogo m.	katalog r.
Kerbrand m.	milled edge	tranche cannelèe f.	bordo scanallato m., taglio scanallato m.	refflad rand r.
Keule f.	club	massue f.	clava f.	klubba r.
Kippermünze f.	base coin	monnaie de billon f.	mistura f., moneta tosata f.	mynt från kipper- och wippertiden n.
Klassisch	classic	classique	classico	klassisk
Kleeblatt n.	trefoil, clover leaf	trèfle m.	trifoglio m.	klöverblad n.
Kleinbronze f.	third brass	petit bronze m.	piccolo bronzo m.	småbrons r.
Kleinod n.	bijou, jewel	bijou m.	gioiello m.	klenod r., smycke n.
Klippe f.	square coin	monnaie carrée f.	moneta quadrata f.	klipping r.
Knieend	kneeling	agenouillé	genuflesso, inginocchiato	knäböjande
Köcher m.	quiver	carquois m.	faretra f.	pilkoger n.
König m.	king	roi m.	re m.	konung m.
Königin f.	queen	reine f.	regina f.	drottning f.
Konsularmünzen pl.	consular coins (Roman)	monnaies consulaires pl. f.	monete della Repubblica Romana pl. f.	republikmynt pl.
Kontorniat m.	contorniate	contorniate m.	contorniato m.	kontorniat r.
Konventionstaler m.	convention taler	thaler de convention m.	tallero di convenzione m.	konventionstaler r.
Kopf m.	head	tête f.	testa f.	huvud n.
Korrumpierte Schrift f.	blundered legend	légende confuse f.	leggenda confusa f.	förvirrad inskrift r.
Krabbe f.	crab	crabe m.	granchio m.	krabba r.
Kranich m.	crane	grue f.	gru f.	trana r.
Kranz m.	wreath	couronne f.	corona f.	krans r.
Kreuz n.	cross	croix f.	croce f.	kors n.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Kreuzfahne f.	flag with cross	bannière à la croix f.	vessillo crociato m.	korsfana r.
Kreuzfahrer m.	crusader	croisé m.	crociato m.	korsfarare m.
Kreuzstab m.	crozier	croix à long pied f.	asta crucigera f.	korsstav r.
Kreuztaler m.	the Brabant taler	patagon m.	patagone m.	korstaler r.
Kreuzzug m.	crusade	croisade f.	crociata f.	korståg n.
Krieger m.	warrior	guerrier m.	guerriero m.	krigare m.
Krone f.	crown	couronne f.	corona f.	krona r.
Krummstab m.	pastoral staff	crosse f., crosse épiscopale f.	pastorale m.	kräkla r., biskopsstav r.
Kugel f.	pellet	globule m.	globulo m.	kula r.
Künstler m.	artist	artiste m.	artista m.	konstnär m.
Kupfer n.	copper	cuivre m.	rame m.	koppar r.
Kurfürst m.	elector	électeur m.	elettore m.	kurfurste m.
Kurhut m.	electoral cap	bonnet électoral m.	berretto elettorale m.	kurhatt r.
Kurulischer Stuhl m.	curule chair	chaise curule f.	sedia curule f.	kurulisk stol r.
Lamm, v. Osterlamm				
Lanze f.	lance	lance f., haste f.	lancia f., bacchetta f.	lans r., spjut n.
Laubrand m.	foliated edge	tranche feuillue f.	taglio a fogliami m.	bladrand r.
Legierung f.	alloy	alliage m.	lega f.	legering r.
Lilie f.	lis	fleur de lis f.	fiordaliso m., giglio m.	lilja r.
Lilienkreuz n.	cross fleurdelisée	croix fleurdelisée f.	croce gigliata f.	liljekors n.
Lilienzepter n., Lilienstab m.	sceptre fleurdelisé	sceptre fleurdelisé m.	scettro gigliato m., bastone gigliato m.	liljespira r.
Linienkreis m.	linear circle	cercle linéaire m.	cerchio lineare m.	slät ring r.
Links, linkshin	to left	à gauche	a sinistra	åt vänster
Loch n.	hole	trou m.	buco m.	hål n.
Locke f.	lock (of hair)	mèche f.	ciocca di capelli f.	hårlock r.
Logenmedaille v. Freimaurermedaille				
Lorbeerkranz m.	laurel wreath	couronne de laurier f.	corona di alloro f.	lagerkrans r.
Lorbeerzweig m.	laurel branch	branche de laurier f.	ramo di alloro m.	lagerkvist r.
Löser m.	multiple taler	multiple du thaler	tallero multiplo	flerdubbel taler
Löwe m.	lion	lion m.	leone m.	lejon n.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Löwenhaut f., Löwenfell n.	lion's skin	peau de lion f., dépouille de lion f.	pelle di leone f., spoglia di leone f.	lejonskinn n.
Madonna f.	Madonna	Madonne f., Ste. Vierge f.	Vergine f.	Madonna f.
Magistratsname m.	magistrate's name	nom de magistrat m.	nome di magistrato m.	magistratsnamn n.
Malteserkreuz n.	Maltese cross	croix de Malte f.	croce di Malta f.	malteserkors n.
Marke f.	token	méreau m.	tessera f.	märke n., polett r.
Markgraf m.	margrave	margrave m.	margravio m.	markgreve m.
Mass n.	size	module m.	modulo m.	storlek r.
Mauerkrone f.	mural crown	couronne murale f., (tête tourelée f.)	corona turrita f., corona murale f.	murkrona r.
Medaille f.	medal	médaille f.	medaglia f.	medalj r.
Medaillensammlung f.	collection of medals	médaillier m., collection de médailles f.	medagliere m.	medaljsamling r.
Medailleur m.	medallist	médailleur m.	medaglista m.	medaljkonstnär m.
Medaillon n.	medallion	médaillon m.	medaglione m.	medaljong r.
Medusenhaupt n.	Gorgon head	gorgoneion m.	testa di Gorgona f.	medusahuvud n.
Menschenköpfig	human-headed	androcéphale, à tête humaine	androcefalo, a volto umano	med människohuvud
Merkurstab m.	caduceus	caducée m.	caduceo m.	kaducé, merkuristav r.
Messermünze f.	knife coin	monnaie en forme de couteau f.	moneta a foggia di coltello f.	knivmynt n.
Messing n.	brass	laiton m.	ottone m.	messing r.
Metall n.	metal	métal m.	metallo m.	metall r.
Mitra f.	mitre	mitre f.	mitria f.	mitra r., biskopsmössa r.
Mittelalter n.	middle age	moyen âge m.	medioevo m.	medeltid r.
Mittelbronze f.	second brass	moyen bronze m.	medio bronzo m.	mellanbrons r.
Mittelschild m.	centre shield	écu central m.	scudo centrale m.	mittsköld r.
Mönchsschrift f.	Gothic letters	caractère gothique m.	carattere gotico m.	munkstil r., gotisk skrift r.
Mondsichel f.	crescent	croissant m.	crescente lunare m., mezzaluna f.	halvmåne r.
Monogramm n.	monogram	monogramme m.	monogramma m.	monogram n.
Multiplo m.	multiple	multiplo m.	multiplo m.	multipel r.
Münzbild n.	type, reproduction	effigie f.	effigie f., tipo m.	myntbild r.
Münzbuchstabe m.	mint letter	lettre monétaire f.	segno di zecca m.	myntbokstav r.
Münze f.	coin	monnaie f. (pièce de)	moneta f.	mynt n.
Münze f. (Münzstätte)	mint	Monnaie f., atelier m.	zecca f.	myntverk n.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Münzeinheit f.	unit of currency	unité monétaire f.	unità monetale f.	myntenhet r.
Münzer m.	moneyer	monnayeur m.	monetario m.	myntare m.
Münzfreiheit f.	privilege of coining	droit de monnayage m.	diritto di zecca m.	mynträttighet r.
Münzfuss m.	standard of coinage	titre des monnaies m.	piede monetario m.	myntfot r.
Münzgeschichte f.	history of coinage	histoire monétairef.	storia monetaria f.	mynthistoria r.
Münzherr m.	lord, having the privilege of coining	seigneur qui a le droit de battre monnaie	signore, investito del privilegio di zecca	myntherre m.
Münzhoheit v., Münzrecht				
Münzkabinett n.	coin department	cabinet de médailles m.	gabinetto numismatico m.	myntkabinett n.
Münzkunde f.	numismatics pl.	numismatique f.	numismatica f.	myntkunskap r., numismatik r.
Münzmeister m.	mint-master	directeur de la Monnaie m., monétaire m.	maestro di zecca m., zecchiere m.	myntmästare m.
Münzpächter m.	patentee	entrepreneur m.	appaltatore m.	myntförpaktare m.
Münzplatte f.	flan	flan m.	tondello m.	plans r.
Münzrecht n., Münzregal n.	right of coinage	droit de monnayage m.	diritto di zecca m.	myntregale n., mynträtt r.
Münzschrank m.	coin cabinet	médaillier m.	medagliere m.	myntskåp n.
Münzstätte f.	mint	atélier monétaire m.	zecca f.	myntort r.
Münzsystem n.	monetary system	système monétaire m.	sistema monetario m.	myntsystem n.
Münzverrufung f.	demonetization	démonétisation f., décri m.	demonetisazione f.	indragning av myntet r.
Münzverschlechterung f.	debasement of coinage	affaiblissement du titre de la monnaie m.	svilimento del titolo della moneta m.	myntförsämring r.
Münzverwaltung f.	mint administration	régime monétaire m.	amministrazione monetaria f.	myntförvaltning r.
Münzwardein m.	mint-warden	conservateur de la monnaie m.	saggiatore della zecca m.	myntwardein m.
Münzwesen n.	coinage	système monétaire m.	coniazione f., emissione f.	myntväsen n.
Münzzeichen n.	mint mark	marque monétaire f.	marchio di zecca m., sigla di zecca f.	myntmärke n.
Muschel f.	escallop	coquille f.	conchiglia f.	mussla r.
Nachahmung f., Nachprägung f.	imitation, copy	imitation f.	imitazione f., contraffazzione f.	kopia r., efterprägling r.
Nackt	naked, nude	nu	nudo	naken

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Nebeneinander (Brustbilder)	conjoined	accolés (bustes)	accollati (busti)	bredvid varandra
Neuabschlag m.	re-strike	refrappe f.	riconiazione f.	nyprägling r.
Neusilber n.	Britannia silver	maillechor m.	acmonital m.	nysilver n.
Nickel n.	nickel	nickel m.	nickelio m.	nickel r.
Nimbus m.	nimbus, halo	nimbe m.	nimbo m., aureola f.	nimbus r., gloria r.
Notmünze f.	obsidional coin	monnaie obsidionale f., monnaie de nécessité f.	moneta ossidionale f., moneta di necessità f.	nödmynt n., belägringsmynt n.
Numismatik f.	numismatics pl.	numismatique f.	numismatica f.	numismatik r.
Numismatiker m.	numismatist	numismate m.	numismatico m.	numismatiker m.
Oberfläche f.	surface	surface f.	superficio m.	yta r.
Obol m.	obol	obole f.	obolo m.	obol r.
Ohrring m., Ohrgehänge n.	earring	boucle d'oreille f.	orecchino m.	örring r.
Olivenzweig m.	olive branch	branche d'olivier f.	ramo d'olivo m.	olivkvist r.
Ongaro m.	ungaro	ongaro m.	ongaro m.	ungersk gyllen r.
Opfergeräte pl.	sacrificial implements pl.	instruments de sacrifice pl. m.	strumenti per i sacrifici pl. m.	offerredskap n.
Osella f.	osella	oselle f.	osella f.	osella r.
Osterlamm n.	Paschal lamb	agneau pascal m.	agnello pasquale m.	påsklamm n.
Oxydiert	oxydised	oxidé	ossidato	oxiderad
Pallas	Pallas	Pallas	Pallade	Pallas
Palmzweig m.	palm branch	branche de palmier f.	ramo di palma m.	palmkvist r.
Papst m.	pope	pape m.	papa m., pontefice m.	påve m.
Passiergewicht n.	remedy (of weight)	remède de poids m.	correzione di peso f.	passervikt r.
Patagon m.	patagon	patagon m.	patagone m.	patagon r.
Patenpfennig m.	baptismal medal	médaille de baptême f.	medaglia di battesimo f.	fadderpenning r., dopmedalj r.
Patina f.	patina	patine f.	patina f.	patina r.
Pegasus m.	Pegasus	pégase m.	pegaso m.	pegasus
Peitsche f.	whip	fouet m.	frusta f.	piska r.
Periode f.	period	période f.	periodo m.	period r.
Perlkreis m.	border of dots	grènetis m., cordelette perlée f.	cerchio di perline m.	pärlring r., pärlcirkel r.
Peterspfennig m.	Peter's pence	denier au Saint Pierre m.	grosso papale m., danaro m.	peterspenning r.
Pfeil m.	arrow	flèche f.	freccia f.	pil r.
Pfeilbündel n.	fasces pl.	faisceaux pl. m.	fascio m.	pilknippe n.
Pferd n.	horse	cheval m.	cavallo m.	häst r.
Pferde, zu	on horseback	à cheval	a cavallo	till häst

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Pflug m.	plough	charrue f.	aratro m.	plog r.
Phrygische Mütze f.	Phrygian cap, cap of liberty	bonnet phrygien m., bonnet de la liberté	berretto frigio m.	frygisk mössa r., frihetsmössa r.
Piéfort m.	piedfort	piéfort m.	piéfort m.	piéfort r.
Plakette f.	plaquette	plaquette f.	placchetta f.	plakett r.
Platin n.	platinum	platine m.	platino m.	platina r.
Plattenmünze f.	plate money	grande plaque suédoise f.	grande placca svedese f.	plåtmynt n.
Polierte Platte f.	proof surface	flan bruni m.	fondo a specchio m.	polerad plans r.
Porträt n.	portrait	portrait m.	ritratto m.	porträtt n.
Portugaleser m.	portugaleser	portuguez m.	portoghese m.	portugalös r.
Potin n.	potin	potin m.	mistura f.	potin n.
Präge f.	fabric	fabrique f.	fabbrica f.	prägel r.
Prägen	strike, coin	frapper, battre	coniare, battere	prägla, slå
Prägestock m.	die	coin m.	conio m.	stamp r.
Prägung f.	coinage	monayage m., frappe f.	monetazione f., impressione f.	prägling r.
Preismedaille f.	prize medal	médaille de récompense f.	medaglia di premio f.	prismedalj r.
Priester m.	priest	prêtre m.	sacerdote m.	präst m.
Prinz m.	prince	prince m.	principe m.	prins m.
Probe f.	pattern	essai m., épreuve f.	prova f., saggio m.	provmynt n.
Prora f.	prow	proue f.	prora f., prora di nave f.	prora r., skeppsstäv r.
Punkt m.	dot	point m.	punto m.	punkt r.
Punktiert	dotted	ponctué	punteggiato	punkterad
Quadratum incusum n.	incuse square	carré creux m.	quadrato incuso m.	quadratum incusum n.
Quadriert	quadripartite	quadripartit, écartelé	quadripartito, inquartato	fyrdelad
Quadriga f.	quadriga	quadrige m.	quadriga f.	quadriga r.
Quadriga im Galopp f.	quadriga galloping	quadrige au galop m.	quadriga al galoppo f.	quadriga i galopp r.
Quadriga im Schritt f.	quadriga going at walking space	quadrige au pas m.	quadriga al passo f.	quadriga i skritt r.
Quadrupla f.	four ducats	quadruple ducat m.	quadrupla f.	quadrupel r.
Quattrocento n.	XVth century	15e siècle m.	quattrocento m.	quattrocento r.
Quinar m.	quinarius	quinaire m.	quinario m.	quinarius r.
Rabe m.	raven	corbeau m.	corvo m.	korp r.
Rad n.	wheel	roue f.	ruota f.	hjul n.
Raitpfennig m.	jeton, token	jeton m.	gettone m., tessera f.	räknepenning r.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Rand m.	edge, border	tranche f.	ciglio m., bordo m.	rand r.
Rändelung f.	dotted border	grènetis m.	granitura f.	randning r.
Randschrift f.	lettered edge	inscription sur la tranche f.	inscrizione sul bordo f., inscrizione nel ciglio f.	randskrift r.
Rautenförmig	lozenge-shaped	rhomboïde	losango	rutformig
Rechenpfennig m.	jeton, reckoning counter	jeton m.	gettone m., tessera f.	räknepenning r.
Rechts, rechtshin	to right	à droite	a destra	åt höger
Regenbogenschüssel f.	concave Celtic gold stater	statère d'or celtique concave	statere d'oro celtico concavo	konkav keltisk guldstater
Reichsadler m.	imperial eagle	aigle impérial m.	aquila imperiale f.	riksörn r.
Reichsapfel m.	orb	globe impérial m., globe crucigère m.	globo crucigero m.	riksäpple n.
Reiter m.	horseman	cavalier m.	cavaliere m.	ryttare m.
Relief n.	relief	relief m.	rilievo m.	relief r.
Renaissance f.	Renaissance	renaissance f.	Rinascimento m.	renässans r.
Rennwagen m.	chariot	char m.	biga, quadriga f.	kapplöpningsvagn r.
Republik f.	republic	république f.	repubblica f.	republik r.
Restituiert	restored	restitué	restituito	restituerad
Revers m.	reverse	revers m.	rovescio m.	frånsida r., revers r.
Ring m.	ring, annulet	annelet m.	anello m.	ring r.
Ringprägung f.	milled coinage	monnayage au moulin m., monnayage à virole m.	coniazione alla virola f.	ringprägling r.
Ritter m.	knight	chevalier m.	cavaliere m.	riddare m.
Ritterorden m.	order of knighthood	ordre de chevalerie m.	ordine equestre m.	riddarorden r.
Roher Stil m.	rough work	style rude m., style grossier m.	stile rude m.	rå stil r.
Rosette f.	rosette	rosette f.	rosetta f.	rosett r.
Ross n.	horse	cheval m.	cavallo m.	häst r.
Rückläufig	retrograde	rétrograde	retrogrado	retrograd
Rückseite f.	reverse	revers m.	rovescio m.	frånsida r., revers r.
Runenschrift f.	runic letters pl.	légende runique f.	leggenda runica f.	runskrift r.
Rüstung f.	armour	armure f.	armatura f.	rustning r.
Rutenbündel n.	fasces pl.	faisceaux pl.m.	fascio littorio m.	spöknippe n.
Sammlung f.	collection	collection f.	collezione f., raccolta f.	samling r.
Säule f.	column	colonne f.	colonna f.	pelare r., kolonn r.
Schaumünze f., Schaustück n.	medal	médaille f., monnaie de plaisir f.	medaglia f.	skådepenning r.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Scheidemünze f.	small change	billon m.	mistura f.	skiljemynt n.
Schiff n.	ship	navire m.	nave f.	skepp n.
Schiffsschnabel m.	prow	proue f.	prora f., rostro di nave m.	prora r., skeppsstäv r.
Schild m. (antik)	shield	bouclier m.	scudo m.	sköld r.
Schild m. (Wappenschild)	escutcheon, coat of arms	écu m., écusson m.	targa f., scudo m.	sköld r.
Schildkröte f.	tortoise	tortue f.	testuggine f., tartaruga f.	sköldpadda r.
Schilling m.	shilling	escalin m.	scellino m.	skilling r.
Schlagen	strike, coin	battre, frapper	battere, coniare	slå, prägla
Schlagschatz m.	seigniorage	impot de monnayage m.	imposta monetaria f.	slagskatt r.
Schlange f.	snake	serpent m.	serpente m.	orm r.
Schraubtaler m.	box taler	thaler boîte m.	scatola moneta f.	skruvtaler r.
Schriftlos	anepigraphic	anépigraphe	anepigrafe	utan inskrift
Schriftspuren pl.	traces of legend	traces de légende pl. f.	tracce di leggenda pl. f.	spår av inskrift n.
Schrötling m.	planchet, flan	flan m.	tondello m.	plans r.
Schrötling, dicker	thick flan	flan épais m.	tondello spesso m.	tjock plans r.
Schrötling, dünner	thin flan	flan mince m.	tondello sottile m.	tunn plans r.
Schrötlingsriss m.	cracked flan	flan fendu m.	fenditura di tondello f.	spricka i plansen r.
Schüsselpfennig	concave coin	monnaie concave f.	moneta concava f., moneta scodellata f.	skålformigt mynt n.
Schwach ausgeprägt	weakly struck	faiblement frappé, de frappe molle	conio stanco m.	svagt utpräglad
Schwert n.	sword	épée f., glaive m.	spada f.	svärd n.
Sedisvakanz f.	sede vacante	siège vacant m.	sede vacante f.	sedisvakans r.
Selten	rare, scarce	rare	raro	sällsynt
Seltenheit f.	rarity	rareté f.	rarità f.	sällsynthet r.
Sichel f.	sickle	faux f.	falce f., falcetto m.	skära r.
Siegel n.	seal	sceau m.	sigillo m.	sigill n.
Signatur f.	signature	signature f.	sigla f., firma f.	signatur r.
Signiert	signed	signé	firmato	signerad
Silber n.	silver	argent m.	argento m.	silver n.
Sitzend	seated	assis	seduto	sittande
Speer m.	lance, spear	haste f., lance f., épieu m.	lancia f., bacchetta f.	spjut n., lans r.
Spottmedaille f.	satyrical medal	médaille satyrique f.	medaglia satirica f.	satirisk medalj r.
Stab m.	staff	baguette f. bâton m,	bacchetta f., bastone m.	stav r.
Stadtansicht f.	view of town	vue de la ville f.	veduta della città f.	stadsvue r.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Stadtwappen n.	city arms, civic arms	armes de la ville pl. f.	stemma della città m.	stadsvapen n.
Stater m.	stater	statère m.	statere m.	stater r.
Statthalter m.	stadholder, governor	gouverneur m.	governatore m.	ståthållare m.
Stehend	standing	debout	stante, in piede	stående
Steigender Löwe m.	lion rampant	lion rampant m.	leone rampante m.	upprest lejon n.
Steinmodell n.	stone model	modèle en pierre m.	modello di pietra m.	stenmodell r.
Stempel m.	die	coin m., estampe f.	conio m.	stamp r.
Stempel m. (Einschlag)	punch	poinçon m.	punzone m.	stämpel r.
Stempel, gesprungener m.	broken die	coin cassé, m., coin fendu m.	conio rotto m.	bräckt stamp r.
Stempelfehler m.	mistake in the die	erreur de frappe f.	errore di conio f.	stämpelfel n.
Stempelglanz m.	mint state	fleur de coin f.	fior di conio m.	stämpelglans r.
Stempelschneider m.	die-sinker	graveur de poinçons m.	incisore m.	stämpelsnidare m., gravör m.
Stempelsprung m.	break in the die	fêlure de coin f.	salto di conio m., fessura di conio f.	stampspricka r.
Sterbetaler	burial taler	taler commemoratif de la mort m.	tallero della morte m.	begravningstaler r.
Sterling m.	sterling	esterlin m.	sterlina f.	sterling r.
Stern m.	star	étoile f.	stella f.	stjärna r.
Steuerruder n.	rudder	gouvernail m.	timone m.	roder n.
Stier m.	bull	taureau m.	toro m.	tjur m.
Stil m.	style	style m.	stile m.	stil r.
Stilisiert	ornate style	stylisé	stilizzato	stiliserad
Stirnband n.	fillet	bandeau m.	fascia frontale f., nastro m.	pannbindel r.
Stossender Stier m.	butting bull	taureau fonçant m.	toro procumbente m.	stångande tjur m.
Strahlenkrone, mit f.	radiated	radié	radiato	med strålkrans r.
Streitkolben m.	club	massue f., masse d'armes f.	mazza ferrata f.	stridsklubba r.
Stück n.	piece	pièce f.	pezzo m.	stycke n.
Stufenkreuz n.	cross on steps	croix perronnée f., croix sur des degrés f.	croce su gradi f.	trappstegskors n.
Subaerat	plated	fourré	suberato, foderato	subaerat
Tafel f.	plate	planche f.	tavola f.	plansch r.
Taler m.	taler, dollar, crown	écu m., thaler m.	tallero m., scudo m., piastra f.	taler r., daler r.
Tempel m.	temple	temple m.	tempio m.	tempel n.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Teston m.	testoon	teston m.	testone m.	teston r.
Tetradrachme f.	tetradrachm	tétradrachme f.	tetradramma f.	tetradrachma r.
Thunfisch m.	tunny	thon m.	tonno m.	tonfisk r.
Tiara f.	tiara	tiare f.	tiara f.	tiara r.
Tierkreis m.	zodiac	zodiaque m.	zodiaco m.	djurkrets r.
Tragöse f., Tragring m.	loop	bélière f.	occhiello m., anello m.	ögla r.
Triskelis m.	triskelis	triquètre f.	trinacria f.	triskel r.
Triumphbogen m.	triumphal arch	arc de triomphe m.	arco trionfale m.	triumfbåge r.
Triumphwagen m.	triumphal chariot	char de triomphe m.	carro trionfale m.	triumfvagn r.
Trophäe f.	trophy	trophée m.	trofeo m.	trofé r.
Trugschrift f.	blundered legend	inscription confuse f.	leggenda confusa f.	förvirrad inskrift r.
Turmkrone f.	mural crown	couronne murale f.	corona turrita f.	murkrona r.
Turnose f., Turnosgroschen m.	Tournay groat	gros tournois m.	grosso tornese m.	turnos r.
Typ m.	type	type m.	tipo m.	typ r.
Uebergangsstil m.	transitional style	style de transition m.	stile di transizione m.	övergångsstil r.
Ueberprägt	overstruck	surfrappé	ribattuto	överpräglad
Ueberprägung f.	overstrike	surfrappe f.	ribattitura f., riconiazione f.	överprägling r.
Umher	around	au pourtour	intorno	runtom
Umschrift f.	legend	légende f.	leggenda f.	omskrift r.
Unbekannt	unknown	inconnu	sconosciuto	obekant
Unbestimmt	uncertain	incertain	incerto	obestämd
Unediert	unpublished	inédit	inedito	opublicerad
Unikum n.	unique	unique	unico m.	unikum n.
Unze f.	ounce	once f.	oncia f.	uns n.
Variante f.	variety	variété f.	varietà f.	variant r.
Verdienstmedaille f.	decoration	médaille de mérite f., décoration f.	medaglia al merito f.	belöningsmedalj r., förtjänstmedalj r.
Verfälschung f.	alteration	altération f.	alterazione f.	förfalskning r.
Vergoldet	gilt	doré	dorato	förgyld
Verprägt	badly struck	mal frappé	mal coniato	felpräglad, dåligt präglad
Verschleiert	veiled	voilé	velato	beslöjad
Versteigerung f.	auction sale	vente aux enchères f.	vendita all'asta f.	auktion r.
Vertieft v. inkus				
Vierpass m.	quatrefoil	quadrilobe m.	quadrilobata f.	fyrpass n.
Vierteilig	quadripartite	quadripartit, écartelé	quadripartito, inquartato	fyrdelad

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Vlieskette v. Goldenes Vlies				
Völkerwanderung f.	migration of peoples	migration des peuples f.	trasmigrazione dei popoli f.	folkvandring r.
Vordergrund m.	foreground	devant m.	primo piano m.	förgrund r.
Vorderteil m.	forepart	protomé m.	protome m.	framdel r.
Vormundschaft f	guardianship	tutelle f.	tutela f.	förmynderskap n.
vorn, von	facing	de face	di faccia	framvänd
Wachsmodell n.	wax model	modèle en cire m.	modello in cera m.	waxmodell r.
Wagenlenker m.	charioteer	aurige m.	auriga m.	vagnskörare m.
Wahlspruch m.	device	devise f.	motto m.	valspråk n.
Währung f.	currency	valeur f.	valuta f.	valuta r.
Wallfahrtsmedaille f.	pilgrim's medal	médaille de pellerinage f.	medaglia di pellegrinaggio f.	vallfartsmedalj r.
Walzenprägung f.	struck in the press	frappe au rouleau f.	coniazione al bilanciere f.	valsverksprägling r.
Wappen n.	arms, escutcheon	armes pl. f., armoiries pl. f., écusson m.	stemma m., arme m.	vapen n.
Weihemedaille v. Wallfahrtsmedaille				
Weintraube f.	bunch of grapes	raisin m.	grappolo d'uva m.	vindruva r.
Weissmetall n.	white metal	métal blanc m.	metallo bianco m.	vitmetall r.
Weltlich	lay	laïque	laico	världslig
Werk n.	work	oeuvre f.	opera f.	verk n., arbete n.
Wert m.	value	valeur f.	valore m.	värde n.
Wertangabe f.	mark of value	indication de la valeur f.	indicazione del valore f.	värdebeteckning r.
Widder m.	ram	bélier m.	ariete m.	vädur r.
Winkel m.	angle	angle m.	angolo m.	vinkel r.
Wölfin f.	wolf	louve f.	lupa f.	varginna r., varghona r.
Zain m.	flan	flan m.	tondello m.	plans r.
Zainhaken m.	fire-hook	croc à feu m.	uncino per l'incendio m.	glödhake r.
Zeichen (Abzeichen) n.	badge	insigne m., méreau m.	divisa f.	märke n., tecken n.
Zeitalter n.	period	époque f., période f.	periodo del tempo m., epoca f.	tidevarv n.
Zentriert	centred	centré	centrato	centrerad
Zepter n.	sceptre	sceptre m.	scettro m.	spira r.
Zierrand m.	ornamental border	tranche ornée f.	taglio ornato m., bordo ornato m.	utsirad rand r.
Zinn n.	tin	étain m.	stagno m.	tenn n.

deutsch	*englisch*	*französisch*	*italienisch*	*schwedisch*
Ziseliert	chased (of engraving)	ciselé	cesellato	ciselerad
Zuschreiben, zuteilen	attribute, ascribe	attribuer	attribuire	tillskriva, attribuera
Zweifelhaft	doubtful	douteux	dubbioso	tvivelaktig
Zweig m.	branch	rameau m.	ramo m.	kvist r.
Zweiteilig	bipartite	bipartit	bipartito	tvådelad
Zwittermünze f.	mule	monnaie hybride f.	moneta ibrida f.	hybrid r.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*

IV

Accollati (busti)	conjoined	accolés (bustes)	nebeneinander (Brustbilder)	bredvid varandra (bröstbilder)
Acmonital m.	Britannia silver	maillechor m.	Neusilber n.	nysilver n.
Affrontati (busti)	facing one another	affrontés (bustes)	gegenüber	motvända
Agnello pasquale m.	Paschal lamb	agneau pascal m.	Osterlamm n.	påsklamm n.
Alato	winged	ailé	geflügelt	bevingad
alloro, corona di	laurel wreath	couronne de laurier f.	Lorbeerkranz m.	lagerkrans r.
Altare m.	altar	autel m.	Altar m.	altare n.
Altare acceso m.	flaming altar	autel allumé m.	flammender Altar m.	lågande altare n.
Alterazione f.	alteration	altération f.	Verfälschung f.	förfalskning r.
Amministrazione monetaria f.	mint administration	régime monétaire m.	Münzverwaltung f.	myntförvaltning r.
Ancora f.	anchor	ancre f.	Anker m.	ankare n.
Androcefalo	human-headed	androcéphale, à tête humaine f.	menschenköpfig	med människohuvud n.
Anello m.	ring, annulet, loop	annelet m., bélière f.	Ring m., Tragring m.	ring r., ögla r.
Anepigrafe	anepigraphic	anépigraphe	schriftlos	utan inskrift
Anfora f.	amphora	amphore f.	Amphora f.	amphora r.
Angolo m.	angle	angle m.	Winkel m.	vinkel r.
Antichità f.	antiquity	antiquité f.	Altertum n., Antike f.	forntid r.
Antico	antique, ancient	antique	antik	antik
Ape f.	bee	abeille f.	Biene f.	bi n.
Appaltatore della zecca m.	patentee	entrepreneur m.	Münzpächter m.	myntförpartare m.
Aquila f.	eagle	aigle m.	Adler m.	örn r.
Aquila bicipite f.	double eagle	double aigle m.	Doppeladler m.	dubbelörn r.
Aquila imperiale f.	imperial eagle	aigle impérial m.	Reichsadler m.	riksörn r.
Ara accesa f.	flaming altar	autel allumé m.	flammender Altar m.	lågande altare n.
Aratro m.	plough	charrue f.	Pflug m.	plog r.
Arcaico	archaic	archaïque	archaisch	arkaisk
Arcivescovato m.	archbishopric	archevêché m.	Erzbistum n.	ärkebiskopsdöme n.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Arco m.	arch, bow	arc m., lobe m.	Bogen m.	båge r.
Arco trionfale m.	triumphal arch	arc de triomphe m.	Triumphbogen m.	triumfbåge r.
Argento m.	silver	argent m.	Silber n.	silver n.
Ariete m.	ram	bélier m.	Widder m.	vädur r.
Armatura f.	armour	armure f.	Rüstung f.	rustning r.
Arme m.	arms pl.	armes pl. f.	Wappen n.	vapen n.
Arpa f.	harp	harpe f.	Harfe f.	harpa r.
Artista m.	artist	artiste m.	Künstler m.	konstnär m.
Artistico	artistic	artistique	artistisch	konstnärlig
Ascia f.	axe	hache f.	Axt f.	yxa r.
Assedio m.	siege	siège m.	Belagerung f.	belägring r.
Asta crucigera f.	crozier	croix à long pied f.	Kreuzstab m.	korsstav r.
Attribuire	attribute, ascribe	attribuer	zuschreiben, zuteilen	tillskriva, attribuera
Aureo m.	aureus	aureus m.	Aureus m.	aureus r.
Aureola f.	nimbus, halo	nimbe m.	Nimbus m., Heiligenschein m.	gloria r.
Auriga m.	charioteer	aurige m.	Wagenlenker m.	vagnskörare m.
Autenticità f.	genuineness	authenticité f.	Echtheit f.	äkthet r.
Autentico	genuine	authentique	echt	äkta
Autonomo	autonomous	autonome	autonom	autonom
Bacchetta f.	lance, staff	lance f., haste f., baguette f.	Lanze f., Speer m., Stab m.	lans r., spjut n. stav r.
Baldacchino m.	baldachin, baldaquin	baldaquin m., dais m.	Baldachin m.	baldakin r.
Barbaro	barbarous	barbare, barbarisé	barbarisch, barbarisiert	barbarisk, barbariserad
Barbato, barbuto	bearded	barbu	bärtig	med skägg
Baronia f.	barony	baronnie f.	Freiherrschaft f.	friherreskap n. baroni n.
bassa lega, di f.	below the standard	de bas aloi m.	geringhaltig	med låg halt r.
Bastone m.	staff	bâton m.	Stab m.	stav r.
Bastone gigliato m.	sceptre fleurdelisé	sceptre fleurdelisé m.	Lilienstab m., Lilienzepter n.	liljestav r., liljespira r.
Battere	strike, coin	battre, frapper	schlagen, prägen	slå, prägla
Battitura a martello f.	hammered coinage	frappe au marteau f.	Hammerprägung f.	hammarprägling r.
Battuto	struck	frappé	geprägt	präglad
Berretto elettorale m.	electoral cap	bonnet électoral m.	Kurhut m.	kurhatt r.
Berretto frigio m.	phrygian cap, cap of liberty	bonnet phrygien m., bonnet de liberté m.	phrygische Mütze f., Freiheitsmütze f.	frygisk mössa r., frihetsmössa r.
bicipite, aquila f.	double eagle	double aigle m.	Doppeladler m.	dubbelörn r.
Bicorne m.	crescent	croissant m.	Halbmond m.	halvmåne r.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Bifronte m.	head of Janus	tête de Janus f.	Januskopf m.	janushuvud n.
Biga f.	biga	bige m.	Biga f.	biga r.
Bipartito	bipartite	bipartit	zweiteilig	tvådelad
Bolla f.	bull (papal)	bulle f.	Bulle f.	bulla r.
Bordo m.	edge, border	tranche f.	Rand m.	rand r.
Bordo ornato m.	ornamental border	tranche ornée f.	Zierrand m.	utsirad rand r.
Bordo scanallato m.	milled edge	tranche cannelée f.	Kerbrand m.	refflad rand r.
Bratteata f.	bracteate	bracteate f.	Brakteat m.	brakteat r.
Bronzo	bronze, brass	bronze m.	Bronze f.	brons r.
Bucato	pierced, holed	troué, percé	gelocht	perforerad
Buco m.	hole	trou m.	Loch n.	hål n.
Buco otturato m.	plugged	trou rebouché m.	gestopftes Loch n.	fyllt hål n.
Bulino m.	graving tool	burin m.	Grabstichel m.	gravstickel r.
buona lega, di f.	of fine alloy	de bon aloi m.	guthaltig	med god halt r.
Busto m.	bust	buste m.	Brustbild n.	bröstbild r.
Caduceo m.	caducaeus	caducée m.	Merkurstab m.	kaducé r., merkuristav r.
Calco m.	impression	empreinte f.	Abdruck m.	avtryk n.
Calice m.	chalice, cup	coupe f.	Becher m.	bägare r.
Campo m.	field	champ m.	Feld n.	fält n.
Cane m.	dog	chien m.	Hund m.	hund r.
Cantonato	divided	cantonné	geteilt (Wappen)	indelad
Cappa f.	cup, chalice	coupe f.	Becher m.	bägare r.
Cappello cardinalizio m.	cardinal's hat	chapeau cardinalice m.	Kardinalshut m.	kardinalshatt r.
Carattere gotico m.	Gothic letters	caractère gothique m.	Mönchsschrift f.	gotisk skrift r.
Cardo m.	thistle	chardon m.	Distel n.	tistel r.
Carro trionfale m.	triumphal chariot	char de triomphe m.	Triumphwagen m.	triumfvagn r.
Cartella f.	cartouche	cartouche m.	Kartusche f.	kartusch r.
Catalogo m.	catalogue	catalogue m.	Katalog m.	katalog r.
Cavaliere m.	horseman, knight	cavalier m., chevalier m.	Reiter m., Ritter m.	ryttare m., riddare m.
Cavallo m.	horse	cheval m.	Pferd n., Ross n.	häst r.
cavallo, a	on horseback	à cheval	zu Pferde	till häst
Centrato	centred	centré	zentriert	centrerad
Cerchio di archi m.	tressure of arches	rosace f., polylobe m.	Bogenkreis m.	bågkrets r.
Cerchio di fogliette m.	circle of leaves	cercle de feuilles m.	Blattkreis m.	bladkrets r.
Cerchio di perline m.	border of dots	grènetis m., cordelette perlée f.	Perlkreis m.	pärlring r., pärlcirkel r.
Cerchio lineare m.	linear circle	cercle linéaire m.	Linienkreis m.	slät ring r.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Cervo m.	stag	cerf m.	Hirsch m.	hjort r.
Cesellato	chased (of engraving)	ciselé	ziseliert	ciselerad
Chiavi decussate pl. f.	crossed keys	clefs en sautoir pl. f.	gekreuzte Schlüssel pl.	korslagda nycklar pl.
Ciglio m.	edge, border	tranche f.	Rand m.	rand r.
Cimiero m.	crest	panache m., aigrette f.	Helmbusch m., Federbusch m.	fjäderbuske r.
Cinghiale m.	boar	sanglier m.	Eber m.	galt r.
Ciocca di cappelli f.	lock (of hair)	mèche f.	Locke f.	hårlock r.
Civetta f.	owl	chouette f.	Eule f.	uggla r.
Classico	classic	classique	klassisch	klassisk
Classificare	classify	classer	bestimmen	bestämma, klassificera
Clava f.	club	massue f.	Keule f.	klubba r.
Collana f.	necklace	collier m.	Halskette f.	halskedja r.
Collezione f.	collection	collection f.	Sammlung f.	samling r.
Colonna f.	column	colonne f.	Säule f.	kolonn r., pelare r.
commemorativa, moneta f.	commemorative coin	monnaie commemorative f.	Gedenkmünze f.	minnesmynt n.
Conchiglia f.	escallop	coquille f.	Muschel f.	mussla r.
confusa, leggenda f.	blundered legend	inscription confuse f.	Trugschrift f.	förvirrad skrift r.
Coniare	coin, strike	frapper, battre	prägen, schlagen	prägla, slå
Coniato	struck	frappé	geprägt	präglad
Coniazione f.	struck	frappe f.	Prägung f., Abschlag m.	prägling r., avslag n.
Coniazione f. (emissione)	coinage	monnayage m., système monétaire m.	Prägung f., Münzwesen n.	prägling r., myntväsen n.
Coniazione al bilanciere f.	struck in the press	frappe du rouleau f.	Walzenprägung f.	valsverksprägling r.
Coniazione alla virola f.	milled coinage	monayage au moulin m., monnayage à virole m.	Ringprägung f.	ringprägling r.
Conio m.	die	coin m., estampe f.	Stempel m., Prägestock m.	stamp r.
Conio m.	fabric	fabrique f.	Fabrik f., Präge f.	prägel r.
Conio rotto m.	broken die	coin cassé m., coin fendu m.	gesprungener Stempel m.	bräckt stamp r.
Conio stanco m.	weakly struck	faiblement frappé, de frappe molle f.	schwach ausgeprägt	svagt utpräglad
Conservazione f.	condition, preservation	conservation f.	Erhaltung f.	konservering r.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Conte m.	count	comte m.	Graf m.	greve m.
Contorniato m.	contorniate	contorniate m.	Kontorniat m.	kontorniat r.
Contraffazione f.	counterfeit, copy, imitation	contrefaçon m., imitation f.	Nachahmung f., Beischlag m.	kopia r., efterprägling r.
Contromarca f.	countermark, counter stamp	contremarque f.	Kontermarke f., Gegenstempel m.	kontramärke n., motstämpling r.
convenzione, tallero di m.	convention taler	thaler de convention m.	Konventionstaler m.	konventionstaler r.
Corazza f.	cuirass	cuirasse f.	Harnisch m.	harnesk n.
Corazzato	wearing cuirass	cuirassé	geharnischt	harneskklädd
Cornice f.	frame	cadre m., encadrement m.	Einfassung f.	infattning r.
Cornice quadrilobata f.	quatrefoil	quadrilobe m.	Vierpass m.	fyrpass n.
Cornice trilobata f.	trefoil	trilobe m.	Dreipass m.	trepass n.
Cornucopia f.	cornucopia, horn of plenty	corne d'abondance f.	Füllhorn n.	ymnighetshorn n.
Cornuto	horned	cornu	gehörnt	behornad, hornprydd
Corona f.	crown, wreath	couronne f.	Krone f., Kranz m.	krona r., krans r.
Corona di alloro f.	laurel wreath	couronne de laurier f.	Lorbeerkranz m.	lagerkrans r.
Corona di quercia f.	oak wreath	couronne de chêne f.	Eichenkranz m.	eklöfskrans r.
Corona di spighe f.	corn wreath	couronne d'épis f.	Ährenkranz m.	axkrans r.
Corona murale f.	mural crown	couronne murale f. (tête tourelée f.)	Mauerkrone f., Turmkrone f.	murkrona r.
Corona principesca f.	prince's coronet	couronne de prince f.	Fürstenhut m.	furstehatt r., furstekrona r.
Corona turrita f.	mural crown	couronne murale f. (tête tourelée f.)	Turmkrone f., Mauerkrone f.	murkrona r.
Coronato	crowned	couronné	bekränzt, gekrönt	krönt
Correzione di peso f.	remedy (of weight)	remède de poids m.	Passiergewicht n.	passervikt r.
Corvo m.	raven	corbeau m.	Rabe m.	korp r.
Crescente lunare m.	crescent	croissant m.	Halbmond m., Mondsichel f.	halvmåne r.
Cresta f.	crest	panache m., aigrette f.	Helmbusch m., Federbusch m.	fjäderbuske r.
Croce f.	cross	croix f.	Kreuz n.	kors n.
Croce ancorata f.	cross ancrée	croix ancrée f.	Ankerkreuz n.	ankarkors n.
Croce di Gerusalemme f.	cross of Jerusalem, cross potent	croix de Jérusalem f.	Jerusalemerkreuz n.	jerusalemskors n.
Croce di Malta f.	Maltese cross	croix de Malte f.	Malteserkreuz n.	malteserkors n.
Croce di S. Andrea f.	cross of S. Andrew	croix de St. André f.	Andreaskreuz n.	andreaskors n.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Croce doppia f.	double cross	double croix f.	Doppelkreuz n., Doppelfaden-kreuz n.	dubbelkors n.
Croce fiorita f.	floriated cross, cross fleurée	croix fleuronnée f.	Blumenkreuz n.	blomkors n.
Croce fogliata f.	foliate cross	croix feuillue f.	Blätterkreuz n.	bladkors n.
Croce gigliata f.	cross fleurdelisée	croix fleurdelisée f.	Lilienkreuz n.	liljekors n.
Croce patente f.	cross fourchée	croix fourchée f., croix pattée f.	Gabelkreuz n.	gaffelkors n.
Croce su gradi f.	cross on steps	croix perronnée f., croix sur des degrés f.	Stufenkreuz n.	trappstegskors n.
Crociata f.	crusade	croisade f.	Kreuzzug m.	korståg n.
Crociato m.	crusader	croisé m.	Kreuzfahrer m.	korsfarare m.
Danaro m.	money	argent m.	Geld n.	pengar pl., penning r.
Danaro (grosso papale) m.	Peter's pence	denier au Saint Pierre m.	Peterspfennig m.	peterspenning r.
Data f.	date	date f., millésime m.	Jahrzahl f.	årtal n.
Dea f.	goddess	déesse f.	Göttin f.	gudinna f.
Decussato	crossed	en croix	gekreuzt	korslagd, korsad
Delfino m.	dolphin	dauphin m.	Delphin m., Dauphin m.	delfin r.
Demonetisazione f.	demonetization	démonétisation f., décri m.	Münzverrufung f.	indragning av myntet r.
Denario m.	denarius	denier m.	Denar m.	denar r.
Denaro m.	money	argent m.	Geld n.	pengar pl.
Dentellato	serrated	dentelé	gezähnt	tandad
destra, a	to right	à droite	rechtshin, rechts	åt höger
Diadema m.	diadem	diadème m.	Diadem n.	diadem n.
Diametro m.	diameter	diamètre m.	Durchmesser m.	diameter r.
Didramma f.	didrachm	didrachme f.	Didrachme f.	didrachma r.
Difetto di coniazione m.	mis-strike	défaut de frappe m.	Fehlprägung f.	felprägling r.
Differente	different	différent	abweichend, verschieden	avvikande
Diritto di zecca m.	privilege of coining, right of coining	droit de monnayage m.	Münzfreiheit f., Münzrecht n., Münzregal n.	mynträttighet r., myntregale n.
Divinità fluviale f.	river god	dieu fluvial m.	Flussgott m.	flodgud m.
Divisa f.	badge	méreau m., insigne m.	Abzeichen n., Zeichen n.	märke n., tecken n.
Dominazione f.	domination	domination f.	Herrschaft f.	herradöme n.
Doppia f., Doppio zecchino m.	double ducat	double ducat m.	Doppeldukat m.	dubbeldukat r., två dukater

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Doppio	double	double	doppelt	dubbel
Dorato	gilt	doré	vergoldet	förgyld
Drago m.	dragon	dragon m.	Drache m.	drake r.
Dramma f.	drachm	drachme f.	Drachme f.	drachma r.
Drappegiato	draped	drapé	drapiert	draperad
Dritto m.	obverse	avers m.	Avers m., Vorderseite f.	åtsida r., avers r.
Dubbioso	doubtful	douteux	zweifelhaft	tvivelaktig
Duca m.	duke	duc m.	Herzog m.	hertig m.
Ducato m.	ducat	ducat m., sequin m.	Dukat m.	dukat r.
Ducatone m.	ducatoon	ducaton m.	Dukaton m.	dukaton r.
Ecclesiastico	ecclesiastical	ecclésiastique	geistlich	andlig
Edera f.	ivy	lierre m.	Efeu m.	murgröna r.
Effigie f.	effigy, portrait, reproduction	effigie f., portrait m.	Bildnis n.	porträtt n.
Elettore m.	elector	électeur m.	Kurfürst m.	kurfurste m.
Elettro m.	electrum	electrum m.	Elektrum n.	electrum n.
Ellenistico	hellenistic	hellènistique	hellenistisch	hellenistisk
Elmato	helmeted	casqué, heaumé (écusson)	behelmt	försedd med hjälm
Elmo m.	helmet	casque m., heaume m.	Helm m.	hjälm r.
Emidramma f.	hemidrachm	hémidrachme f.	Hemidrachme f.	hemidrachma r.
Emissione f.	issue, coinage	émission f.	Emission f., Ausgabe f.	emission r.
Epoca f.	epoch	époque f.	Epoche f., Zeitalter n.	epok r., tidevarv n.
Ercole	Hercules	Hercule	Herkules	Herkules
Errore di conio f.	mistake in the die	erreur de frappe f.	Stempelfehler m.	stämpelfel n.
Esemplare m.	specimen	exemplaire m.	Exemplar n.	exemplar n.
Esergo m.	exergue	exergue m.	Abschnitt m.	avskärning r.
Estero	foreign	étranger	ausländisch	utländsk
Fabbrica f.	fabric	fabrique f.	Fabrik f., Gepräge n.	prägel r.
faccia, di	facing	de face	von vorn	framvänd
Falce f, falcetto m.	sickle	faux f.	Sichel f.	skära r.
Falsario m., Falsificatore m.	counterfeiter, forger	falsificateur m., faussaire m.	Fälscher m.	förfalskare m.
Falsificazione f.	forgery	falsification f., pièce fausse f.	Fälschung f., Falsifikat n.	förfalskning r.
Falsificazione dell'epoca f.	contemporary forgery	falsification de l'époque f.	Fälschung aus der Zeit f.	samtida förfalskning r.
Falso	false	faux	falsch (unecht)	falsk (oäkta)
Faretra f.	quiver	carquois m.	Köcher m.	pilkoger, n.
Fascia frontale f.	fillet	bandeau m.	Stirnband n.	pannbindel r.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Fascio m.	fasces pl.	faisceaux pl. m.	Pfeilbündel n.	pilknippe n.
Fascio littorio m.	fasces pl.	faisceaux pl.m.	Rutenbündel n.	spöknippe n.
Fenditura di tondello f.	cracked flan	flan fendu m.	Schrötlingsriss m.	spricka i plansen r.
Fessura di conio f.	break in the die	fêlure de coin f.	Stempelsprung m.	stampspricka r.
Fiacciola f.	torch	flambeau m., torche f.	Fackel f.	fackla r.
Figura f.	figure	figure f.	Figur f.	figur r.
Fiordaliso m.	lis	fleur de lis f.	Lilie f.	lilja r.
Fior di conio m.	mint state	fleur de coin f.	Stempelglanz m.	stämpelglans r.
Fiorino m.	florin, guilder	florin m.	Gulden m.	gyllen r., florin r.
Fiorino d'oro m.	gold florin	florin d'or m.	Goldgulden m.	guldgyllen r.
Firma f.	signature	signature f.	Signatur f.	signatur r.
Firmato	signed	signé	signiert	signerad
Foderato	plated	fourré	gefüttert, subaerat	subaerat
Foglia f.	leaf	feuille f.	Blatt n.	blad n.
Foglia di edera f.	ivy leaf	feuille de lierre f.	Efeublatt n.	murgrönsblad n.
Fondo m.	background	fond m.	Hintergrund m.	bakgrund r., fond r.
Fondo a specchio m.	proof surface	flan bruni m.	polierte Platte f.	polerad plans r.
Foro otturato m.	plugged	trou rebouché m.	gestopftes Loch n.	fyllt hål n.
Frammentato	broken, clipped	ébréché	ausgebrochen	söndrig
Freccia f.	arrow	flèche f.	Pfeil m.	pil r.
Frusta f.	whip	fouet m.	Peitsche f.	piska r.
Fulmine m.	fulmen, thunderbolt	foudre m.	Blitz m., Donnerkeil m.	blixt r., åskvigg r.
Fusione f.	cast, after-cast	fonte f., fonte postérieure f., surmoulé m.	Guss m., Abguss m.	gjutning r., avgjutning r.
Fuso	cast	coulé	gegossen	gjuten
Gabinetto numismatico m.	coin department	cabinet de médailles m.	Münzkabinett n.	myntkabinett n.
Galera f., galea f.	galley	galère f.	Galeere f.	galär r.
Gallo m.	cock	coq m.	Hahn m.	tupp r.
Genuflesso	kneeling	agenouillé	knieend	knäböjande
Genuino	genuine	authentique	echt	äkta
gesso, impronta in m.	plaster cast	moulage en plâtre m.	Gipsabguss m.	gipsavgjutning r.
Gettone m.	counter, token, jeton	jeton m.	Jeton m., Rechenpfennig m.	jetong r., räknepenning r.
Ghianda f.	acorn	gland m.	Eichel f.	ollon n.
Giglio m.	lis	fleur de lis f.	Lilie f.	lilja r.
Gioiello m.	bijou, decoration, jewel	bijou m.	Kleinod n., Gnadenpfennig m.	klenod r., smycke n.
Giovanile	youthful	juvénile	jugendlich	ungdomlig

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Giove	Jupiter	Jupiter	Jupiter	Jupiter
Giustificare	adjust	justifier	justieren	justera
Globo crucigero m.	orb	globe crucigère m., globe impérial m.	Reichsapfel m.	riksäpple n.
Globulo m.	pellet	globule m.	Kugel f.	kula r.
Gorgiera f.	gorget	fraise f.	Halskrause f.	halskrås n.
Governatore m.	stadholder, governor	gouverneur m.	Statthalter m.	ståthållare m.
Graffito	engraved	gravé	graviert	graverad
Grammo m.	gram	gramme m.	Gramm n.	gram n.
Granchio m.	crab	crabe m.	Krabbe f.	krabba r.
Grande bronzo m.	first brass	grand bronze m.	Grossbronze f.	storbrons r.
Granitura f.	dotted border	grènetis m.	Rändelung f.	randning r.
Gran maestro m.	grand-master	grand-maître m.	Grossmeister m., Heermeister m.	stormästare m., härmästare m., ordensmästare m.
Grano d'orzo m.	grain of barley	grain d'orge m.	Gerstenkorn n.	kornfrö n.
Granulato	granulated	granulé	gekörnt	granulerad
Grappolo d'uva m.	bunch of grapes	raisin m.	Weintraube f.	vindruva r.
Grifo m.	griffin	griffon m.	Greif m.	grip r.
Grosso m.	groat	gros m.	Groschen m.	groschen r.
Grosso papale m.	Peter's pence	denier au Saint Pierre m.	Peterspfennig m.	peterspenning r.
Grosso tornese m.	Tournay groat	gros tournois m.	Turnosgroschen m., Turnose f.	turnos r.
Gru f.	crane	grue f.	Kranich m.	trana r.
Guerriero m.	warrior	guerrier m.	Krieger m.	krigare m.
Ibrida, moneta f.	mule	monnaie hybride f.	Zwittermünze f.	hybrid r.
Imberbe	unbearded	imberbe	bartlos	skägglös
Imitazione f.	imitation	imitation f.	Nachprägung f.	kopia r., efterprägling r.
Imperatore m.	emperor	empereur m.	Kaiser m.	kejsare m.
Impressione f.	impression, coinage	frappe f.	Prägung f.	prägling r.
Impronta f.	impression	empreinte f.	Abdruck m.	avtryk n.
Incerto	uncertain	incertain	unbestimmt	obestämd
Incisore m.	die-sinker	graveur de poinçons m.	Stempelschneider m.	stämpelsnidare m., gravör m.
Incuso	incuse	incuse	inkus	inkus
Indicazione del valore f.	mark of value	indication de la valeur f.	Wertangabe f.	värdebeteckning r.
Inedito	unpublished	inédit	unediert	opublicerad
Inginocchiato	kneeling	agenouillé	knieend	knäböjande
Inquartato	quadripartite	quadripartit, écartelé	geviert, quadriert	fyrdelad

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Inscrizione sul bordo f., inscr. nel ciglio f.	lettered edge	inscription sur la tranche f.	Randschrift f.	randskrift r.
Insegna militare f.	military ensign	enseigne militaire f.	Feldzeichen n.	fälttecken n.
Intorno	around	au pourtour	umher	runtom
Laico	lay	laïque	weltlich	världslig
Lancia f.	lance, spear	lance f., haste f., épieu m.	Lanze f., Speer m.	lans r., spjut n.
Largo	large, broad	large	breit	bred
Laureato	laureated	lauré	belorbeert	lagerkransad
Lavoro m.	workmanship	oeuvre f.	Arbeit f.	arbete n.
Lega f.	alloy	alliage m.	Legierung f.	legering r.
lega, di bassa	below the standard	de bas aloi m.	geringhaltig	med låg halt r.
lega, di buona	of fine alloy	de bon aloi m.	guthaltig	med god halt r.
Leggenda f.	legend, inscription	légende f., inscription f.	Inschrift f., Umschrift f.	inskrift r., omskrift r.
Leggenda confusa f.	blundered legend	légende confuse f.	Trugschrift f., korrumpierte Schrift f.	förvirrad inskrift r.
Leone m.	lion	lion m.	Löwe m.	lejon n.
Leone rampante m.	lion rampant	lion rampant m.	steigender Löwe m.	upprest lejon n.
Lettera f.	letter	lettre f., caractère m.	Buchstabe m.	bokstav r.
Liberazione f.	relief	delivrance f.	Entsatz m.	undsättning r.
Lingotto m.	bar, ingot	lingot m.	Barren m.	barr r., tacka r.
Liscio	plain	lisse	glatt	slät
Lituo m.	Augur's staff	bâton d'Augure m.	Augurstab m.	augurstav r.
Losango	lozenge-shaped	rhomboïde	rautenförmig	rutformig
Lupa f.	wolf (female)	louve f.	Wölfin f.	varginna r., varghona r.
Maestro di zecca m.	mint-master	directeur de la Monnaie m., monétaire m.	Münzmeister m.	myntmästare m.
magistrato, nome di m.	magistrate's name	nom de magistrat m.	Magistratsname m.	magistratsnamn n.
Mal coniato	badly struck	mal frappé	verprägt	felpräglad, dåligt präglad
Manto principesco m.	ermine of a prince	manteau de prince m.	Fürstenmantel m.	furstemantel r.
Marchio di zecca m.	mint mark	marque monétaire f.	Münzzeichen n.	myntmärke n.
Margravio m.	margrave	margrave m.	Markgraf m.	markgreve m.
Massonico	masonic	maçonnique	freimaurerisch	frimurarisk
Mazza ferrata f.	club	masse d'armes f., massue f.	Streitkolben m.	stridsklubba r.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Medaglia f.	medal	médaille f.	Medaille f., Schaumünze f.	medalj r., skådepenning r.
Medaglia al merito f.	decoration, medal of merit	médaille de recompense f., décoration f.	Belohnungsmedaille, Verdienstmedaille f.	belöningsmedalj r., förtjänstmedalj r.
Medaglia di battesimo f.	baptismal medal	médaille de baptême f.	Patenpfennig m.	fadderpenning r., dopmedalj r.
Medaglia di pellegrinaggio f.	pilgrim's medal	médaille de pelle-rinage f.	Wallfahrtsmedaille f.	vallfartsmedalj r.
Medaglia di premio f.	prize medal	médaille de récompense f.	Prämienmedaille f., Preismedaille f.	prismedalj r.
Medaglia satirica f.	satyrical medal	médaille satyrique f.	Spottmedaille f.	satirisk medalj r.
Medagliere m.	collection of medals, coin cabinet	médaillier m., collection de médailles f.	Medaillensammlung f., Münzschrank m.	medaljsamling r., myntskåp n.
Medaglione m.	medallion	médaillon m.	Medaillon n.	medaljong r.
Medaglista m.	medallist	médailleur m.	Medailleur m.	medaljkonstnär m.
Medio bronzo m.	second brass	moyen bronze m.	Mittelbronze f.	mellanbrons r.
Medioevo m.	middle age	moyen âge m.	Mittelalter n.	medeltid r.
Melagrana f.	pomegranate	grenade f.	Granatapfel m.	granatäpple n.
Metallo m.	metal	métal m.	Metall n.	metall r.
Metallo bianco m.	white metal	métal blanc m.	Weissmetall n.	vitmetall r.
Metallo di campana m.	bell-metal	métal de cloche m.	Glockenmetall n.	klockmetall r.
Mezza figura f.	half-length figure	à mi-corps	Halbfigur f., Hüftbild n.	höftbild r., halvfigur r.
Mezzaluna f.	crescent	croissant m.	Halbmond m., Mondsichel f.	halvmåne r.
Mezzo busto m.	half-length bust	buste à mi-corps m	Hüftbild n.	höftbild r.
Millesimo m.	date	millésime m., date f.	Jahrzahl f.	årtal n.
Mistura f.	billon, base coin	billon m., monnaie de billon f.	Billon n., Kippermünze f.	billon n., mynt med låg halt n.
Mitria f.	mitre	mitre f.	Mitra f., Bischofshut m., Inful f.	mitra r., biskopsmössa r.
Modello di legno m.	wooden model	modèle en bois m.	Holzmodell n.	trämodell r.
Modello di pietra m.	stone model	modèle en pierre m.	Steinmodell n.	stenmodell r.
Modello in cera m.	wax model	modèle en cire m.	Wachsmodell n.	vax modell r.
Modulo m.	size	module m.	Mass n.	storlek r.
Moneta f.	coin	monnaie f. (pièce de)	Münze f.	mynt n.
Moneta anepigrafa f.	anepigraphic coin	monnaie muette f.	Blindmünze f.	blindmynt n.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Moneta commemorativa f.	commemorative coin	monnaie commemorative f.	Gedenkmünze f.	minnespenning r.
Moneta delle miniere f.	the product of a local mint	monnaie des mines f.	Ausbeutemünze f.	bergverksmynt n.
Moneta di necessità f.	obsidional coin, siege coin	monnaie obsidionale f., monnaie de nécessité f.	Notmünze f., Belagerungsmünze f.	nödmynt n., belägringsmynt n.
Moneta funeraria f.	burial coin	monnaie funéraire f.	Begräbnismünze, Sterbemünze f.	begravningsmynt n.
Moneta ossidionale f.	siege coin, obsidional coin	monnaie de siège f., monnaie obsidionale f.	Notmünze f., Belagerungsmünze f.	belägringsmynt n., nödmynt n.
Monetario m.	moneyer	monnayeur m.	Münzer m.	myntare m.
Monetazione f.	coinage	monnayage m., frappe f.	Prägung f., Ausmünzung f.	myntning r., prägling r.
Monete della Repubblica Romana pl. f.	republican coins (Roman)	monnaies consulaires pl. f.	Familienmünzen pl., Republikmünzen pl.	republikmynt pl.
Monete imperiali pl. f.	imperial coins	monnaies impériales pl. f.	Kaisermünzen pl. f.	kejsarmynt pl.
Monogramma m.	monogram	monogramme m.	Monogramm n.	monogram n.
Motto m.	device	devise f.	Wahlspruch m.	valspråk n.
Multiplo m.	multiple	multiplo m.	Multiplo m.	multipel r.
multiplo, tallero m.	multiple taler	multiple du thaler	Löser m., mehrfacher Taler m.	flerdubbel taler r.
Nastro m.	fillet	bandeau m.	Stirnband n.	pannbindel r.
Nave f.	ship	navire m.	Schiff n.	skepp n.
Nickelio m.	nickel	nickel m.	Nickel n.	nickel r.
Nimbo m.	nimbus, halo	nimbe m.	Nimbus m., Heiligenschein m.	gloria r., nimbus r.
Nudo	naked, nude	nu	nackt	naken
Numismatica f.	numismatics pl.	numismatique f.	Münzkunde f., Numismatik f.	myntkunskap r., numismatik r.
Numismatico m.	numismatist	numismate m.	Numismatiker m.	numismatiker m.
Obolo m.	obol	obole f.	Obol m.	obol r.
Occhiello m.	loop	bélière f.	Tragöse f., Tragring m.	ögla r.
olivo, ramo d' m.	olive branch	branche d'olivier f.	Olivenzweig m.	olivkvist r.
Oncia f.	ounce	once f.	Unze f.	uns n.
Ongaro m.	ungaro	ongaro m.	Ongaro m.	ungersk gyllen r.
Opera f.	work	oeuvre f.	Werk n., Arbeit f.	verk n., arbete n.
Ordine equestre m.	order of knighthood	ordre de chevalerie m.	Ritterorden m.	riddarorden r.
Orecchino m.	earring	boucle d'oreille f.	Ohrring m., Ohrgehänge n.	örring r.
Orefice m.	goldsmith	orfèvre m.	Goldschmied m.	guldsmed m.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Oro m.	gold	or m.	Gold n.	guld n.
Oro pallido m.	pale gold	or pâle m.	Blassgold n.	blekt guld n.
Osella f.	osella	oselle f.	Osella f.	osella r.
Ossidato	oxydised	oxidé	oxydiert	oxiderad
ossidionale, moneta f.	obsidional coin	monnaie obsidionale f.	Notmünze f.	nödmynt n.
Ottone m.	brass	laiton m.	Messing n.	messing r.
Pallade	Pallas	Pallas	Pallas	Pallas
palma, ramo di m.	palm branch	branche de palmier f.	Palmzweig m.	palmkvist r.
Papa m.	pope	pape m.	Papst m.	påve m.
Pastorale m.	pastoral staff	crosse f., crösse épiscopale f.	Krummstab m., Bischofsstab m.	biskopsstav r., kräkla r.
Patagone m.	the Brabant taler, patagon	patagon m.	Patagon m., Kreuztaler m.	patagon r., korstaler r.
Patina f.	patina	patine f.	Patina f.	patina r.
Pegaso m.	Pegasus	Pégase m.	Pegasus m.	pegasus r.
Pelle di leone f.	lion's skin	peau de lion f., dépouille de lion f.	Löwenhaut f., Löwenfell n.	lejonskinn n.
Pennacchio m.	crest	panache m., aigrette f.	Helmbusch m., Federbusch m.	fjäderbuske r.
Periodo m.	period	période f.	Periode f.	period r.
Peso m.	weight	poids m.	Gewicht n.	vikt r.
Pezzo m.	piece	pièce f.	Stück n.	stycke n.
Piastra f.	crown, taler, dollar	écu m., thaler m.	Taler m.	taler r., daler r.
Piccolo bronzo m.	third brass	petit bronze m.	Kleinbronze f.	småbrons r.
piede, in	standing	debout	stehend	stående
Piede monetario m.	standard of coinage	titre des monnaies m.	Münzfuss m.	myntfot r.
Piéfort m.	piedfort	piéfort m.	Piéfort m., Dickstück n.	piéfort r.
Piombo m.	lead	plomb m.	Blei n.	bly n.
Placchetta f.	plaquette	plaquette f.	Plakette f.	plakett r.
Platino m.	platinum	platine m.	Platin n.	platina r.
Pontefice m.	pope	pape m.	Papst m.	påve m.
Ponte levatorio m.	portcullis	sarrasine f., herse f.	Fallgitter n.	fällgaller n.
Portoghese m.	portugaleser	portuguez m.	Portugaleser m.	portugalös r.
Primo piano m.	foreground	devant m.	Vordergrund m.	förgrund r.
Principe m.	prince	prince m.	Prinz m., Fürst m.	prins m., furste m.
Prora f., prora di nave f.	prow	proue f.	Prora f., Schiffsschnabel m.	prora r., skeppsstäv r.
Protome m.	forepart	protomé m.	Vorderteil m.	framdel r.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Prova f.	pattern	essai m., épreuve f.	Probe f.	provmynt n.
Punteggiatura f.	punctuation	ponctuation f.	Interpunktion f.	interpunktion r.
Punteggiato	dotted	ponctué	punktiert	punkterad
Punto m.	dot	point m.	Punkt m.	punkt r.
Punzone m.	punch	poinçon m., estampe f.	Stempel m., Einschlag m.	stämpel r.
quadrata, moneta f.	square coin	monnaie carrée f.	Klippe f.	klipping r.
Quadrato incuso	incuse square	carré creux m.	Quadratum incusum n.	quadratum incusum n.
Quadriga f.	quadriga	quadrige m.	Quadriga f.	quadriga r.
Quadriga al galoppo f.	quadriga galloping	quadrige au galop m.	Quadriga im Galopp f.	quadriga i galopp r.
Quadriga al passo f.	quadriga going at walking space	quadrige au pas m.	Quadriga im Schritt f.	quadriga i skritt r.
quadrilobata, cornice f.	quatrefoil	quadrilobe m.	Vierpass m.	fyrpass n.
Quadripartito	quadripartite	quadripartit, écartelé	geviert, quadriert	fyrdelad
Quadrupla f.	four ducats	quadruple ducat m.	Quadrupla f.	quadrupel r.
Quattrocento m.	XVth century	15e siècle m.	Quattrocento n.	quattrocento r.
Quinario m.	quinarius	quinaire m.	Quinar m.	quinarius r.
Raccolta f.	collection	collection f.	Sammlung f.	samling r.
Radiato	radiated	radié	mit Strahlenkrone f.	med strålkrans r.
Rame m.	bronze, brass, copper	bronze m., cuivre m.	Bronze f., Kupfer n.	brons r., koppar r.
Ramo m.	branch	rameau m.	Zweig m.	kvist r.
Ramo di alloro m.	laurel branch	branche de laurier f.	Lorberzweig m.	lagerkvist r.
Ramo d'olivo m.	olive branch	branche d'olivier f.	Olivenzweig m.	olivkvist r.
Rarità f.	rarity	rareté f.	Seltenheit f.	sällsynthet r.
Raro	rare, scarce	rare	selten	sällsynt
Re m.	king	roi m.	König m.	konung m.
Redentore m.	Saviour	Sauveur m.	Heiland m.	Frälsare m.
Regina f.	queen	reine f.	Königin f.	drottning f.
Repubblica f.	republic	république f.	Republik f.	republik r.
Restituito	restored	restitué	restituiert	restituerad
Retrogrado	retrograde	rétrograde	rückläufig	retrograd
Ribattitura f.	double struck, overstrike	double frappe f., tréflage m., surfrappe f.	Doppelschlag m., Ueberprägung f.	dubbelprägling r., överprägling r.
Ribattuto	overstruck	surfrappé	überprägt	överpräglad

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Riconiazione f.	re-strike, over-strike	refrappe f., surfrappe f.	Neuabschlag m., Ueberprägung f.	nyprägling r., överprägling
Rilievo m.	relief	relief m.	Relief n.	relief r.
rilievo, in	in relievo	en relief	erhaben	upphöjd
Rinascimento m.	Renaissance	renaissance f.	Renaissance f.	renässans r.
Ripostiglio m.	hoard	trouvaille f., trésor m.	Fund m.	fynd n.
Ritratto m.	effigie, portrait	effigie f., portrait m.	Bildnis n.	porträtt n.
Rosetta f.	rosette	rosette f.	Rosette f.	rosett r.
Rostro di nave m.	prow	proue f.	Prora f., Schiffsschnabel m.	prora r., skeppsstäv r.
Rottura di conio f.	broken die	coin brisé m.	gesprungener Stempel m.	bräckt stamp r.
Rovescio m.	reverse	revers m.	Revers m., Rückseite f.	frånsida r., revers r.
runica, leggenda f.	runic letters pl.	légende runique f.	Runenschrift f.	runskrift r.
Ruota f.	wheel	roue f.	Rad n.	hjul n.
Sacerdote m.	priest	prêtre m.	Priester m.	präst m.
Saggiatore della zecca m.	mint-warden	conservateur de la monnaie m.	Münzwardein m.	myntwardein m.
Saggio m.	pattern	essai m., épreuve f.	Probe f.	provmynt n.
Salto di conio m.	break in the die	fêlure de coin f.	Stempelsprung m.	stampspricka r.
Salvatore m.	Saviour	Sauveur m.	Heiland m.	Frälsare m.
Santo m.	saint	saint m.	Heiliger m.	helgon n.
Saracinesca f.	portcullis	sarrasine f., herse f.	Fallgitter n.	fällgaller n.
Scanallato	milled	cannelé	geriffelt	refflad
Scatola moneta f.	box taler	thaler boîte m.	Schraubtaler m.	skruvtaler r.
Scellino m.	shilling	escalin m.	Schilling m.	skilling r.
Scettro m.	sceptre	sceptre m.	Zepter n.	spira r.
Scettro gigliato m.	sceptre fleurdelisé	sceptre fleurdelisé m.	Lilienzepter n., Lilienstab m.	lijespira r., liljestav r.
scifata, scodellata, moneta f.	concave coin	monnaie concave f.	Hohlmünze f., Schüsselpfennig m.	skålformigt mynt n.
Sconosciuto	unknown	inconnu	unbekannt	obekant
Scudo m.	shield, escutcheon	bouclier m., écusson m.	Schild m.	sköld r.
Scudo m.	crown, taler, dollar	écu m., thaler m.	Taler m.	daler r., taler r.
Scudo centrale m.	centre shield	écu central m.	Mittelschild m.	mittsköld r.
Scudo d'oro m.	gold florin	florin d'or m.	Goldgulden m.	guldgyllen r.
Scudo sul petto m.	shield on breast	bouclier pectoral m.	Brustschild m.	bröstsköld r.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Secolo m.	century	siècle m.	Jahrhundert n.	århundrade n.
Sede vacante f.	sede vacante	siège vacant m.	Sedisvakanz f.	sedisvakáns r.
Sedia curule f.	curule chair	chaise curule f.	kurulischer Stuhl m.	kurulisk stol r.
Seduto	seated	assis	sitzend	sittande
Segno di zecca m.	mint letter, mint mark	lettre monétaire f., marque monétaire f.	Münzbuchstabe m., Münzzeichen n.	myntbockstav r., myntmärke n.
Seminudo	nacked to the waist	demi-nu	halbnackt	halvnaken
Serpente m.	snake	serpent m.	Schlange f.	orm r.
Sesterzio m.	first brass	grand bronze m.	Grossbronze f	storbrons r.
Sigillo m.	seal	sceau m.	Siegel n.	sigill n.
Sigla f.	signature	signature f.	Signatur f.	signatur r.
Sigla di zecca v. segno di zecca				
Simbolo m.	symbol	symbole m.	Beizeichen n.	bitecken n.
sinistra, a	to left	à gauche	linkshin, links	åt vänster
Sistema monetario m.	monetary system	système monétaire m.	Münzsystem n.	myntsystem n.
Sistema ponderale m.	weight system	système ponderal m.	Gewichtsystem n.	viktsystem n.
Smaltato	enamelled	émaillé	emailliert	emaljerad
Soldo d'oro m., solido m.	gold solidus	sou d'or m.	Goldsolidus m.	guldsolidus r.
Spada f.	sword	épée f., glaive m.	Schwert n.	svärd n.
Spesso	thick	épais	dick	tjock
Spiga f.	ear of corn	épi m.	Ähre f.	ax n.
Spoglia di leone f.	lion's skin	peau de lion f., dépouille de lion f.	Löwenhaut f., Löwenfell n.	lejonskinn n.
Stagno m.	tin	étain m.	Zinn n.	tenn n.
Stante	standing	debout	stehend	stående
Statere m.	stater	statère m.	Stater m.	stater r.
Stella f.	star	étoile f.	Stern m.	stjärna r.
Stemma m.	arms, escutcheon	armes pl. f., armoiries pl. f.	Wappen n., Wappenschild m.	vapen n., vapensköld r.
Sterlina f.	sterling	esterlin m.	Sterling m.	sterling r.
Stile m.	style	style m.	Stil m.	stil r.
Stile di transizione m.	transitional style	style de transition m.	Uebergangsstil m.	övergångsstil r.
Stile rude m.	rough work	style rude m., style grossier m.	roher Stil m.	rå stil r.
Stilizzato	ornate style	stylisé	stilisiert	stiliserad

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Storia monetaria f.	history of coinage	histoire monétaire f.	Münzgeschichte f.	mynthistoria r.
Strumenti per i sacrifici pl. m.	sacrificial implements	instruments de sacrifice pl. m.	Opfergeräte pl.	offerredskap n.
Suberato	plated	fourré	gefüttert, subaerat	subaerat
Superficio m.	surface	surface f.	Oberfläche f.	yta r.
Svilimento del titolo della moneta m.	debasement of coinage	affaiblissement du titre de la monnaie m.	Münzverschlechterung f.	myntförsämring r.
Tagliato	clipped	taillé, rogné	beschnitten	klippt
Taglio a fogliami m.	foliated edge	tranche feuillue f.	Laubrand m.	bladrand r.
Taglio del busto m.	truncation	bord du bras m.	Armabschnitt m.	armavskärning r.
Taglio del collo m.	truncation	bord du cou m.	Halsabschnitt m.	halsavskärning r.
Taglio ornato m.	ornamental border	tranche ornée f.	Zierrand m.	utsirad rand r.
Taglio scanallato m.	milled edge	tranche cannelée f.	Kerbrand m.	refflad rand r.
Tallero m.	taler, dollar, crown	thaler m., écu m.	Taler m.	taler r., daler r.
Targa f.	escutcheon, coat of arms	écu m., écusson m.	Schild m., Wappenschild m.	sköld r., vapensköld r.
Targa v. Placchetta				
Tartaruga f.	tortoise	tortue f.	Schildkröte f.	sköldpadda r.
Tavola f.	plate	planche f.	Tafel f.	plansch r.
Tempio m.	temple	temple m.	Tempel m.	tempel n.
Tesoretto m.	hoard	trouvaille f., trésor m.	Fund m.	fynd n.
Tessera f.	token, jeton	méreau m., jeton m.	Marke f., Zeichen n., Rechenpfennig m.	märke n., polett r., räknepenning r.
Testa f.	head	tête f.	Kopf m.	huvud n.
Testa di Giano f.	head of Janus	tête de Janus f.	Januskopf m.	janushuvud n.
Testa di Gorgona f.	Gorgon head	gorgoneion m.	Medusenhaupt n.	medusahuvud n.
Testone m.	testoon	teston m.	Teston m., Dicken m.	teston r.
Testuggine f.	tortoise	tortue f.	Schildkröte f.	sköldpadda r.
Tetradramma f.	tetradrachm	tétradrachme f.	Tetradrachme f.	tetradrachma r.
Tiara f.	tiara	tiare f.	Tiara f.	tiara r.
Timone m.	rudder	gouvernail m.	Steuerruder n.	roder n.
Tipo m.	type, reproduction	type m., effigie f.	Typ m., Münzbild n.	typ r., myntbild r.
Titolo m.	fineness	titre m.	Feingehalt m.	halt r.
Tondello m.	flan, planchet	flan m.	Schrötling m., Münzplatte f., Zain m.	plans r.

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Tondello sottile m.	thin fabric, thin flan	fabrique mince f., flan mince m.	dünne Fabrik f., dünner Schrötling m.	tunn fabrik r., tunn plans r.
Tondello spesso m.	thick fabric, thick flan	fabrique épaisse f., flan épais m.	dicke Fabrik f., dicker Schrötling m.	tjock fabrik r., tjock plans r.
Tonno m.	tunny	thon m.	Thunfisch m.	tonfisk r.
Torcia f.	torch	torche f., flambeau m.	Fackel f.	fackla r.
tornese, grosso m.	Tournay groat	gros tournois m.	Turnosgroschen m., Turnose f.	turnos r.
Toro m.	bull	taureau m.	Stier m.	tjur m.
Toro procumbente m.	butting bull	taureau fonçant m.	stossender Stier m.	stångande tjur m.
tosata, moneta f.	base coin	monnaie de billon f.	Kippermünze f.	mynt med låg halt n.
Toson d'oro m.	golden fleece	toison d'or f.	Goldenes Vlies n.	gyllene skinn n.
Tracce di leggenda pl. f.	traces of legend	traces de légende pl. f.	Schriftspuren pl.	spår av inskrift n.
Tracce di montatura pl. f.	has been mounted	traces de monture pl. f.	Fassungsspuren pl.	spår av infattning n.
Traccia d'appiccaguolo f.	traces of mounting	trace d'oeillet f., trace de bélière f.	Henkelspur f.	spår av ögla n.
Trasmigrazione dei popoli f.	migration of peoples	migration des peuples f.	Völkerwanderung f.	folkvandring r.
Tridente m.	trident	trident m.	Dreizack m.	treudd r.
Trifoglio m.	trefoil, clover leaf	trèfle m.	Dreiblatt n., Kleeblatt n.	treklöver n., klöverblad n.
trilobata, cornice f.	trefoil	trilobe m.	Dreipass m.	trepass n.
Trinacria f.	triskelis	triquètre f.	Triskelis m.	triskel r.
Tripode m.	tripod	trépied m.	Dreifuss m.	trefot r.
Trofeo m.	trophy	trophée m.	Trophäe f.	trofé r.
turrita, corona f.	mural crown	couronne murale f., couronne tourelée f.	Turmkrone f., Mauerkrone f.	murkrona r.
Tutela f.	guardianship	tutelle f.	Vormundschaft f.	förmynderskap n.
Unico m.	unique	unique	Unikum n.	unikum n.
Uniface	uniface	uniface	einseitig	ensidig
Unità monetale f.	unit of currency	unité monétaire f.	Münzeinheit f.	myntenhet r.
Valore m.	value	valeur f.	Wert m.	värde n.
Valuta f.	currency	valeur f.	Währung f.	valuta r.
Varietà f.	variety	variété f.	Variante f.	variant r.
Veduta della città f.	view of town	vue de la ville f.	Stadtansicht f.	stadsvue r.
Velato	veiled	voilé	verschleiert	beslöjad

italiano	*inglese*	*francese*	*tedesco*	*svedese*
Vendita all'asta f.	auction sale	vente aux enchères f.	Versteigerung f., Auktion f.	auktion r.
Vergine f.	Madonna	Madonna f., Ste. Vierge f.	Madonna f.	Madonna f.
Vescovo m.	bishop	évêque m.	Bischof m.	biskop m.
Vessillo crociato m.	flag with cross	bannière à la croix f.	Kreuzfahne f.	korsfana r.
Volante	flying	volant	fliegend	flygande
volto umano, a	human-headed	androcéphal, à tête humaine	menschenköpfig	med människohuvud n.
Zecca f.	mint	Monnaie f., atélier monétaire m.	Münze f., Münzstätte f.	myntverk n., myntort r.
Zecchiere m.	mint-master	monétaire m., directeur de la Monnaie m.	Münzmeister m.	myntmästare m.
Zecchino m.	ducat	ducat m., sequin m.	Dukat m.	dukat r.
Zodiaco m.	zodiac	zodiaque m.	Tierkreis m.	djurkrets r.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*

V

Altare n.	altar	autel m.	Altar m.	altare m.
Amphora r.	amphora	amphore f.	Amphora f.	anfora f.
Andlig	ecclesiastical	ecclésiastique	geistlich	ecclesiastico
Andreaskors n.	cross of S. Andrew	croix de St. André f.	Andreaskreuz n.	croce di S. Andrea f.
Ankare n.	anchor	ancre f.	Anker m.	ancora f.
Ankarkors n.	cross ancrée	croix ancrée f.	Ankerkreuz n.	croce ancorata f.
Antik r.	antiquity	antiquité f.	Antike f., Altertum n.	antichità f.
Antik	ancient, antique	antique	antik	antico
Arbete n.	workmanship, work	oeuvre f.	Arbeit f., Werk n.	lavoro m., opera f.
Arkaisk	archaic	archaïque	archaisch	arcaico
Armavskärning r.	truncation	bord du bras m.	Armabschnitt m.	taglio del busto m.
Attribuera	attribute, ascribe	attribuer	zuschreiben, zuteilen	attribuire
Augurstav r.	Augur's staff	bâton d'Augure m.	Augurstab m.	lituo m.
Auktion r.	auction sale	vente aux enchères f.	Versteigerung f.	vendita all'asta f.
Aureus r.	aureus	aureus m.	Aureus m.	aureo m.
Autonom	autonomous	autonome	autonom	autonomo
Avers r.	obverse	avers m.	Avers m., Vorderseite f.	dritto m.
Avgjutning r.	after-cast	fonte postérieure f., surmoulé m.	Abguss m.	fusione f.
Avskärning r.	exergue	exergue m.	Abschnitt m.	esergo m.
Avslag n.	struck, restrike	frappe f., refrappe f.	Abschlag m.	coniazione f., riconiazione f.
Avtryck n.	impression	empreinte f.	Abdruck m.	impronta f., calco m.
Avvikande	different	différent	abweichend	differente
Ax n.	ear of corn	épi m.	Aehre f.	spiga f.
Axkrans r.	corn wreath	couronne d'épis f.	Aehrenkranz m.	corona di spighe f.
Bakgrund r.	background	fond m.	Hintergrund m.	fondo m.
Baldakin r.	baldachin, baldaquin	dais m., baldaquin m.	Baldachin m.	baldacchino m.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Barbarisk, barbariserad	barbarous	barbare, barbarisé	barbarisch, barbarisiert	barbaro
Baroni n.	barony	baronnie f.	Freiherrschaft f.	baronia f.
Barr r.	bar, ingot	lingot m.	Barren m.	lingotto m.
Begravnings-mynt n.	burial coin	monnaie funéraire f.	Begräbnismünze f.	moneta funeraria f.
Behornad	horned	cornu	gehörnt	cornuto
Belägring r.	siege	siège m.	Belagerung f.	assedio m.
Belägringsmynt n.	siege coin	monnaie de siège f.	Belagerungsmünze f.	moneta ossidionale f.
Belöningsmedalj r.	medal of merit	médaille de récompense f.	Belohnungsmedaille f., Verdienstmedaille f.	medaglia al merito f.
Bergverksmynt n.	mining coin	monnaie des mines f.	Ausbeutemünze f.	moneta delle miniere f.
Beslöjad	veiled	voilé	verschleiert	velato
Bestämma	classify	classer	bestimmen	classificare
Bevingad	winged	ailé	geflügelt	alato
Bi n.	bee	abeille f.	Biene f.	ape f.
Biga r.	biga	bige m.	Biga f.	biga f.
Billon n.	billon	billon m.	Billon n.	mistura f.
Biskop m.	bishop	évêque m.	Bischof m.	vescovo m.
Biskopsmössa r.	mitre	mitre f.	Bischofshut m., Inful f.	mitria f.
Biskopsstav r.	pastoral staff	crosse f., crosse épiscopale f.	Bischofsstab m.	pastorale m.
Bitecken n.	symbol	symbole m.	Beizeichen n.	simbolo m.
Blad n.	leaf	feuille f.	Blatt n.	foglia f.
Bladkors n.	foliate cross	croix feuillue f.	Blätterkreuz n.	croce fogliata f.
Bladkrets r.	circle of leaves	cercle de feuilles m.	Blattkreis m.	cerchio di fogliette m.
Bladrand r.	foliated edge	tranche feuillue f.	Laubrand m.	taglio a fogliami m.
Blekt guld n.	pale gold	or pâle m.	Blassgold n.	oro pallido m., elettro m.
Blindmynt n.	anepigraphic coin	monnaie muette f.	Blindmünze f.	moneta anepigrafa f.
Blixt r.	fulmen	foudre m.	Blitz m.	fulmine m.
Blomkors n.	floriated cross, cross fleurée	croix fleuronnée f.	Blumenkreuz n.	croce fiorita f.
Bly n.	lead	plomb m.	Blei n.	piombo m.
Bokstav r.	letter	lettre f., caractère m.	Buchstabe m.	lettera f.
Brakteat r.	bracteate	bracteate f	Brakteat m.	bratteata f.
Bred	broad, large	large	breit	largo

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Bredvid varandra (bröstbilder)	conjoined	accolés (bustes)	nebeneinander	accolati (busti)
Brons r.	bronze, brass	bronze m.	Bronze f.	bronzo m., rame m.
Bräckt stamp r.	broken die	coin brisé m.	gesprungener Stempel m.	rottura di conio f.
Bröstbild r.	bust	buste m.	Brustbild n.	busto m.
Bröstsköld r.	shield on breast	bouclier pectoral m.	Brustschild m.	scudo sul petto m.
Bulla r.	bull (papal)	bulle f.	Bulle f.	bolla f.
Båge r.	bow, arch	lobe m., arc m.	Bogen m.	arco m.
Bågkrets r.	tressure of arches	rosace f., polylobe m.	Bogenkreis m.	cerchio di archi m.
Bägare r.	cup, chalice	coupe f.	Becher m.	calice m.
Centrerad	centred	centré	zentriert	centrato
Ciselerad	chased (of engraving)	ciselé	ziseliert	cesellato
Daler r.	taler, dollar, crown	écu m., thaler m.	Taler m.	tallero m., scudo m., piastra f.
Delfin r.	dolphin	dauphin m.	Delphin m.	delfino m.
Denar r.	denarius	denier m.	Denar m.	denario m.
Diadem n.	diadem	diadème m.	Diadem n.	diadema m.
Diameter r.	diameter	diamètre m.	Durchmesser m.	diametro m.
Didrachma r.	didrachm	didrachme f.	Didrachme f.	didramma f.
Djurkrets r.	zodiac	zodiaque m.	Tierkreis m.	zodiaco m.
Dopmedalj r.	v. fadderpenning			
Drachma r.	drachm	drachme f.	Drachme f.	dramma f.
Drake r.	dragon	dragon m.	Drache m.	drago m.
Draperad	draped	drapé	drapiert	drappegiato
Drottning f.	queen	reine f.	Königin f.	regina f.
Dubbel	double	double	doppelt	doppio
Dubbeldukat r.	double ducat	double ducat m.	Doppeldukat m.	doppia f., doppio zecchino m.
Dubbelkors n.	double cross	double croix f.	Doppelkreuz n., Doppelfadenkreuz n.	croce doppia f.
Dubbelprägling r.	double struck	double frappe f., tréflage m.	Doppelschlag m.	ribattitura f.
Dubbelörn r.	double eagle	double aigle m.	Doppeladler m.	aquila bicipite f.
Dukat r.	ducat	ducat m., sequin m.	Dukat m.	ducato m., zecchino m.
Dukaton r.	ducatoon	ducaton m.	Dukaton m.	ducatone m.
Efterbildning r., efterprägling r.	imitation, copy, counterfeit	imitation f., contrefaçon m.	Nachahmung f., Nachprägung f.	imitazione f., contraffazzione f.
Eklövskrans r.	oak wreath	couronne de chêne f.	Eichenkranz m.	corona di quercia f.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Electrum n.	electrum	electrum m.	Electrum n.	elettro m.
Emaljerad	enamelled	émaillé	emailliert	smaltato
Emission r.	issue	émission f.	Ausgabe f.	emissione f
Ensidig	uniface	uniface	einseitig	uniface
Epok r	epoch	époque f	Epoche f.	epoca f.
Exemplar n.	specimen	exemplaire m.	Exemplar n.	esemplare m.
Fackla r.	torch	torche f., flambeau m.	Fackel f.	torcia f., fiacciola f.
Fadderpenning r.	baptismal medal	médaille de baptême f.	Patenpfennig m.	medaglia di battesimo f.
Falsk (oäkta)	false	faux	falsch (unecht)	falso
Felpräglad	badly struck	mal frappé	verprägt	mal coniato
Felprägling r.	mis-strike	défaut de frappe m.	Fehlprägung f.	difetto di coniazione m .
Figur r.	figure	figure f.	Figur f.	figura f.
Fjäderbuske r.	crest	panache m., aigrette f.	Helmbusch m.	pennacchio m., cresta f., cimiero m.
Flodgud m.	river god	dieu fluvial m.	Flussgott m.	divinità fluviale f.
Florin r.	florin, guilder	florin m.	Gulden m.	fiorino m.
Flygande	flying	volant	fliegend	volante
Folkvandring r.	migration of peoples	migration des peuples f.	Völkerwanderung f.	trasmigrazione dei popoli f.
Fond r.	background	fond m.	Hintergrund m.	fondo m.
Forntid r.	antiquity	antiquité f.	Altertum n.	antichità f.
Framdel r.	forepart	protomé m.	Vorderteil m.	protome m.
Framvänd	facing	de face	von vorn	di faccia
Friherreskap n.	barony	baronnie f.	Freiherrschaft f.	baronia f.
Frihetsmössa r.	cap of liberty, Phrygian cap	bonnet de liberté m., bonnet phrygien m.	Freiheitsmütze f., phrygische Mütze f.	berretto frigio m.
Frimurarmedalj r.	masonic medal	médaille maçonnique f.	Freimaurermedaille f.	medaglia massonica f.
Frygisk mössa r.	Phrygian cap, cap of liberty	bonnet phrygien m., bonnet de liberté m.	phrygische Mütze f., Freiheitsmütze f.	berretto frigio m.
Frånsida r.	reverse	revers m.	Revers m., Rückseite f.	rovescio m.
Frälsare m.	Saviour	Sauveur m., Redempteur m.	Heiland m.	Salvatore m., Redentore m.
Furste m.	prince	prince m.	Fürst m.	principe m.
Furstehatt r., furstekrona r.	prince's coronet	couronne de prince f.	Fürstenhut m.	corona principesca f.
Furstemantel r.	ermine of a prince	manteau de prince m.	Fürstenmantel m.	manto principesco m.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Fyllt hål n.	plugged	trou rebouché m.	gestopftes Loch n.	buco otturato m., foro otturato m.
Fynd n.	hoard	trouvaille f., trésor m.	Fund m.	ripostiglio m., tesoretto m.
Fyrdelad	quadripartite	quadripartit, écartelé	geviert, quadriert	quadripartito, inquartato
Fyrpass n.	quatrefoil	quadrilobe m.	Vierpass m.	cornice quadrilobata f.
Fällgaller n.	portcullis	sarrasine f., herse f.	Fallgitter n.	saracinesca f., ponte levatario m.
Fält n.	field	champ m.	Feld n.	campo m.
Fälttecken n.	military enseign	enseigne militaire f.	Feldzeichen n.	insegna militare f.
Förfalskare m.	counterfeiter, forger	falsificateur m., faussaire m.	Fälscher m.	falsificatore m., falsario m.
Förfalskning r.	forgery, alteration	falsification f., pièce fausse f., altération f.	Fälschung f., Falsifikat n., Verfälschung f.	falsificazione f., alterazione f.
Förgrund r.	foreground	devant m.	Vordergrund m.	primo piano m.
Förgyld	gilt	doré	vergoldet	dorato
Förmynderskap n.	guardianship	tutelle f.	Vormundschaft f.	tutela f.
Förtjänstmedalj r.	medal of merit	médaille de mérite f., décoration f.	Verdienstmedaille f.	medaglia al merito f.
Förvirrad inskrift r.	blundered legend	légende confuse f.	korrumpierte Schrift f., Trugschrift f.	leggenda confusa f.
Gaffelkors n.	cross fourchée	croix fourchée f.	Gabelkreuz n.	croce patente f.
Galt r.	boar	sanglier m.	Eber m.	cinghiale m.
Galär r.	galley	galère f.	Galeere f.	galera f., galea f.
Gipsavgjutning r.	plaster cast	moulage en plâtre m.	Gipsabguss m.	impronta in gesso f.
Gjuten	cast	coulé	gegossen	fuso
Gjutning r.	cast	fonte f.	Guss m.	fusione f.
Gloria r.	nimbus, halo	nimbe m.	Heiligenschein m.	nimbo m., aureola f.
Glödhake r.	fire-hook	croc à feu m.	Zainhaken m.	uncino per l'incendio m.
Gram n.	gram	gramme m.	Gramm n.	grammo m.
Granatäpple n.	pomegranate	grenade f.	Granatapfel m.	melagrana f.
Granulerad	granulated	granulé	gekörnt	granulato
Graverad	engraved	gravé	graviert	graffito
Gravstickel r.	graving tool	burin m.	Grabstichel m.	bulino m.
Gravör m.	die-sinker	graveur de poinçons m.	Stempelschneider m.	incisore m.
Greve m.	count	comte m.	Graf m.	conte m.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Grip r.	griffin	griffon m.	Greif m.	grifo m.
Groschen r.	groat	gros m.	Groschen m.	grosso m.
Gudinna f.	goddess	déesse f.	Göttin f.	dea f.
Guld n.	gold	or m.	Gold n.	oro m.
Guldgyllen r.	gold florin	florin d'or m.	Goldgulden m.	fiorino d'oro m., scudo d'oro m.
Guldsmed m.	goldsmith	orfèvre m.	Goldschmied m.	orefice m.
Guldsolidus r.	gold solidus	sou d'or m.	Goldsolidus m.	soldo d'oro m., solido m.
Gyllen r.	guilder, florin	florin m.	Gulden m.	fiorino m.
Gyllene skinn n.	golden fleece	toison d'or f.	Goldenes Vlies n.	toson d'oro m.
Halsavskärning r.	truncation	bord du cou m.	Halsabschnitt m.	taglio del collo m.
Halskedja r.	necklace	collier m.	Halskette f.	collana f.
Halskrås n.	gorget	fraise f.	Halskrause f.	gorgiera f.
Halt r.	fineness	titre m.	Feingehalt m.	titolo m.
halt, med god	of fine alloy	de bon aloi m.	guthaltig	di buona lega f.
halt, med låg	below the standard	de bas aloi m.	geringhaltig	di bassa lega f.
Halvfigur r.	half-length figure	buste à mi-corps m.	Halbfigur f., Hüftbild n.	mezza figura f., mezzo busto m.
Halvmåne r.	crescent	croissant m.	Halbmond m., Mondsichel f.	crescente lunare m. bicorne m., mezzaluna f.
Halvnaken	naked to the waist	demi-nu	halbnackt	seminudo
Hammarprägling r.	hammered coinage	frappe au marteau f.	Hammerprägung f.	battitura a martello f.
Harnesk n.	cuirass	cuirasse f.	Harnisch m.	corazza f.
Harneskklädd	wearing cuirass	cuirassé	geharnischt	corazzato
Harpa r.	harp	harpe f.	Harfe f.	arpa f.
Helgon n.	saint	saint m.	Heiliger m.	santo m.
Hellenistisk	hellenistic	hellènistique	hellenistisch	ellenistico
Hemidrachma r.	hemidrachm	hémidrachme f.	Hemidrachme f.	emidramma f.
Herkules	Hercules	Hercule	Herakles	Ercole
Herradöme n.	domination	domination f.	Herrschaft f.	dominazione f.
Hertig m.	duke	duc m.	Herzog m.	duca m.
Hjort r.	stag	cerf m.	Hirsch m.	cervo m.
Hjul n.	wheel	roue f.	Rad n.	ruota f.
Hjälm r.	helmet	casque m., heaume m.	Helm m.	elmo m.
hjälm, med	helmeted	casqué, heaumé (écusson)	behelmt	elmato
Hornprydd	horned	cornu	gehörnt	cornuto
Hund r.	dog	chien m.	Hund m.	cane m.
Huvud n.	head	tête f.	Kopf m.	testa f.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Hybrid r.	mule	monnaie hybride f.	Zwittermünze f.	moneta ibrida f.
Hål n.	hole	trou m.	Loch n.	buco m.
Hårlock r.	lock (of hair)	mèche f.	Locke f.	ciocca di capelli f.
Härmästare m.	grand-master	grand-maître m.	Heermeister m., Ordenmeister m.	gran maestro m.
Häst r.	horse	cheval m.	Pferd n.	cavallo m.
häst, till	on horseback	à cheval	zu Pferde	a cavallo
Höftbild r.	half-length figure, half-length bust	buste à mi-corps m.	Halbfigur f., Hüftbild n.	mezza figura f., mezzo busto m.
höger, åt	to right	à droite	rechtshin, rechts	a destra
Indelad (vapen)	divided	cantonné	geteilt	cantonato
Indragning av myntet	demonetization	démonétisation f., décri m.	Münzverrufung f.	demonetisazione f.
Infattning r.	frame	cadre m., encadrement m.	Einfassung f.	cornice f.
Inkus	incuse	incuse	inkus	incuso
Inskrift r.	inscription, legend	inscription f., légende f.	Inschrift f.	leggenda f.
inskrift, utan	anepigraphic	anépigraphe	schriftlos	anepigrafe
Interpunktion r.	punctuation	ponctuation f.	Interpunktion f.	punteggiatura f.
Janushuvud n.	head of Janus	tête de Janus f.	Januskopf m.	testa di Giano f., bifronte m.
Jerusalems-kors n.	cross of Jerusalem	croix de Jérusalem f.	Jerusalemerkreuz n.	croce di Gerusalemme f.
Jetong r.	counter	jeton m.	Jeton m.	gettone m.
Jupiter	Jupiter	Jupiter	Jupiter	Giove
Justera	adjust	justifier	justieren	giustificare
Kaducé r.	caduceus	caducée m.	Caducaeus m., Merkurstab m.	caduceo m.
Kapplöpnings-vagn r.	chariot	char m.	Rennwagen m.	biga, quadriga f.
Kardinalshatt r.	Cardinal's hat	chapeau cardinalice m.	Kardinalshut m.	cappello cardinalizio m.
Kartusch r.	cartouche	cartouche m.	Kartusche f.	cartella f.
Katalog r.	catalogue	catalogue m.	Katalog m.	catalogo m.
Kejsare m.	emperor	empereur m.	Kaiser m.	imperatore m.
Kejsarmynt pl.	imperial coins (Roman)	monnaies impériales pl. f.	Kaisermünzen pl.	monete imperiali pl. f.
Klassificera	classify	classer	bestimmen	classificare
Klassisk	classic	classique	klassisch	classico
Klenod r.	bijou, jewel	bijou m.	Kleinod n., Gnadenpfennig m.	gioiello m.
Klipping r.	square coin	monnaie carrée f.	Klippe f.	moneta quadrata f.
Klippt	clipped	taillé, rogné	beschnitten	tagliato

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Klockmetall r.	bell-metal	métal de cloche m.	Glockenmetall n.	metallo di campana m.
Klubba r.	club	massue f.	Keule f.	clava f.
Klöverblad n.	trefoil, clover leaf	trèfle m.	Kleeblatt n.	trifoglio m.
Knivmynt n.	knife coin	monnaie en forme de couteau f.	Messermünze f.	moneta a foggia di coltello f.
Knäböjande	kneeling	agenouillé	knieend	genuflesso, inginocchiato
Kolonn r.	column	colonne f.	Säule f.	colonna f.
Konservering r.	condition, preservation	conservation f.	Erhaltung f.	conservazione f.
Konstnär m.	artist	artiste m.	Künstler m.	artista m.
Konstnärlig	artistic	artistique	artistisch	artistico
Kontorniat r.	contorniate	contorniate m.	Kontorniat m.	contorniato m.
Kontramärke n.	countermark, counter stamp	contremarque f.	Gegenstempel m., Kontermarke f.	contromarca f.
Konung m.	king	roi m.	König m.	re m.
Konventionstaler r.	convention taler	thaler de convention m.	Konventionstaler m.	tallero di convenzione m.
Kopia r.	copy, imitation	imitation f.	Nachprägung f., Kopie f.	imitazione f., contraffazzione f.
Koppar r.	copper	cuivre m.	Kupfer n.	rame m.
Kornfrö n.	grain of barley	grain d'orge m.	Gerstenkorn n.	grano d'orzo m.
Korp r.	raven	corbeau m.	Rabe m.	corvo m.
Kors n.	cross	croix f.	Kreuz n.	croce f.
Korsad	crossed	en croix	gekreuzt	decussato
Korsfana r.	flag with cross	bannière à la croix f.	Kreuzfahne f.	vessillo crociato m.
Korsfarare m.	crusader	croisé m.	Kreuzfahrer m.	crociato m.
Korslagda nycklar pl.	crossed keys	clefs en sautoir pl. f.	gekreuzte Schlüssel pl.	chiavi decussate pl. f.
Korsstav r.	crozier	croix à long pied f.	Kreuzstab m.	asta crucigera f.
Korstaler r.	the Brabant taler	patagon m.	Kreuztaler m.	patagone m.
Korståg n.	crusade	croisade f.	Kreuzzug m.	crociata f.
Krabba r.	crab	crabe m.	Krabbe f.	granchio m.
Krans r.	wreath	couronne f.	Kranz m.	corona f.
Krigare m.	warrior	guerrier m.	Krieger m.	guerriero m.
Krona r.	crown	couronne f.	Krone f.	corona f.
Kräkla r.	pastoral staff	crosse f.	Krummstab m.	pastorale m.
Krönt	crowned	couronné	gekrönt	coronato
Kula r.	pellet	globule m.	Kugel f.	globulo m.
Kurfurste m.	elector	électeur m.	Kurfürst m.	elettore m.
Kurhatt r.	electoral cap	bonnet électoral m.	Kurhut m.	berretto elettorale m.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Kurulisk stol r.	curule chair	chaise curule f.	kurulischer Stuhl m.	sedia curule f.
Kvist r.	branch	rameau m.	Zweig m.	ramo m.
Lagerkrans r.	laurel wreath	couronne de laurier f.	Lorbeerkranz m.	corona di alloro f.
Lagerkransad	laureated	lauré	belorbeert	laureato
Lagerkvist r.	laurel branch	branche de laurier f.	Lorbeerzweig m.	ramo di alloro m.
Lans r.	lance	lance f., haste f.	Lanze f.	lancia f., bacchetta f.
Legering r.	alloy	alliage m.	Legierung f.	lega f.
Lejon n.	lion	lion m.	Löwe m.	leone m.
Lejonskinn n.	lion's skin	peau de lion f., dépouille de lion f.	Löwenhaut f., Löwenfell n.	pelle di leone f., spoglia di leone f.
Lilja r.	lis	fleur de lis f.	Lilie f.	fiordaliso m., giglio m.
Liljekors n.	cross fleurdelisée	croix fleurdelisée f.	Lilienkreuz n.	croce gigliata f.
Liljespira r.	sceptre fleurdelisé	sceptre fleurdelisé m.	Lilienzepter n., Lilienstab m.	scettro gigliato m., bastone gigliato m.
Lågande altare	flaming altar	autel allumé m.	flammender Altar m.	altare acceso m.
Madonna f.	Madonna	Madonne f., Ste. Vierge f.	Madonna f.	Vergine f.
Magistratsnamn n.	magistrate's name	nom de magistrat m.	Magistratsname m.	nome di magistrato m.
Malteserkors n.	Maltese cross	croix de Malte f.	Malteserkreuz n.	croce di Malta f.
Markgreve m.	margrave	margrave m.	Markgraf m.	margravio m.
Medalj r.	medal	médaille f.	Medaille f.	medaglia f.
Medaljkonstnär m.	medallist	médailleur m.	Medailleur m.	medaglista m.
Medaljong r.	medallion	médaillon m.	Medaillon n.	medaglione m.
Medaljsamling r.	collection of medals	collection de médailles f., médaillier m.	Medaillensammlung f.	medagliere m.
Medeltid r.	middle age	moyen âge m.	Mittelalter n.	medioevo m.
Medusahuvud n.	Gorgon head	gorgoneion m.	Medusenhaupt n.	testa di Gorgona f.
Mellanbrons r.	second brass	moyen bronze m.	Mittelbronze f.	medio bronzo m.
Merkuristav r.	caduceus	caducée m.	Merkurstab m.	caduceo m.
Messing r.	brass	laiton m.	Messing n.	ottone m.
Metall r.	metal	métal m.	Metall n.	metallo m.
Minnespenning r.	commemorative coin	monnaie commemorative f.	Gedenkmünze f.	moneta commemorativa f.
Mitra r.	mitre	mitre f.	Mitra f., Bischofshut m., Inful f.	mitria f.
Mittsköld r.	centre shield	écu central m.	Mittelschild m.	scudo centrale m.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Monogram n.	monogram	monogramme m.	Monogramm n.	monogramma m.
Motstämpling r.	countermark, counter stamp	contremarque f.	Gegenstempel m., Kontermarke f.	contromarca f.
Motvända	facing one another	affrontés	gegenüber	affrontati
Multipel r.	multiple	multiplo m.	Multiplo m.	multiplo m.
Munkstil r.	Gothic letters pl.	caractère gotique m.	Mönchsschrift f.	carattere gotico m.
Murgröna r.	ivy	lierre m.	Efeu m.	edera f.
Murgrönsblad n.	ivy leaf	feuille de lierre f.	Efeublatt n.	foglia di edera f.
Murkrona r.	mural crown	couronne murale f., (tête tourelée f.)	Mauerkrone f., Turmkrone f.	corona turrita f.
Mussla r.	escallop	coquille f.	Muschel f.	conchiglia f.
Mynt n.	coin	monnaie f., (pièce de)	Münze f.	moneta f.
Myntare m.	moneyer	monnayeur m.	Münzer m.	monetario m.
Myntbild r.	type, reproduction	effigie f.	Münzbild n.	effigie f., tipo m.
Myntbokstav r.	mint letter	lettre monétaire f.	Münzbuchstabe m.	segno di zecca m.
Myntenhet r.	unit of currency	unité monétaire f.	Münzeinheit f.	unità monetale f.
Myntfot r.	standard of coinage	titre des monnaies m.	Münzfuss m.	piede monetario m.
Myntförpaktare m.	patentee	entrepreneur m.	Münzpächter m.	appaltatore m.
Myntförsämring r.	debasement of coinage	affaiblissement du titre de la monnaie m.	Münzverschlechterung f.	svilimento del titolo della moneta m.
Myntförvaltning r.	mint administration	régime monétaire m.	Münzverwaltung f.	amministrazione monetaria f.
Myntherre m.	lord, having the privilege of coining	seigneur qui a le droit de battre monnaie m.	Münzherr m.	signore, investito del privilegio di zecca m.
Mynthistoria r.	history of coinage	histoire monétaire f.	Münzgeschichte f.	storia monetaria f.
Myntkabinett n.	coin department	cabinet de médailles m.	Münzkabinett n.	gabinetto numismatico m.
Myntkunskap r.	numismatics pl.	numismatique f.	Münzkunde f., Numismatik f.	numismatica f.
Myntmärke n.	mint mark	marque monétaire f.	Münzzeichen n.	marchio di zecca m., sigla di zecca f.
Myntmästare m.	mint-master	directeur de la Monnaie m., monétaire m.	Münzmeister m.	maestro di zecca m., zecchiere m.
Myntning r.	coinage	monnayage m.	Ausmünzung f.	monetazione f.
Myntort r.	mint	atelier monétaire m.	Münzstätte f.	zecca f.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Myntregale n., mynträtt r., mynträttighet r.	privilege of coining, right of coinage	droit de monnayage m.	Münzregal n., Münzrecht n., Münzfreiheit f.	diritto di zecca m.
Myntskåp n.	coin cabinet	médaillier m.	Münzschrank m.	medagliere m.
Myntsystem n.	monetary system	système monétaire m.	Münzsystem n.	sistema monetario m.
Myntverk n.	mint	Monnaie f., atelier monétaire m.	Münze f., Münzstätte f.	zecca f.
Myntväsen n.	coinage	système monétaire m.	Münzwesen n.	coniazione f., emissione f.
Myntwardein m.	mint-warden	conservateur de la monnaie m.	Münzwardein m.	saggiatore della zecca m.
människohuvud, med	human-headed	à tête humaine, androcéphale	menschenköpfig	a volto umano, androcefalo
Märke n.	badge, token	méreau m., insigne m.	Marke f., Abzeichen n.	tessera f., divisa f.
Naken	naked, nude	nu	nackt	nudo
Nickel r.	nickel	nickel m.	Nickel n.	nickelio m.
Nimbus r.	nimbus, halo	nimbe m.	Nimbus m., Heiligenschein m.	nimbo m., aureola f.
Numismatik r.	numismatics pl.	numismatique f.	Numismatik f.	numismatica f.
Numismatiker m.	numismatist	numismate m.	Numismatiker m.	numismatico m.
Nyprägling r.	re-strike	refrappe f.	Neuprägung f.	riconiazione f.
Nysilver n.	Britannia metal	maillechor m.	Neusilber n.	acmonital m.
Nödmynt n.	obsidional coin	monnaie obsidionale f., monnaie de nécessité f.	Notmünze f.	moneta ossidionale f., moneta di necessità f.
Obekant	unknown	inconnu	unbekannt	sconosciuto
Obestämd	uncertain	incertain	unbestimmt	incerto
Opublicerad	unpublished	inédit	unediert	inedito
Obol r.	obol	obole f.	Obol m.	obole m.
Offerredskap n.	sacrificial implements pl.	instruments de sacrifice pl. m.	Opfergeräte pl.	strumenti per i sacrifici pl. m.
Olivkvist r.	olive branch	branche d'olivier f.	Olivenzweig m.	ramo d'olivo m.
Ollon n.	acorn	gland m.	Eichel f.	ghianda f.
Omskrift r.	legend	légende f.	Umschrift f.	leggenda f.
Orm r.	snake	serpent m.	Schlange f.	serpente m.
Osella r.	osella	oselle f.	Osella f.	osella f.
Oxiderad	oxydised	oxidé	oxydiert	ossidato
Pallas	Pallas	Pallas	Pallas	Pallade
Palmkvist r.	palm branch	branche de palmier f.	Palmzweig m.	ramo di palma m
Pannbindel r.	fillet	bandeau m.	Stirnband n.	fascia frontale f., nastro m.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Passervikt r.	remedy (of weight)	remède de poids m.	Passiergewicht n.	correzione di peso f.
Patagon r.	patagon	patagon m.	Patagon m.	patagone m.
Patina r.	patina	patine f.	Patina f.	patina f.
Pegasus r.	Pegasus	Pégase m.	Pegasus m.	pegaso m.
Pelare r.	column	colonne f.	Säule f.	colonna f.
Pengar pl., penning r.	money	argent m.	Geld n.	denaro m., danaro m.
Perforerad	pierced, holed	troué, percé	gelocht	bucato
Period r.	period	période f.	Periode f.	periodo m.
Peterspenning r.	Peter's pence	denier au Saint Pierre m.	Peterspfennig m.	grosso papale m., danaro m.
Piéfort r.	piedfort	piéfort m.	Piéfort m., Dickstück n.	piéfort m.
Pil r.	arrow	flèche f.	Pfeil m.	freccia f.
Pilknippe n.	fasces pl.	faisceaux pl. m.	Pfeilbündel n.	fascio m.
Pilkoger n.	quiver	carquois m.	Köcher m.	faretra f.
Piska r.	whip	fouet m.	Peitsche f.	frusta f.
Plakett r.	plaquette	plaquette f.	Plakette f.	placchetta f.
Plans r.	flan, planchet	flan m.	Münzplatte f., Schrötling m.	tondello m.
plans, tjock r.	thick flan	flan épais m.	dicker Schrötling m.	tondello spesso m.
plans, tunn r.	thin flan	flan mince m.	dünner Schrötling m.	tondello sottile m.
Plansch r.	plate	planche f.	Tafel f.	tavola f.
Platina r.	platinum	platine m.	Platin n.	platino m.
Plog r.	plough	charrue f.	Pflug m.	aratro m.
Plåtmynt n.	plate money	grande plaque suédoise f.	Plattenmünze f.	grande placca svedese f.
Polerad plans r.	proof surface	flan bruni m.	polierte Platte f.	fondo a specchio m.
Polett r.	token	méreau m.	Marke f.	tessera f.
Porträtt n.	portrait, effigy	portrait m., effigie f.	Porträt n., Bildnis n.	ritratto m., effigie f.
Portugalös r.	portugaleser	portuguez m.	Portugaleser m.	portoghese m.
Potin n.	potin	potin m.	Potin n.	mistura f.
Prins m.	prince	prince m.	Prinz m.	principe m.
Prismedalj r.	prize medal	médaille de récompense f.	Preismedaille f., Prämienmedaille f.	medaglia di premio f.
Provmynt n.	pattern	essai m., épreuve f.	Probe f.	prova f., saggio m.
Prora r.	prow	proue f.	Prora f., Schiffsschnabel m.	prora f., prora di nave f.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Prägel r.	fabric	fabrique f.	Gepräge n., Präge f.	fabbrica f., conio m.
Prägla	coin, strike	frapper, battre	prägen, schlagen	coniare, battere
Präglad	struck	frappé	geprägt	battuto, coniato
Prägling r.	coinage	monnayage m., frappe f.	Prägung f.	monetazione f., impressione f.
Präst m.	priest	prêtre m.	Priester m.	sacerdote m.
Punkt r.	dot	point m.	Punkt m.	punto m.
Punkterad	dotted	ponctué	punktiert	punteggiato
Påsklamm n.	Paschal lamb	agenau pascal m.	Osterlamm n.	agnello pasquale m.
Påve m.	pope	pape m.	Papst m.	papa m., pontefice m.
Pärlcirkel r., pärlring r.	border of dots	grènetis m., cordelette perlée f.	Perlkreis m.	cerchio di perline m.
Quadratum incusum n.	incuse square	carré creux m.	Quadratum incusum n.	quadrato incuso m.
Quadriga r.	quadriga	quadrige m.	Quadriga f.	quadriga f.
Quadriga i galopp r.	quadriga galloping	quadrige au galop m.	Quadriga im Galopp f.	quadriga al galoppo f.
Quadriga i skritt r.	quadriga going at walking space	quadrige au pas m.	Quadriga im Schritt f.	quadriga al passo f.
Quadrupel r.	four ducats	quadruple ducat m.	Quadrupla f.	quadrupla f.
Quattrocento r.	XVth century	15e siècle m.	Quattrocento n.	quattrocento m.
Quinarius r.	quinarius	quinaire m.	Quinar m.	quinario m.
Rand r.	edge, border	tranche f.	Rand m.	ciglio m., bordo m.
Randning r.	dotted border	grènetis m.	Rändelung f.	granitura f.
Randskrift r.	lettered edge	inscription sur la tranche f.	Randschrift f.	inscrizione sul bordo f., inscrizione nel ciglio f.
Refflad	milled	cannelé	geriffelt	scanallato
Relief r.	relief	relief m.	Relief n.	rilievo m.
Renässans r.	Renaissance	renaissance f.	Renaissance f.	rinascimento m.
Republik r.	republic	république f.	Republik f.	repubblica f.
Republikmynt n.	republican coin, consular coin (Roman)	monnaie consulaire f.	Konsularmünze f.	moneta della Repubblica Romana f.
Restituerad	restored	restitué	restituiert	restituito
Retrograd	retrograde	rétrograde	rückläufig	retrogrado
Revers r.	reverse	revers m.	Revers m., Rückseite f.	rovescio m.
Riddare m.	knight	chevalier m.	Ritter m.	cavaliere m.
Riddarorden r.	order of knighthood	ordre de chevalerie m.	Ritterorden m.	ordine equestre m.
Riksäpple n.	orb	globe impérial m., globe crucigère m.	Reichsapfel m.	globo crucigero m.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Riksörn r.	imperial eagle	aigle impérial m.	Reichsadler m.	aquila imperiale f.
Ring r.	ring, annulet	annelet m.	Ring m.	anello m.
ring, slät	linear circle	cercle linéaire m.	Linienkreis m.	cerchio lineare m.
Ringprägling r.	milled coinage	monnayage au moulin m., monnayage à virole m.	Ringprägung f.	coniazione alla virola f.
Roder n.	rudder	gouvernail m.	Steuerruder n.	timone m.
Rosett r.	rosette	rosette f.	Rosette f.	rosetta f.
Runskrift r.	runic letters pl.	légende runique f.	Runenschrift f.	leggenda runica f.
Runtom	around	au pourtour	umher	intorno
Rustning r.	armour	armure f.	Rüstung f.	armatura f.
Rutformig	lozenge-shaped	rhomboïde	rautenförmig	losango
Ryttare m.	horseman	cavalier m.	Reiter m.	cavaliere m.
Rå stil r.	rough work	style rude m., style grossier m.	roher Stil m.	stile rude m.
Räknepenning r.	jeton, token, reckoning counter	jeton m.	Rechenpfennig m., Raitpfennig m., Jeton m.	gettone m., tessera f.
Samling r.	collection	collection f.	Sammlung f.	collezione f., raccolta f.
Samtida förfalskning r.	contemporary forgery	falsification de l'époque f.	Fälschung aus der Zeit f.	falsificazione dell'epoca f.
Satirisk medalj r.	satyrical medal	médaille satyrique f.	Spottmedaille f.	medaglia satirica f.
Sedisvakans r.	sede vacante	siège vacant m.	Sedisvakanz f.	sede vacante f.
Sigill n.	seal	sceau m.	Siegel n.	sigillo m.
Signatur r.	signature	signature f.	Signatur f.	sigla f., firma f.
Signerad	signed	signé	signiert	firmato
Silver n.	silver	argent m.	Silber n.	argento m.
Sittande	seated	assis	sitzend	seduto
Skepp n.	ship	navire m.	Schiff n.	nave f.
Skeppsstäv r.	prow	proue f.	Schiffsschnabel m., Prora f.	prora f., rostro di nave m.
Skiljemynt n.	small change	billon m.	Scheidemünze f.	mistura f.
Skilling r.	shilling	escalin m.	Schilling m.	scellino m.
Skruvtaler r.	box taler	thaler boîte m.	Schraubtaler m.	scatola moneta f.
Skådepenning r.	medal	médaille f., monnaie de plaisir f.	Schaumünze f., Schaustück n.	medaglia f.
Skära r.	sickle	faux f.	Sichel f.	falce f., falcetto m.
skägg, med	bearded	barbu	bärtig	barbato, barbuto
Skägglös	unbearded	imberbe	bartlos	imberbe
Sköld r. (antik)	shield	bouclier m.	Schild m.	scudo m.
Sköld r. (vapensköld)	escutcheon, coat of arms	écu m., écusson m.	Wappenschild m., Schild m.	targa f., scudo m., stemma m.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Sköldpadda r.	tortoise	tortue f.	Schildkröte f.	testuggine f., tartaruga f.
Slagskatt r.	seigniorage	impôt de monnayage m.	Schlagschatz m.	imposta monetaria f.
Slå	strike, coin	battre, frapper	schlagen, prägen	battere, coniare
Slät	plain	lisse	glatt	liscio
Slät ring r.	linear circle	cercle linéaire m.	Linienkreis m.	cerchio lineare m.
Småbrons r.	third brass	petit bronze m.	Kleinbronze f.	piccolo bronzo m.
Spira r.	sceptre	sceptre m.	Zepter n.	scettro m.
Spjut n	lance, spear	haste f., épieu m.	Speer m.	lancia f., bacchetta f.
Spricka i plansen r.	cracked flan	flan fendu m.	Schrötlingsriss m.	fenditura di tondello f.
Spår av infattning n.	has been mounted	traces de monture pl. f.	Fassungsspuren pl.	tracce di montatura pl. f.
Spår av inskrift n.	traces of legend pl.	traces de légende pl. f.	Schriftspuren pl.	tracce di leggenda pl. f.
Spår av ögla n.	traces of mounting pl.	trace d'oeillet f., trace de bélière f.	Henkelspur f.	traccia d'appiccaguolo f.
Spöknippe n.	fasces pl.	faisceaux pl. m.	Rutenbündel n.	fascio littorio m.
Stadsvapen n.	city arms, civic arms	armes de la ville pl. f.	Stadtwappen n.	stemma della città m.
Stadsvue r.	view of town	vue de la ville f.	Stadtansicht f.	veduta della città f.
Stamp r.	die	coin m., estampe f.	Stempel m., Prägestock m.	conio m.
stamp, bräckt	broken die	coin cassé m., coin fendu m.	gesprungener Stempel m.	conio rotto m.
Stampspricka r.	break in the die	fêlure de coin f.	Stempelsprung m.	salto di conio m., fessura di conio f.
Stater r.	stater	statère m.	Stater m.	statere m
Stav r.	staff	baguette f., bâton m.	Stab m.	bacchetta f., bastone m.
Stenmodell r.	stone model	modèle en pierre m.	Steinmodell n.	modello di pietra m.
Sterling r.	sterling	esterlin m.	Sterling m.	sterlina f.
Stil r.	style	style m.	Stil m.	stile m.
Stiliserad	ornate style	stylisé	stilisiert	stilizzato
Stjärna r.	star	étoile f.	Stern m.	stella f.
Storbrons r.	first brass	grand bronze m.	Grossbronze f.	grande bronzo m., sesterzio m.
Storlek r.	size	module m.	Mass n.	modulo m.
Stormästare m.	grand-master	grand-maître m.	Grossmeister m., Hochmeister m.	gran maestro m.
Stridsklubba r.	club	massue f., masse d'armes f.	Streitkolben m.	mazza ferrata f.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
strålkrans r., med	radiated	radié	mit Strahlenkrone f.	radiato
Stycke n.	piece	pièce f.	Stück n.	pezzo m.
Stående	standing	debout	stehend	stante, in piede
Stångande tjur m.	butting bull	taureau fonçant m.	stossender Stier m.	toro procumbente m.
Ståthållare m.	stadholder, governor	gouverneur m.	Statthalter m.	governatore m.
Stämpel r.	punch	poinçon m.	Stempel m., Einschlag m.	punzone m.
Stämpelfel n.	mistake in the die	erreur de frappe f.	Stempelfehler m.	errore di conio f.
Stämpelglans r.	mint state	fleur de coin f.	Stempelglanz m.	fior di conio m.
Stämpelsnidare m.	die-sinker	graveur de poinçons m.	Stempelschneider m.	incisore m.
Subaerat	plated	fourré	subaerat, gefüttert	suberato, foderato
Svagt utpräglad	weakly struck	faiblement frappé, de frappe molle	schwach ausgeprägt	conio stanco m.
Svärd n.	sword	épée f., glaive m.	Schwert n.	spada f.
Sällsynt	rare, scarce	rare	selten	raro
Sällsynthet r.	rarity	rareté f.	Seltenheit f.	rarità f.
Söndrig	broken	ébréché	ausgebrochen	frammentato
Tacka r.	bar, ingot	lingot m.	Barren m.	lingotto m.
Taler r.	taler, dollar, crown	écu m., thaler m.	Taler m.	tallero m., scudo m., piastra f.
Tandad	serrated	dentelé	gezähnt	dentellato
Tecken n.	badge	méreau m., insigne m.	Abzeichen n.	divisa f.
Tempel n.	temple	temple m.	Tempel m.	tempio m.
Ten r.	flan	flan m.	Zain m.	tondello m.
Tenn n.	tin	étain m.	Zinn n.	stagno m.
Teston r.	testoon	teston m.	Teston m., Dicken m.	testone m.
Tetradrachma r.	tetradrachm	tétradrachme f.	Tetradrachme f.	tetradramma f.
Tiara r.	tiara	tiare f.	Tiara f.	tiara f.
Tidevarv n.	period	époque f., période f.	Zeitalter n.	periodo del tempo m., epoca f.
Tillskriva	attribute, ascribe	attribuer	zuschreiben, zuteilen	attribuire
Tistel r.	thistle	chardon m.	Distel f.	cardo m.
Tjock fabrik r.	thick fabric	fabrique épaisse f.	dicke Fabrik f.	tondello spesso m.
Tjur m.	bull	taureau m.	Stier m.	toro m.
Tonfisk r.	tunny	thon m.	Thunfisch m.	tonno m.
Trana r.	crane	grue f.	Kranich m.	gru f.
Trappstegskors n.	cross on steps	croix perronée f.	Stufenkreuz n.	croce su gradi f.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Trefot r.	tripod	trépied m.	Dreifuss m.	tripode m.
Treklöver n.	trefoil	trèfle m.	Dreiblatt n.	trifoglio m.
Trepass n.	trefoil	trilobe m.	Dreipass m.	cornice trilobata f.
Treudd r.	trident	trident m.	Dreizack m.	tridente m.
Triskel r.	triskelis	triquêtre f.	Triskelis m.	trinagria f.
Triumfbåge r.	triumphal arch	arc de triomphe m.	Triumphbogen m.	arco trionfale m.
Triumfvagn r.	triumphal chariot	char de triomphe m.	Triumphwagen m.	carro trionfale m.
Trofé r.	trophy	trophée m.	Trophäe f.	trofeo m.
Trämodell r.	wooden model	modèle en bois m.	Holzmodell n.	modello di legno m.
Tupp r.	cock	coq m.	Hahn m.	gallo m.
Turnos r.	Tournay groat	gros tournois m.	Turnose f., Turnosgroschen m.	grosso tornese m.
Tvivelaktig	doubtful	douteux	zweifelhaft	dubbioso
Tvådelad	bipartite	bipartit	zweiteilig	bipartito
Typ r.	type	type m.	Typ m.	tipo m.
Uggla r.	owl	chouette f.	Eule f.	civetta f.
Underhaltig	below the standard	de bas aloi m.	geringhaltig	di bassa lega f.
Undsättning r.	relief	delivrance f.	Entsatz m.	liberazione f.
Ungdomlig	youthful	juvénile	jugendlich	giovanile
Ungersk gyllen r.	ungaro	ongaro m.	Ongaro m.	ongaro m.
Unikum n.	unique	unique	Unikum n.	unico m.
Uns n.	ounce	once f.	Unze f.	oncia f.
Upphöjd	in relievo	en relief	erhaben	in rilievo
Upprest lejon n.	lion rampant	lion rampant m.	steigender Löwe m.	leone rampante m.
Utländsk	foreign	étranger	ausländisch	estero
Utsirad rand r.	ornamental border	tranche ornée f.	Zierrand m.	taglio ornato m., bordo ornato m.
Vagnskörare m.	charioteer	aurige m.	Wagenlenker m.	auriga m.
Valspråk n.	device	devise f.	Wahlspruch m.	motto m.
Vallfartsmedalj r.	pilgrim's medal	médaille de pellerinage f.	Wallfahrtsmedaille f.	medaglia di pellegrinaggio f.
Valsverksprägling r.	struck in the press	frappe au rouleau f.	Walzenprägung f.	coniazione al bilanciere f.
Valuta r.	currency	valeur f.	Währung f.	valuta f.
Vapen n.	arms	armes pl. f., armoiries pl. f.	Wappen n.	stemma m., arme m.
Varghona r., varginna r.	wolf	louve f.	Wölfin f.	lupa f.
Variant r.	variety	variété f.	Variante f.	varietà f.
Vaxmodell r.	wax model	modèle en cire m.	Wachsmodell n.	modello in cera m.
Verk n.	work	oeuvre f.	Werk n., Arbeit f.	opera f.
Vikt r.	weight	poids m.	Gewicht n.	peso m.

svensk	*engelsk*	*fransk*	*tysk*	*italiensk*
Viktsystem n.	weight system	système ponderal m.	Gewichtsystem n.	sistema ponderale m.
Vindruva r.	bunch of grapes	raisin m.	Weintraube f.	grappolo d'uva m.
Vinkel r.	angle	angle m.	Winkel m.	angolo m.
Vitmetall r.	white metal	métal blanc m.	Weissmetall n.	metallo bianco m.
Vädur r.	ram	bélier m.	Widder m.	ariete m.
vänster, åt	to left	à gauche	linkshin, links	a sinistra
Värde n.	value	valeur f.	Wert m.	valore m.
Värdebeteckning m.	mark of value	indication de la valeur f.	Wertangabe f.	indicazione del valore f.
Världslig	lay	laïque	weltlich	laico
Ymnighetshorn n.	cornucopia, horn of plenty	corne d'abondance f.	Füllhorn n.	cornucopia f.
Yta r.	surface	surface f.	Oberfläche f.	superficio m.
Yxa r.	axe	hache f.	Axt f.	ascia f.
Århundrade n.	century	siècle m.	Jahrhundert n.	secolo m.
Årtal n.	date	date f., millésime m.	Jahrzahl f.	data f., millesimo m.
Åskvigg r.	thunderbolt	foudre m.	Donnerkeil m.	fulmine m.
Åtsida r.	obverse	avers m.	Vorderseite f., Avers m.	dritto m.
Äkta	genuine	authentique	echt	autentico, genuino
Äkthet r.	genuineness	authenticité f.	Echtheit f.	autenticità f.
Ärkebiskopsdöme n.	archbishopric	archevêché m.	Erzbistum n.	arcivescovato m.
Ögla r.	loop	bélière f.	Tragöse f., Tragring m.	occhiello m., anello m.
Örn r.	eagle	aigle m.	Adler m.	aquila f.
Örring r.	earring	boucle d'oreille f.	Ohrring m., Ohrgehänge n.	orecchino m.
Övergångsstil r.	transitional style	style de transition m.	Übergangsstil m.	stile di transizione m.
Överpräglad	overstruck	surfrappé	überprägt	ribattuto
Överprägling r.	overstrike	surfrappe f.	Überprägung f.	ribattitura f., riconiazione f.

Degrees of condition :

Proof condition,
Mint state, Fleur de coin, Uncirculated,
Extremely fine,
Very fine,
Fine,
Very good,
Good,
Poor

Degrés de conservation :

Flan bruni,
Fleur de coin,
Splendide, superbe,
Très beau,
Beau,
Très bien conservé,
Bien conservé,
Assez bien conservé,
Fruste

Erhaltungsgrade :

Polierte Platte,
Stempelglanz,
Vorzüglich,
Sehr schön,
Schön,
Sehr gut erhalten,
Gut erhalten,
Gering erhalten

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Gradi di conservazione :

Fondo di specchio,
Fior di conio,
Splendido,
Bellissimo,
Molto bello,
Bello,
Discreto

Konserveringsgrader :

Spegelglans,	
Stämpelglans,	
Praktexemplar,	0
Mycket vackert,	01
Vackert,	1+
Fullgott,	1
Nästan fullgott,	1 ?
Ej fullgott,	2
Dåligt	3